THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 252

**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

By Clearway

Veterans Are Individuals

Boomerangs of Arrogance

Co-operative Self-Interest

¶ **Legion Program**—For 18 hours "peace marchers" of the American Legion trudge by the reviewing stand. Some 250,000 participants and approximately 2,500,000 spectators crowd Fifth Avenue from 9 o'clock Tuesday morning until nearly 3 a. m. Wednesday, and as searchlights pick out the last straggler and weary merrymaker scuffing homeward from a littered thoroughfare, the curtain on what was probably America's greatest peace march falls with the coming of dawn. The American Legion at its nineteenth annual convention dramatically tells the world what it thinks of peace.

• **A few hours' sleep** and the Legion launches further campaigns. First, it proposes a drive against the fallacious impression entertained by some elements in the industrial world that workers pass the peak of their efficiency and usefulness in their forties. Next it would oppose child labor and alien influences; it would campaign against the marijuana traffic; it would continue to uphold crime-control legislation, encourage bureaus of identification and investigation, support legislation against the promiscuous distribution of firearms, support universal finger printing.

• **The Legion** proposes to advance the idea that a great body of veterans, because of training and seasoned experience, are at the peak of their social and economic usefulness; that the average veteran is a conservative and steadying influence in the nation and that this influence should be guarded by government and industry not only for the sake of efficiency but likewise for the sake of democracy.

• **It might be added** that, for the sake of the veterans themselves, they will argue for these things not because they are veterans (for circumstances very largely determined that), but because they are self-respecting citizens (and they themselves determine that).

¶ **Japanese Brigandage**—Ignoring protests from America and Britain, Japan bombs the city of Nanking, carrying on its aggressive warfare in defiance of civilized methods and the rights of other nations. The attack on Nanking, which the Japanese war lords intended as a devastating blow, however, falls far short of its objective. Such is likewise the case when Japanese bombers raid Canton, taking toll of civilians. Meanwhile, Japanese reaction to the evacuation of Ambassador Johnson from Nanking, in compliance with the Japanese warning, is favorable toward the United States.

• When a mad dog is let loose in the street its owner is pleased that discreet people retire. This act, however, does not imply that discretion means approbation.

¶ **British-American Policy**—That simultaneous protests reach Japan from the United States and Great Britain is considered more than an accident. It implies that ministers of the two big democracies are at least considering a parallel policy to be followed in dealing with the Sino-Japanese situation. The right of Japan to carry on an undeclared war which endangers civilians of friendly nations; her right even to presume to dictate the actions of such noncombatants during attacks undignified by official declaration of war, is being seriously questioned.

• **As in the European** situation, where aggressive dictatorial policies are forcing a strengthening of democratic ties for purposes of self-defense, so in the East, Japan's aggressiveness and indifference to civilized procedure is forcing closer defensive understandings. • The need stimulates the remedy.

¶ **Anti-Piracy**—Italy's decision to step down from her high horse in relation to the Mediterranean anti-piracy patrol is responsible for an eased political tension in Europe. It is felt that the coming Anglo-French-Italian conference at Paris offers a substantial opportunity for readjustments, in relation to the protection of Mediterranean sea lanes, which may establish European relations on an improved basis. That Italy's decision takes place prior to Il Duce's visit to Der Reichsführer is interpreted as auguring a modified attitude on the part of Mussolini—an attitude consistent with Wilhelmstrasse's alleged desire to capture British sympathy. • It seems reasonable to suppose that intellectual Germany is having an influence over mercurial Italy.

¶ **League Assembly**—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's economic avenue to amity, outlined in his Boston speech early this week, stirs waters in Geneva which bid fair to mark the high tide of general approval at the current conference. • Although the world's political strand is strewn with combustibles, delegates to the assembly are agreed, to a surprising degree, that economic landing parties should be able to beach a sentiment for peace by using buffers of commercial self-interest, canthooks of co-operation.

Tried to Steal 'Sub', Spanish Rebel Held

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 22.

French police arrested Maj. Julian Troncoso, insurgent Military Governor of three Spanish provinces, in Hendaye, France, yesterday on a charge of having instigated the attempted theft of the Spanish Government submarine C-2 from a Brest drydock last Sunday.

Major Troncoso was taken from the Franco-Spanish frontier town to Bayonne under heavy guard. Because of the officer's prominence in Spain, the arrest has presented a delicate diplomatic problem to French authorities.

Officials said Troncoso, who was stated by witnesses to be linked with a series of terroristic activities in France, took full responsibility for the effort to steal the submarine.

Women Seek More in 'Ads' Than Color

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 — Mrs. Consumer, called to the annual conference of the Women's Advertising Clubs of the Midwest here, told her sisters in the advertising profession that she is weary of advertisements that play up "glamour" and wants more sound information in the copy they write for her.

Mrs. Consumer had two spokesmen at the luncheon given over to a consideration of her desires. One was Mrs. Richard Edwards of Peru, Ind., a former vice-president of the National League of Women Voters; the other, Mrs. Frank B. Staley, former chairman of the American home department of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Both had made special studies of consumer interests.

"The time is past," said Mrs. Staley, "when Mrs. Consumer is satisfied with flattery and pretty pictures. The homemaker today is a business woman. She plans her budget as an executive does, and she makes it work. When she makes purchases, she wants information about the products offered for sale, and she would like to feel that the advertisements she reads are written by experts who know a great deal about the subjects they want to sell and can speak with authority about them."

Mrs. Staley's closing remark was an appeal to the advertising women in behalf of her own group:

She Is Not a Child

"Be fair to Mrs. Consumer. Do not treat her as a kindergartner, but rather as the intelligent woman she is."

Mrs. Edwards, in agreement with Mrs. Staley on this point, told some of the specific things women want in their advertisements. She took vacuum cleaners for an example, since she had recently set out to buy one. She found most of the advertising material on them too general, she said. She wanted information about price range, about the guarantee, about the performance, and above all, she said, she wanted to find out what one particular cleaner will do that others won't do. But most of the advertisements, she said, stressed only those virtues of the product that are common to all vacuum cleaners, whatever the make.

She had another complaint: too romantic pictures. There is that woman who sits rocking and reading a novel while a washing machine does the work. And the lady in evening attire guiding a vacuum cleaner which is almost a trained robot.

"Women are affronted by such pictures," Mrs. Edwards said. "They know that no sensible housekeeper rocks while her washing machine works; she is far more likely to be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

G. O. P. to Take Aggressive In 1938 Congressional Fight; Plans National Conference

Preliminary Meetings Map Out Course—Leaders Take More Active Part—Hamilton to Visit State Chiefs to Consolidate Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — A strong belief that the Republican National Committee is preparing to set political precedent by calling a national conference between elections gained ground here in conjunction with the most important Republican meeting since the 1936 campaign.

This meeting was held yesterday between John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman, and a group of leaders from big cities. It precedes a second meeting scheduled for tomorrow, when the executive committee of the party assemblies here, another big meeting Monday which will bring together young Republicans, still another Sept. 30, for state finance chairmen and finally a get-together for the entire national committee at a date yet to be announced.

At the final conference will be presented a report from a sub-committee which has been considering the strategy of a mid-campaign convention of the whole party. This is in essence the idea which former President Hoover advanced in an article in the Atlantic Monthly.

Off-the-record statements of leaders now here indicate unusual sympathy for what would be a spectacular political development if it were put into effect; and one which cautious political leaders would customarily shy away from. The times are unusual, however, and in this case it may be said that the action has practically been decided upon. The fact is that the 1938 congressional campaign has already begun, that Republican hopes are high and that the alleged connection of Mr. Justice Black with the Ku Klux Klan is playing some part in the matter.

Hamilton Plans Tour

The foregoing list of party gatherings does not bring the record of revived Republican activity to a close. Mr. Hamilton will set out from Washington shortly for a tour of the country which will be accompanied by a series of regional conferences. If sentiment at these gatherings coincides with that of leaders who have hitherto expressed themselves, the decision on the national conclave will be favorable.

Mr. Hamilton discussed the proposal for a big party gathering yesterday. It may be significant that he emphasized the proposal was discussed months ago, and long before

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Legion Launches Protest Against Age Bar to Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 — An attack upon the bar within certain industries against the employment of men past 40 years of age, the class in which most of America's 4,000,000 World War veterans now find themselves, was launched by the American Legion at its nineteenth annual convention here today.

The organization turned to this and other serious problems on the agenda of its national meeting after staging a dramatic "peace march" up Fifth Avenue for nearly 18 hours yesterday. Col. Millis Miller, chief regulation officer, estimated that 250,000 persons participated in the demonstration. Other estimates placed the number of persons who viewed the parade at 2,500,000.

Dwarfing all American Legion parades in the past, the procession moved continuously from before 9 o'clock yesterday morning until nearly 3 o'clock this morning. Daytime marchers walked in clear, crisp autumn weather, and with the coming of darkness, giant searchlights along the line of march augmented the glare of street lamps and the light of the moon.

Few Legion Men Idle

Every one of the 48 states were represented in the parade. In addition there were delegations from the Legion's foreign departments. Distant states had relatively small groups, but the delegations from individual large, nearby states alone would have constituted an important procession. That of Pennsylvania, for example, was estimated to contain 30,000 men and required more than two hours to pass the reviewing stand.

While only about 7 per cent of the Legion's membership of nearly 1,000,000 are listed among the nation's unemployed, the organization will make a strong bid during the coming year to provide all veterans with regular jobs.

Simultaneously, the Legion an-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Europe's Strain Eased as Italy Joins in Patrol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 22—General easing of European political tension is seen here today with Italy's decision to take part in discussions with Britain and France with a view to joining the anti-piracy patrol in the Mediterranean.

The Nyon agreement, it is recalled, provided that the limits and allocation of patrol zones "shall be subject at any time to revision by the participating powers in order to take account of any change in the situation." The coming Anglo-French-Italian conference of naval experts at Paris will therefore be technically in position to make necessary adjustments if Italy proves willing to act up to the verbal assurances of good will given Sept. 18 at Rome by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, to the British and French chargés d'affaires.

Eyes on Germany

Particular satisfaction is felt here that so promising a development should have occurred on the eve of Signior Mussolini's visit to Germany, as this tends to confirm the view—also strengthened by certain recent shipments of German supplies to China—that Germany may after all prove a restraining influence upon her totalitarian allies alike in southern Europe and in the Far East.

Such an attitude accords with the Wilhelmstrasse's long professed desire not to break with Downing Street. It may also be a reminder to Japan of two facts.

One of these is that Germany has vast commercial interests in China as well as in Japan, which it cannot afford to see wantonly destroyed by unrestrained bombing of unarmed people and factories.

Reich's Dilemma

The other fact is that the German military element finds itself in a dilemma where the Far East is concerned, because, although politically allied to Japan, it has had a long and friendly association with the Chinese Army. Indeed, German officers of late years have almost entirely trained and equipped the rejuvenated forces fighting for Chinese unity.

The real test, however, it is felt here, will not arrive until it becomes apparent whether—at long last—a change may be brought about in Germany's attitude toward the Spanish war.

Duce's German visit: Page 6.

English Milk Bars Boom; £500,000 Invested in 870

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — There are now 870 milk bars in Britain, representing a capital outlay of £500,000 and an annual milk consumption of 7,000,000 gallons. At the end of the year—so fast are milk bars multiplying—it is expected that the total will have reached 1000.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1937

Radio Comment	4
The Home Forum	7
"All things are not expedient" (With Danish Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-19-11-12
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Radio Timetable	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	13
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Weekly Magazine Section

North China's "Unofficial" War	1-2
Where History Is Dramatized	3
Ounce of Prevention	4
What Price Self-Sufficiency?	5
Signs of the Times	6
Ambition: Magazine Editorial	7
John Bull Goes Into Mining	8-9
Books and Features	10-11

President Pins Great Hopes On His Trip West

Seeks to Prove People Are Still With Him and the New Deal

Has His Ears Open

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 22—President Roosevelt sets forth today on his first exploratory trip in the field of American public opinion subsequent to his defeat on the Supreme Court issue. Always before on his extensive surveys of the nation the Chief Executive has traveled more or less as a conquering hero. Now he goes out to see where he stands in public opinion.

Here are four objections generally associated with the trip:

First, the President has described it as an "intake" trip. He wants to find out to what extent Congress was reflecting public opinion when it blocked his program at the last session.

Second, Mr. Roosevelt is gratifying his natural liking for travel by surveying great national projects that area, such as the Fort Peck, Grand Coulee, Bonneville and Owyhee Dams and the Yellowstone and Olympic National Parks.

Third, he is going on the trip for its publicity value, in attempting to persuade Congress and the country that the President is still the "great leader," who has only to show himself to evoke cheering throngs along the way.

Fourth, the President will be far from Washington when the next dramatic acts in the Black affair are played.

Chief Motive Is Unknown

It is hard to say which of these motives were uppermost.

It is quite possible that the President is to be taken at his word, and that the trip is primarily for "intake" purposes. There are severe limitations to the amount of close analysis of public opinion that can be taken from local party leaders who troop through a special train, or the crowds that jam around the stations. But Mr. Roosevelt has done all this before, and he can make comparisons. Moreover, he uses the "intake" he gets, or allegedly gets, on such trips as material with which to impress congressmen and others with his closeness to public opinion.

In Grave Predicament

But the President is in a political predicament, the gravest, perhaps, of his career. A rebellious Congress has recently gone home, and it will return to Washington just as rebelliously as it departed if something is not done to restore the President's popularity and dominance. Sitting in Washington or Hyde Park, Mr. Roosevelt thinks, will never restore his popularity. Previously, on at least two mid-term occasions, and during two campaigns, he has established his position with the people by appearing among them.

The logical thing to do today seems to him to be to wing all these birds with one stone, and set forth for the far waters of the Pacific, for it is perfectly clear to the President and his advisers that the fate of his permanent New Deal program is hanging in the balance. If the next session of Congress, whether regular in January or special in November, continues its revolt, the President's second term will be greatly damaged. Now, it seems to the President and his counsellors, is the time to act, but it was necessary to avoid making the trip plainly and openly punitive of recent senatorial insurgents.

Announcement of PWA end: Page 3.

Will They Join Communists?

International

Key Men of French Socialists

French Communists and a faction of the Socialists Are Seeking to Form a Single Party. The Men Who Control the Situation so Far as the Majority of Socialists Are Concerned Are (Left to Right) Vincent Auriol, Minister of Justice; Léon Blum, Former Premier and Now Vice-Premier and Minister of State, and Max Dormoy, Minister of the Interior

Census of Jobless By Mailed Cards To End by Dec. 1

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—John D. Biggers, administrator of the unemployment census, announced after a Summer White House conference today that President Roosevelt had approved final plans for the voluntary enumeration. He added that he expected the count to be completed before Dec. 1.

Mr. Biggers said the President had given him "adequate authority" and approved an expenditure up to $5,000,000.

"We intend to keep well within that figure without slighting thoroughness," he added.

Mr. Biggers said the Postoffice Department would handle the distribution, collection and preliminary check of registration cards which would be sent to 31,000,000 homes in the nation, carrying a brief message over the President's signature.

He added that the President would make a radio address at a date to be selected, explaining the job and appealing to all to co-operate to get a fair result.

Mr. Biggers said the Postoffice Department was being used because it would be the "simplest and easiest way for the unemployed." They won't have to go to registration centers and stand in long lines waiting their turn. Second, the Postoffice Department has a trained personnel, largely under civil service, which should be able to do this difficult job better and at less cost than any other organization, he said.

"The Postoffice Department handled the social security registration and soldiers' bonus distribution very satisfactorily," Mr. Biggers added, "and by reason of those experiences should be able to do this even better."

He said the registration would be completed before Dec. 1 because the postal Christmas rush deadline is around Dec. 6 and from Dec. 1 on there is a heavy seasonal unemployment, especially in agricultural centers.

Socialists Seek Communist Allies In French Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Strenuous efforts are being made by the Communists and a section of the Socialists to form a single party in France. If they should succeed, which is by no means certain, they will only be reverting to the position which existed after the World War, and which was broken by the scission at the famous Congress of Tours.

When the Communists then joined the Third Internationale, it was the Socialists who appeared to be dissidents; for the Communists, in a majority, took possession of the party organ L'Humanité, founded by Jean Jaurès, and the whole of the political machinery.

Indeed, the Socialists, led by Léon Blum, were then regarded as mere opportunists, who had abandoned their revolutionary purpose. They had few followers and not even a successful newspaper. Little by little, however, by becoming a "respectable" party, they gained ground in the country, until they became more numerous than the Communists. In 1[illegible] they won seats in the election, and came back as a compact party. In 1936 they returned the largest number of deputies at the polls, and with the Radicals formed a Front Populaire Government.

Impossible Situation

They were, nevertheless, in an impossible situation, for on their Right were the Radicals, who are an orthodox bourgeois party; and on their Left the Communists, on whose support, though no Communist consented to accept the responsibility of Ministerial office, they were absolutely dependent. They managed to frighten the French people, and therefore to bring about a financial collapse, without really doing more than effect a few reforms which any party might have effected in more favorable circumstances.

But though they did not even begin to put Socialist doctrines into practice their leadership of the Government made it impossible for them to suppress the Communist agitation which was conducted among the workers. The totally unnecessary strikes, sometimes accompanied by violence, were not declared for technical but for revolutionary reasons. The Government, in a dilemma, saw itself doomed to speedy failure or proletarian hostility. If it did not stop illegalities, France would be industrially and financially brought to the verge of bankruptcy. If it did, it would be denounced as the enemy of the workers by the bolder Communists.

Communist Strategy

Now that the first Front Populaire experiment has been wrecked on the rock of finance, the tactics of the Communists are clear. They decline all responsibility for the "mismanagement" of the Socialists. They declare that the result is due to Socialist timidity, and would have been different if "structural reforms" had been attempted. They offer the Socialists an opportunity to make this thesis their own, to confess their mistakes, and to join with the Communists in one large organization which will make a more determined attempt later on.

And the Socialists are inclined to believe that these are the right tactics to maintain the confidence and enthusiasm of their followers. Obviously, the Radicals, would then separate from them, and join up with the Moderates.

The two leaders of the Communist Party, Jacques Duclos and Maurice Thorez, both demand the "parti prolétarien unique." They are extremely pressing and negotiations have been actively pursued.

Japan Ignores Protests Over Nanking Attack

But Apologizes to Britain for Wounding of Ambassador

No Joint Action

Germany and France Add Protests to Those of U. S. and England

Japan today expressed regret for the wounding of the British Ambassador in an air attack outside Shanghai in an apology which will presumably meet the demands of the British. The attack was laid to misunderstanding by the airmen.

At the same time renewal of the shelling of Nanking despite the American and British protests has caused indignation in the leading capitals. It has been followed by new and stronger protests by Washington and similar messages from Berlin and Paris.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — Following independent but simultaneous representations to Japan by the United States and Great Britain against the proposed devastation of Nanking from the air, word flashed from the war zone today that Tokyo had apparently ignored both admonitions and had bombed the Chinese capital for an hour and a half.

The State Department, while it waited authentic word of the toll of destruction from the reported onslaught which followed the Japanese threat to annihilate the city of 1,000,000, considered the next step in its effort to avert a holocaust of civilian Chinese.

It is regarded as more than an accident that the American and British governments should have made known to the Japanese the same opposition—although apparently independently—to the proposed destruction. It indicates that the ministries of the two big democracies are thinking alike and that a parallel policy is being followed although no direct co-operation is forecast.

"Joint Protest" Unconfirmed

There is no confirmation here of the rumor from Shanghai that world powers are drafting a strong joint protest against the Japanese threat to raze Nanking. On the other hand were such a protest presented there is every reason to suppose that the United States would join it, in view of the vigor of the representations which Cordell Hull is understood to have made to Japan on the matter.

Japan's answer to Mr. Hull's representations has apparently been the crash of bombs and the attack on the populace. The situation has developed diametrically opposed views as between the Anglo-American powers on one hand and Japan on the other as to the validity of such an attack.

America and Britain urge that a general attack on a big city entails indiscriminate destruction which endangers the lives and interests of their own nationals and threatens their communication with the Chinese Government. Both countries have apparently urged Japan to confine her attacks to what they define as legitimate military objectives. The similar view is taken that Nanking is not such an objective.

Moral Question Involved

Aside from this direct threat to American or British subjects, the second phase of the protest turns on the moral question of an indiscriminate attack on a civilian population. Ever since the report of a commission of jurists at the Hague in 1923, international law has been concerned with air bombing of civilians. The United States and British cooperated in this set of rules for aerial warfare, which grew out of a resolution of the Washington disarmament conference. However, the rules were never implemented for although the United States announced willingness to enter an international convention putting them into effect other countries held back.

It is in this region of uncertain or silent international law that the U. S. and British have now entered their independent but similar admonitions, which must necessarily be based largely on moral grounds. It is felt here that the protest of the English-speaking world may have stayed some of the destructiveness of the attack.

Japan Expresses Regret In Note to Britain

TOKYO, Sept. 22 (AP)—Japan today expressed her regret for the wounding of the British ambassador to China in an aerial attack outside Shanghai, and British quarters said the note met demands for apology and assurance that such incidents would not again occur.

The British demand for punishment of the aviators who machine-gunned the Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, on Aug. 26, was, however, answered ambiguously, the British said.

The note was handed to the British Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Robert L. Craigie, by foreign minister Koki Hirota.

The Japanese Government's reply to protests by the British Government said the incident "may have been caused by Japanese airplanes which mistook the Ambassador's car" for a Chinese army car.

Other news on Chinese situation: Page 8.

Elevated Highways Urged As City Traffic Solution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The only permanent solution of the two-fold problem of traffic congestion and automobile accidents in the big cities is the construction of elevated highways, in the opinion of Clyde G. Conley of Mount Vernon, Ohio, president of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

Irrespective of the high cost the building of these elevated structures would entail, they have become a need that must sooner or later be met, Mr. Conley told a meeting of the American Institute of Steel Construction at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

Traffic congestion, he found, slowed up vehicular movement in New York City streets until the automobile was today a slower means of transport than was the horse-drawn vehicle before the coming of the motor car.

Prizes Offered

Mr. Conley announced during his address that the institute which he heads would offer prizes for the most suitable structural and architectural designs for an elevated highway. It will be a nation-wide competition, with a purse of $5000 for the winning design, $2000 as a second prize and $1000 as a third prize. In addition, there will be 10 honorable mentions with $100 each.

"Fifteen minutes by automobile to cover one New York City cross-town block is not an unknown experience," Mr. Conley said. "Yet history records that old horse-drawn coaches, which once operated on New York streets over more than 200 miles, averaged 11½ miles an hour. Today automobile traffic does not average more than 15 miles per hour. Put a few more cars on the street in New York and movement will practically cease."

Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Bureau for Street Traffic Research at Harvard University, another speaker, said that if the cities of this country had an efficient street traffic system the American people needed and would buy 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 more automobiles than were now in use.

Use of Cars the Problem

"The consumption and use of automobiles at the present time is not controlled by the ability of the American people to buy more automobiles, but by the inability to use such automobiles as they have or might have with a decent degree of security and convenience," he said.

Dr. McClintock held that American cities would be rebuilt in the next 25 to 50 years and that traffic engineers would provide "an intelligent, safe and efficient plan for the flow of traffic." He quoted an estimate by Frank T. Sheets, president of the Portland Cement Association, that the nation's street and highway system could be rebuilt at a cost of $57,000,000,000 to provide for a free-flowing traffic and that the cost would be repaid in 45 years through economies and increased revenue from the greater use of automobiles.

Auto Union Softens Attitude In Pact With General Motors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Sept. 22—Greater acceptance of responsibility by the automobile workers union, chief offender in unauthorized strikes, is betokened by its agreement this week with General Motors Corporation designed to suppress further wildcat "sit-downs."

By conceding the company's right to discharge union men in runaway strikes, the union also evidences the chastening which it received from the loss of the steel strike.

The several hundred "sit-downs" in General Motors following the company's agreement with the union early this year were stressed by the independent steel companies as an exhibition of C. I. O. irresponsibility and hence as adequate justification why they should not be forced to sign an agreement with a C. I. O. union in steel.

Failure of the steel strike deflated the exuberance prevalent in the auto workers' union and brought a sudden stop to "sit-downs" in General Motors. None was recorded in that company for two months or more, it is reported by officials and confirmed by the Washington headquarters of the C. I. O.

A More Responsible Union

Apparently, this week's new agreement simply reveals to the public a more sober, more responsible and more disciplined union. If this steadiness is maintained, the auto workers may eventually help the C. I. O. to reclaim some of the public confidence which they helped to lose for it.

To avoid similar complaint in the U. S. Steel Corporation, leaders of the C. I. O.'s steel union are leaning backward in their endeavors to prevent any strikes that might be interpreted as violations of the union agreement.

At the center of the rubber industry at Akron, Ohio, the many "sit-downs" which preceded and paralleled those in the automobile industry have tapered off.

Meantime, the strongest asseverations of union responsibility and disavowal of unauthorized strikes are voiced at the headquarters of John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., at Washington.

If the C. I. O. has practically finished its big drive among unorganized workers and finds no great new fields to open as it did this year in autos and steel—such is the estimate current in the critical American Fedeartion of Labor—then the left wing labor movement may in general be turning more stable.

Truer Estimate of Power

Obviously what is happening in part in General Motors is that the newly-organized workers are getting a truer estimate of their own powers.

After the union agreement was signed last winter following the strike, making the first formal union agreement in automobile history, many employees felt that they had been raised to a control similar to that of management in the conduct of operations.

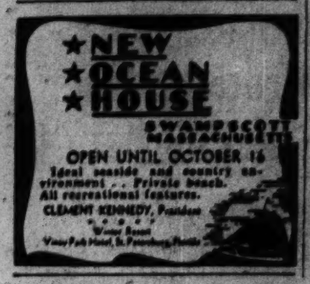
This excess of authority, as regarded by management, was re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

FOR BROTHER and SISTER

Heavyweight durable corduroy. Colors—Navy, Brown, Sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 years. Price $1.07. Postage Prepaid. Send for Booklet "N" Free

Steph-en's Kiddie Togs
11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.



Rogers Peet

While we've all kinds of good Fall overcoats—Scotch Mists* are the "apple of our eye."

Our own idea of rain-proofing cheviots.

A trick we showed the Scot who weaves them.

Light weights for Fall.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
104 TREMONT STREET
at Bromfield Street
BOSTON

In NEW YORK
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Broadway at 35th St.
Broadway at 13th St.
B'way at Warren St.
B'way at Liberty St.

Government of Cities Found to Be Improving

"The United States has been a predominantly urban nation for more than two decades; but this report is the first inquiry on a national, official and comprehensive scale into the problems of the American urban community." With these words, the experts on urban affairs of the National Resources Committee present to the nation an intimate, penetrating, constructive account of the needs of the American city. The committee report is reviewed and discussed in a series of articles of which the following is the third.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—American municipal government is getting better. Long infamous for graft and corruption, for crooked politics and machine rings, for bosses and unsavory scandals, the big city of the United States is now steadily putting its house in order. This is the studied conclusion of the experts who have just compiled the comprehensive report on "Our Cities" for the National Resources Committee.

A great deal remains to be done, says the big report. There are vast problems yet to solve, and from European standards the condition is still unprecedented. American cities are handicapped in many respects by their anomalous relationship with the states, and their lack of direct communication with the Federal Government.

But the report made this week is one of hope. After all is said and done about current problems, the conclusion is that things are getting better. The good citizens' drive for better personnel is slowly but surely taking effect. The end of foreign immigration is bringing a greater cultural homogeneity. Above all, the pell-mell growth which filled up the city slums and ghettoes is moderating. Government is catching up to population. When and if the states which control the cities permit them to continue their reforms—to establish city managers, for example, and other progressive measures which are now blocked in many municipalities by stubbornly jealous state legislatures—the improvement may be even more marked.

Long-Range View

For the minute, at any rate, here is the happy word of America's better governed cities, as discerned by the long-range view of the experts compiling the report—

"For years the expert has been gradually displacing the untrained amateur in the key positions of municipal government, and he has been developing the skills which are essential for the efficient discharge of increasingly complex public services. Tenure in the ranking administrative and technical posts has become more secure.

"The irresponsible urban boss is rapidly becoming extinct. The merit sytem has begun to displace the spoils system through the establishment of civil service commissions in some form or other in 35 per cent of the cities 10,000 and above, affecting 80 per cent of the municipal employees of the nation. Such advanced personnel devices as standard classification and salary plans, pensions, efficiency ratings, in-service training, and nonpartisan elections are finding acceptance.

"Technical improvement in municipal government and the enlargement of its functions have been accompanied by neither a corresponding enhancement of its legal powers, which have been relatively declining, nor by a correspondingly significant voice in the State and Federal Government. With the growth of the nation, a preponderant share of which has been urban growth, the cities are underrepresented in Congress, on the basis of population, to the extent of 13 representatives."

Ward of State

The city still remains the ward of the state, say the writers. "Although a substantial majority of our population is urban, we continue to live, politically, in a rural society." It took the recent depression, says the report, for the barriers between the cities and the Federal government to be finally attacked. Now the national government has "begun to recognize the need of dealing directly with cities as political, economic and social entities." How far this movement will go the committee does not attempt to forecast. It merely declares that "a crucial fork in the road, which promises to be significant in the future course of American government, seems to have been reached."

One of the points stressed by the report, just issued, is that greater power to the cities for local control should be advanced.

"Unless the boundaries of the political city can be stretched to include its suburban and satellite industrial and residential colonies, the economic and social base, upon which rests the welfare of both those who remain in the city and those who seek a partial escape from it, will eventually disintegrate."

This lack of prestige is a handicap in more ways than one.

"One of our basic urban problems consists of the widespread neglect of cities as a major segment of national existence, the consequent derision of urban politics and depreciation of urban administration as a career, and the cumulative disregard of the city hall as a principal center of American urban life.

"Indicative of this neglect is the fact that, although the United States has been a predominantly urban nation for more than two decades, this report of the National Resources Committee is the first inquiry on a national, official, and comprehensive scale into the problems of the American urban community."

Points to Improvement

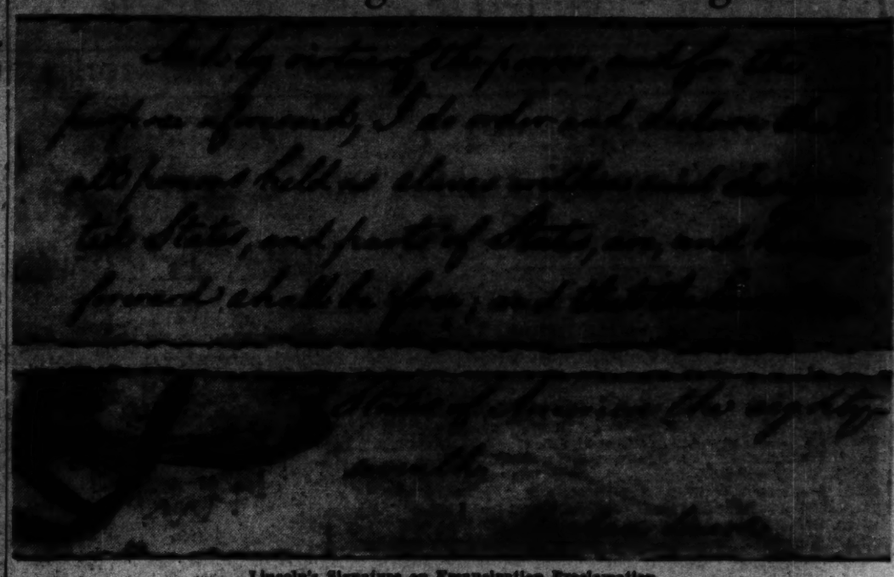
But in any event, the committee's report points to an improvement in American city government, long a disgraceful black-spot on New World democracy.

"The trend toward broader and more inclusive municipal functions is accompanied by a correspondingly extensive transformation in the machinery of urban government. City government has, in the past few decades, been growing more unified and co-ordinated through the concentration of powers in a single executive, either the mayor or the increasingly popular city manager. The small unicameral city council is taking the place of the unwieldy bicameral council of earlier days. Independent administrative boards are being integrated under single administrative heads. . . ."

And the statement adds:

"In structure and techniques and in contribution to the public welfare, urban governments have undergone a development in every respect comparable to the nation's private enterprise, though less known publicly."

Words Cutting Chains From Negroes



Lincoln's Signature on Emancipation Proclamation
Of This Momentous Act He Said: "I Never in My Life Felt More Certain That I Was Doing Right"

Emancipation Proclamation: Lincoln's Own Story Retold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The archives of the United States dusted off the Emancipation Proclamation today on its 75th birthday and plated it on display.

The proclamation, issued on Sept. 22, 1862, by President Lincoln and numbered among the most celebrated of American State Papers, lay buried in the musty files of the State Department until removed to the vaults of the archives building a few months ago.

Lincoln's own account of the events which prompted him to issue the proclamation was recorded by Frank B. Carpenter, an artist, who made a life-sized painting of the President reading the document to his Cabinet.

Lincoln's Account

"It had got to be midsummer of 1862," Lincoln told him. "Things (in the Civil War) had gone from bad to worse until I felt that we had reached the end of our rope.

"I determined upon the adoption of the Emancipation policy; and without consultation with, or the knowledge of the Cabinet, I prepared the original draft."

On the advice of Secretary of State Seward, Lincoln told Mr. Carpenter, he put the original draft aside "until the Union had won a decisive victory."

"Finally came the Battle of Antietam," Mr. Carpenter quoted Lincoln as saying. "The advantage was on our side. I determined to wait no longer."

A 'Man Under Orders,' Lincoln Freed Slaves: Son Describes Decision

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An intimate picture of Lincoln on the historic night and morning when he decided to issue the Emancipation Proclamation came to The Christian Science Monitor two years ago, in the words of the President's son, Robert Todd Lincoln.

Dwight C. Sturges, Monitor Staff Artist, published an etching of Lincoln entitled "Guidance," portraying Lincoln as divinely led, in the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section. He received a letter from a reader quoting the Ecanicipator's son.

Parenthetically it should be added that the collection of Lincolniana bequeathed to the nation by Robert T. Lincoln will not be published until 1946, according to the terms of his will. Therefore this letter, the contents of which are believed by the writer of the letter to have been disclosed in the Monitor of Feb. 12, 1935, for the first time, may constitute an advance glimpse of one part of this yet unknown material.

The letter:

Needham, Mass.
Feb. 7, 1935

Dear Mr. Sturges:

Both of your etchings of Abraham Lincoln impressed me, but the one with the sadness removed called to thought an incident in Lincoln's life.

It was my privilege to know from the time I was four years old Robert Todd Lincoln. Because of my great love for Abraham Lincoln he spoke very freely to me of homely incidents and when I wanted some material on Lincoln in the course of my studies he told me many things among which was the following:

"My mother was very much opposed to the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and expressed her views at great length before retiring. My father never retired that night but paced his study—back and forth—stopping now and then to read a few favorite verses from the Bible or to gaze at the sky.

"In the morning my mother and I went to his study, my mother inquiring, in her quick sharp way, 'Well, what do you intend doing?'

"My father looked up, as to heaven, a great light illuming his face and for the moment removing the careworn lines, replied, 'I am a man under orders, I cannot do otherwise.'"

Mr. Robert Lincoln commented that there seemed to be a "presence" which silenced further comment from his mother or himself. That day Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

"The above is from my notes taken as Mr. Robert Todd Lincoln spoke.

Very sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Florence W. Stanley

G.O.P. to Delay In Filling Hilles Committee Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 22—Selection of a Republican National Committeeman from New York to sucesed Charles D. Hilles, who has been a ranking Republican counselor in national and state party affairs since the Taft administration, will be deferred for deliberations of the executive body of the Republican State Committee.

A resolution authorizing delay on his resignation was among the early business slated for approval by the committee as it convened here today to write its state-wide slate for the Nov. 2 elections.

That Mr. Hilles had determined unalterably upon withdrawal was made clear, however, by State Chairman William S. Murray, who said the National Committeeman had previously bowed to postponement of his retirement, but that his wish to be relieved of responsibilities for the 1938 campaign was now such the committee "must bow to this decision."

"Outstanding" Man Sought

"The matter will be considered at out meeting of the executive committee," Mr. Murray continued. "I hope we will be able to induce an outstanding citizen to shoulder this great responsibility and participate in our parade up the road to victory."

It is understood that the Republican executive group will not take action until a date had been fixed for the meeting of the Republican National Committee, which must ratify the selection. Pending announcement by the national executive body, meeting in Washington this week, the approximate time for this is understood to be in early December.

The recommendation to postpone filling Mr. Hilles' place was induced by the surprise nature of his withdrawal after nearly 20 years of service as National Committeeman. Precipitate action now, it was felt, would have provoked wide contention, and it was learned that the discussion of the vacancy was conducted without the mention of a single name as his successor.

Col. Roosevelt Mentioned

The list of eligibles, however, already is in the making in other quarters, leading with Frank E. Gannett, up-state newspaper publisher; Ogden L. Mills, one-time Secretary of the Treasury; F. Trubee Davison, head of the American Museum of Natural History, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, one-time Governor General of the Philippines and president of the National Republican Club during the 1936 campaign.

Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt has been Mr. Hilles' New York colleague on the committee since 1929, the year of her election to Congress as representative from the seventeenth district, Manhattan.

In a statement to the Associated Press in Rochester made public today, Mr. Gannett removed himself from consideration for the Hilles post, saying he "absolutely could not accept it" because he was "engaged in a great nonpartisan effort to protect the Supreme Court and the Constitution." This was a reference to the National Committee to Uphold the Constitution, which he organized to oppose the President's court reorganization plan.

Contented Cows Fidget and Fret At Coloraturas

PORTLAND, Ind., Sept. 22 (AP)—Farmer Joe Bryan's contented cows—made that way, he reported recently to the Department of Agriculture, by radio music—don't care for soprano solos.

"They get nervous," Mr. Bryan said today in telling how the right kind of music soothes his cows and makes them give more milk, "when they hear a woman singing a solo."

Mr. Bryan has a radio in his big barn, northwest of here, and if he gets soft instrumental music, he said, the cows keep happy. Sheep and horses like the music, too, the experimenting farmer reported.

Many of Mr. Bryan's neighbors smile when he tells how the radio helps him in his milking. But Mrs. Bryan is strong for the idea. Recently she had to do the milking while her husband was exhibiting his sheep at a fair.

"The cows were restless and kept stamping their feet," she related. "Finally I thought to turn on the radio. Then there was a low 'moo' from them, and I finished the milking in peace."

Hotel at Yellowstone Reopens to Welcome President and Party

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Yellowstone National Park, Sept. 22 (AP)—Park employees today began preparing the Mammoth Hotel, closed several weeks, for a post-season welcome to President Roosevelt's party during his visit to Yellowstone National Park Saturday and Sunday.

Col. E. W. Starling, presidential aide, arrived last night to take charge of arrangements.

Authorities announced the park gates would not be closed Saturday, as originally scheduled, but would remain open until Sunday to give visitors a chance to see the President.

President Roosevelt will be the house guest Saturday night of W. H. Nichols, head of the Yellowstone Park Company, at Mammoth Hot Springs. He will stay until Sunday afternoon.

Scooting Along at Fair

Visitors to San Francisco's 1939 World's Fair will see sights at the exposition by riding around on individual motorized scooters capable of making 40 miles an hour.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months $4.50, three months $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Shiva Specimens Piling Up; Animals Are 'Extremely Pale'

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Sept. 22 (AP)—Dense forests and deep canyons on Shiva Temple, isolated "sky island," are yielding "lots of specimens," natural scientists seeking secrets of animal evolution atop the mysterious plateau radioed the mainland yesterday.

Working in a driving rain, Dr. Harold E. Anthony, mammalogy curator of the American Museum of Natural History, and George Andrews, his assistant, reported duplicate specimens were "piling up." Another week's labor atop Shiva Temple should give them sufficient animals to determine the effects of an isolated existence, Dr. Anthony indicated.

Meanwhile, Walter A. Wood Jr. of the American Geographical Society announced that he planned to scale Wotan's Throne, the other isolated plateau near Shiva Temple, Thursday.

Mr. Wood said he would ask Dr. Anthony to send young Andrews, son of Roy Chapman Andrews, director of the museum, to accompany him on the ascent up the sheer walls of Wotan's Throne, which he believes will be more difficult to climb than the precipitous cliffs of Shiva Temple.

Both Shiva Temple and Wotan's Throne are believed to have been isolated from the mainland for untold centuries and never to have been visited by man. Erosion following the recession of glacial ice between 12,000 and 15,000 years ago separated the plateaus from the mainland.

In an earlier message, Dr. Anthony said he had obtained a catch of 19 small animals—rabbits, mice, gophers and chipmunks—but would stay until he obtained "eight or 10 different species." Animals living atop Shiva Temple, he said, appeared "extremely pale."

When he descends from the plateau, Dr. Anthony will compare the animals caught th e with species living on the north and south rims of the Grand Canyon to determine the biological effects of an isolated existence.

No Black Inquiry—Cummings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, reiterated today that the Justice Department had made no investigation of Mr. Justice Black "prior to the time his name was sent to the Senate," and indicated the line which the Administration is likely to take in connection with the whole Klan controversy.

Declaring that it is not customary for the Justice Department to make investigations into the private life of prospective appointees to the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Cummings added that in any case the qualifications of a sitting member of the Senate for such an appointment would not be investigated.

Apparently passing responsibility on to the Senate itself, Mr. Cummings explained that it is taken for granted that when a Senator is named for a post where Senate confirmation is required, the Senate itself will be aware of their colleague's qualifications. An investigation under such circumstances would be "an impertinence," said Mr. Cummings.

The statement rose out of questions at a press conference concerning a morning newspaper story that William E. Fort, special assistant attorney general, and former law partner of Mr. Justice Black, was a fellow-member of the Birmingham, Ala., Klan from 1923 to 1926. It was asserted in the news report that Mr. Fort, who for 14 years was a circuit judge in Alabama, was one of the two men Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska had intended to call as witnesses in his proposed inquiry.

With President Roosevelt out of the city, and Mr. Justice Black himself thus far silent on the allegations of Klan membership, the statement of Mr. Cummings is taken as a forecast of the attitude the New Deal may assume on the issue. Mr. Cummings has been close to President Roosevelt throughout the court fight and sponsored the original proposal for increasing the court's size to 15. His comment is in effect a waiver of responsibility.

If Mr. Justice Black concealed his Klan affiliations then it is for Mr. Justice Black to explain the matter, the argument seems to run. In any case it was not the responsibility of the Justice Department, argues Mr. Cummings in effect.

In answer to direct questions as to whether the department had investigated Mr. Justice Black's reported affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan prior or immediately after his nomination, Mr. Cummings promptly replied: "No."

He emphatically declared there was no investigation now under way to check the charges.

Outlining Department of Justice policy he declared:

"No investigation was made at the time that Mr. Justice Hughes or Mr. Justice Cardoza or Mr. Justice Roberts were appointed.

"While I have not examined their records, I would be very much surprised if Mr. Justice Stone, attorney general at the time, investigated himself prior to his appointment."

Miss Cochran Sets Mark Of 293 Miles an Hour

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (AP)—Jacqueline Cochran, New York aviator, averaged 293.05 miles an hour in four flights over a three-kilometer course yesterday, bettering the women's land plane speed record of 276.527 miles an hour established in 1934 by the late Helene Boucher of France. She was timed at 304.62 miles an hour in her fastest dash.

Miss Cochran also holds the national records of 201 miles an hour for 100 kilometers and 203 miles an hour for 1000 kilometers.

London Post Office Marks Big Increase in Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — New records are claimed by the post office here as a result of the work of the past 12 months. Letters and parcels are up by 250,000,000, nearly twice the normal increase. They now amount to 7,750,000,000 a year. Inland air mail has increased 24 per cent. Last year 248,000 new telephones were installed. The engineering staff has had to be increased by 11,000 men.

THIS DOG MIGHT BE NEXT!

Vivisectors mutilate the thoroughbred as well as the mongrel. 400,000 dogs are used annually in the laboratories of the United States. Experimenters may burn, freeze, starve or maim these helpless creatures without fear of punishment.

"After some considerable reflection on the matter, having read much that I would rather not have read, and having thought on the matter so much as I had the power, I have come to the conclusion . . . that vivisection should be absolutely prohibited."
Lord Coleridge,
Lord Chief Justice of England

PROTEST! JOIN

The New England Anti-Vivisection Society

6 Park Street, Boston
Associate Membership $1.00
Lafayette 6020
Active Membership $5.00
This organization is dependent upon dues, donations, and bequests.

Comfort for You in ANTIOCH SHOES

67 Hillman St.,
New Bedford, Mass.,
Feb. 18, 1937

The Antioch Shoes
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Gentlemen,

Sometime ago I bought a pair of Antioch Shoes, as a result of your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor. There are no dealers in those shoes here in New Bedford, and the nearest place was Filene's in Boston, Mass. I went there on purpose to get them, and you may be interested to know that I have never been sorry.

They are by far the most comfortable shoes I've ever worn,-and in fact they have spoiled me for other shoes. When I put some of my other shoes on, they feel strange.

So, by your advertising in the Monitor, you have won another customer to your list of satisfied customers.

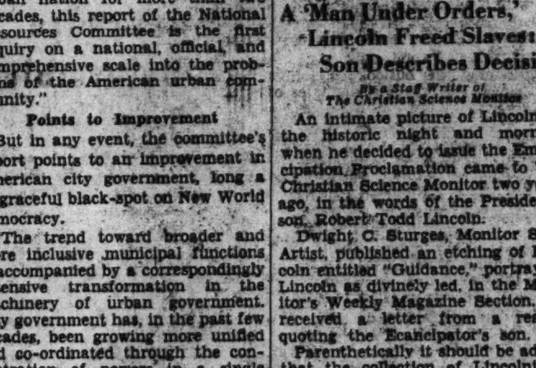
Very truly yours,
(Miss) Susan E. Wilcox

Consult these responsible stores or write to Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.

EASTERN STATES

NEW YORK CITY	Kramer	2213 and 2570 Broadway	
	Benjamin	169 E. 61st Street	
	Deutsch	2442 Grand Concourse	
BROOKLYN	Benjamin	971 Flatbush Avenue	
	Bridges	21 Bond Street	
Jackson Heights	Benjamin	3742 82nd Street	
Long Island City	Benjamin	3046 Steinway Street	
Baltimore	Wyman's	Mt. Vernon	A. J. Rice
Boston	Filene's	Newark	Elfin's
Bridgeport	Shoecraft	New Rochelle	Kramer's
Buffalo	W. F. Johnson	Norfolk	Smith B. & Nunn
Charlottesville	Waddell	Pittsburgh	Stein's
Erie	Halle Bros. Co.	Rochester	Parmelee
Greenwich	Kramer's	Springfield	18 Vernon
Hartford	Sage-Allen	Syracuse	W. H. Lynch
Johnstown	Lindley	Washington	Burt's
Lynchburg	G. A. Coleman	Worcester	C. J. Gleason

An Eastman Album—your Safe Deposit Box for Memories



Come in and see our samples

BOBBY with his first puppy—mother in the garden—that wonderful day at the shore—your snapshots will remember long after you've forgotten—if you keep them safe in an Eastman Album.

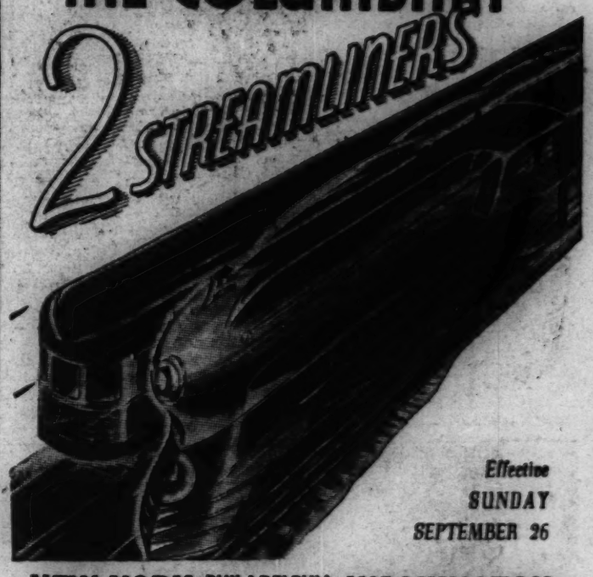
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT TO CHOOSE FROM

Come in and choose from our complete assortment of slip-in and paste-on albums. Durably made and attractively designed, they're all good "buys." Many styles—in a wide range of prices. Also a complete line of album sundries.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th, 745 Fifth Avenue, 235 West 23rd Street
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street, 117 S. 16th Street
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street, Hotel Statler
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.

NOW—THE ROYAL BLUE THE COLUMBIAN 2 STREAMLINERS



Effective SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 26

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE WASHINGTON

New in design . . . in decorations . . . in appointments! The *only* streamlined trains between New York and the Nation's Capital! Reflecting today's most advanced travel ideas in comfort and convenience. *Completely Air-Conditioned.*

Streamlined ROYAL BLUE *featuring:*

New-type Diner, with curved cushion seats and tables in center; New-type Observation-Lounge; New-type Individual Seat Coaches — one with Lunch Counter . . . two with specially-designed Women's Lounges; Parlor Car with Drawing Room; new glareless lighting system.

EASTBOUND
Lv. Washington 3:45 P.M.
Lv. Baltimore (Mt. Royal Sta.) 4:38 P.M.
Ar. New York (42nd St. Sta.) 8:15 P.M.

WESTBOUND
Lv. New York (42nd St. Sta.) 8:00 A.M.
Ar. Baltimore (Mt. Royal Sta.) 11:37 A.M.
(Camden Sta.) 12:01 P.M.
Ar. Washington 12:43 P.M.

New Streamlined COLUMBIAN *featuring:*

Individual Reclining Seat Coaches—one with Buffet Lunch Counter . . . two others with Women's Lounges; Dining Car with Counter at one end and table service; Observation-Lounge Car, with Buffet serving light foods and beverages; Drawing Room-Parlor Car.

EASTBOUND
Lv. Washington 10:30 A.M.
Lv. Baltimore (Camden Sta.) 11:48 A.M.
(Mt. Royal Sta.) 11:54 A.M.
Ar. New York (42nd St. Sta.) 3:10 P.M.

WESTBOUND
Lv. New York (42nd St. Sta.) 3:35 P.M.
Ar. Baltimore (Mt. Royal Sta.) 7:57 P.M.
(Camden Sta.) 8:01 P.M.
Ar. Washington 8:43 P.M.

Leaving or entering New York, Streamlined Motor Coaches take you (and your bags) between the trainside and any of 17 places in New York and Brooklyn, at no extra cost.

COACH SEATS RESERVED FREE—NO EXTRA FARE

For complete information, consult any B & O Ticket Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO

Copeland Calls For Coalition Of Two Old Parties

DEXTER, Mich., Sept. 22 (AP)—Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, in a speech here last night, urged a coalition of the two major political parties, "if constitutional government is to be preserved."

"So long as we cling to the worthless baubles of party labels," the Senator declared, "we will get nowhere." Mr. Copeland, returning here, his birthplace, for a week's rest following his defeat in the New York mayoralty primary, address the Dexter Kiwanis Club.

The Democratic Senator, critic of the New Deal, lashed out at President Roosevelt, saying:

"Republicans and Democrats alike face . . . not at all improbable dictatorship with a tyrant as ruthless as the worst of history ready for the saddle.

"They face a staggering and steadily increasing public debt. They face the mounting costs of living with the prospect of inflation and ruinous living expenses; they face the skyrocketing of taxes and unbearable rentals; they face labor upheavals, such as man never saw before; . . . they see Communism on the increase and religion on the decline; they see a subservient Congress signing on the dotted line; they see Governors of states and others in high places following the lead of Washington; they see the federal establishments so dominated by the will of one man that Government is largely personal."

Without mentioning Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black by name, Senator Copeland told his audience the two parties "see that same man holding the sword over the Supreme Court and elevating to membership on that lofty bench the worst possible example of a bigoted, snarling, prosecutor-type of the rule-of-thumb, pettifogging lawyer."

The Senator said he spoke "not as a Democrat but as one who sees beyond his own party in an attempt to visualize the future."

Oldest Civilization Claimed Found in Malta

Remains uncovered by Italian archaeologist are estimated from 5000 to 10,000 years old—Relics show people had a definite culture and certain technical knowledge.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — Remains of the "oldest civilisation" are claimed to have been found in Malta by Prof. Luigi M. Ugolini, young Italian archaeologist.

Excavations have been made over the past few years. At first Professor Ugolini thought he had found relics of the copper age. It was a long time before he obtained proof of a "still more ancient era.

In a special interview the professor has just explained the significance of his discoveries.

"The relics which we have excavated in Malta may be from 5000 to 10,000 years old and it is almost certain that never before have such ancient remains of human civilization been discovered.

"Everything that we have discovered has proved to us that the people who lived in those by-gone days had a definite sense of aesthetics, culture and even technique. All the relics of the copper age found on the craters of Mycenae and Troy don't show the same signs of the technical knowledge that we found.

Razed by Upheaval

"The first conclusion that we drew from this fact was that after the paleolithic age of which these goods are the relics, a violent upheaval of nature came which utterly swept away the whole of this civilization.

"The excavations in Malta have brought to light buildings the like of which are not to be found anywhere in the world. We have succeeded in excavating large temples. The most important places excavated in Malta are Giganti, Tarscien, Mnaidra and Hadzsar-Kim. At Hal Safieni we found one of the largest underground temples of all ages, full of various statues, terra cotta and bric-a-brac.

"All these artistic goods were fashioned with the most primitive instruments. It is interesting to know that not all the statues are nude. On some of them we see clothes which means that the paleolithic and most primitive members of our race were acquainted with clothes and elaborate ones at that.

"The two most interesting statues which will surely play an important part in the ancient history of the human race are 'the prehistoric goddess' and 'the sleeping woman' as we call them. The 'goddess's' torso shows that the paleolithic primitive man had, to a certain extent, his own anatomical knowledge. This statue, in the opinion of great Italian experts, was the work of a prehistoric Michelangelo.

Were Built to Last

"All the buildings were erected with really great skill, the walls being extremely strong, or rather, indestructible.

"In compliance with ancient religion the sick were carried to the temple in the belief that the priests and other dignitaries of the temple could cure them. The religion of this civilization was strongly connected with healing.

"Finally, there is the question, does human culture really come from the East? I think my opinion, which is as follows, will meet with a great deal of opposition: the prehistoric migration of the human race really took place from East to West. It halted approximately where Spain and France lie today. Then it turned back and retraced its steps to the East.

"I know that the theory held today is the exact opposite of this, but after my work in Malta and Albania, I cannot say anything else.

"Finally, I can assert that Malta is undoubtedly the most important place to judge where human civilization really originated.

Photos: De Ugolini
Terra Cotta Head
Carved Relief
Altars of Ancient Temple Excavated in Malta

New York City; 1903; Rain

In 1903 New York City received a downpour of nearly 10 inches of rainfall in 24 hours.

Unity of Farm and City Youth Sought in Drive Begun in Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 22—A new movement to bring into fraternal relationships the young men on the farms and the young men in business and the professions, and thereby to wipe out urban-rural conflicts which arise through misunderstanding, is under way in the United States today as a result of a recent conference in this urban center of a great farming area.

Speaking in behalf of 60,000 young city men who belong to the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Roswell Perry Rosengren of Buffalo, N. Y., its president, said the program he came to Des Moines to inaugurate "is destined to grow and mature into one which will have permanent and nation-wide results."

To make sure that the groundwork for this new effort is solidly built, the plan, originated here by E. N. Hopkins, Des Moines farm publication executive, is to be carried on for a year in Iowa before being extended nationally. But Mr. Rosengren has no doubts that it is capable of extension throughout the United States.

"The program being inaugurated in Iowa," he said, "is entirely workable on a national scale and within a short time we have every reason to believe that such a national program will be under way. I think it is entirely fitting that such a program should originate in this state which offers every advantage for the successful execution of such an enterprise, and we are grateful for the contribution of your Mr. Hopkins, who has done so much pioneering in farm youth work.

"Working hand in hand with farm youth, we hope to carry to every state a program to develop a broader understanding of agricultural problems by young business men and of urban problems by young farmers, and to promote the general welfare through their joint efforts."

Co-operating with the Junior Chamber of Comerce in the Iowa demonstration project are leaders in the Iowa Rural Young People's Assembly and representatives of the State Extension Service. The Young People's Assembly is in effect a league of farm youth, being composed of "graduates" of 4-H club work, Future Farmers, and other students of agriculture, organized in local units.

At the meeting held early in September, leaders in the different co-operating agencies stressed the many fields of mutual interest in which city and country young people could work together.

Conservation a Factor

"Both groups are interested," said R. K. Bliss, director of extension service in this state, "in the conservation of our soil resources, of water resources, of beauty spots for parks and for wild life preservation. Both are interested in better roads, improved transportation, safety; both are interested in libraries, public forums, adult education, better schools, active churches; both are interested in better government, community development, improvement of social conditions. And in the long time viewpoint it is my belief that both will find that their strictly business interests are also largely mutual.

"Anyone driving through Iowa, who is observant at all, will find that fertile farms mean prosperous towns, and on the other hand, that run-down, washed, eroded farms mean run-down and washed-up towns. Soil fertility is Iowa's principal working capital, and one upon which most of Iowa's business depends. . . . I suggest to the Junior Chamber of Commerce and to the Young Farmers Assembly that you start with some definite, concrete problem like land use, and make a special study of it in all its phases during the coming year."

Other possible fields for joint effort were proposed by George Strayer of Hudson, Iowa., president of the Iowa Rural Young People's Assembly. Provision of library facilities in communities served by both organizations he suggested as one. Others he named were sponsorship of 4-H Club events and Future Farmer activities, of recreational areas and leagues, provision of talent for community programs and enactment of plans for community and civic improvements. Out of working together on such projects, Mr. Strayer said, he believed would come "a depth of understanding which will banish the prejudices and animosities of days past."

Specific Plans Drawn

Some specific plans for organization have been drawn up. Delegates to a state council, it was decided, will be chosen by the local chapters of the Iowa Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Iowa Young People's Assembly. The council will lay out a program for the year. After subjects for study are decided upon, it is proposed to exchange speakers between city and rural clubs, to hold round-table or open forum discussions with both farm and town groups participating, and to exchange members for special meetings.

Recreational activities are also promised as a means for bringing the two groups into closer relationships. The council is considering sponsoring recreational leagues and arranging joint social events such as barbecues, dances, and dramatic events.

The Iowa plan will be presented to the board of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce at its convention at St. Louis on Oct. 22 and 23. When it is decided to launch a nation-wide program, it is planned to work through whatever organizations of young farmers are already established in the respective states. Graduates of 4-H club work will be reached whenever possible, as will such groups as the Junior Leagues in Michigan, the Utopia Clubs in Tennessee and the Rural Young People's Organization in Minnesota.

Mr. Hopkins has received messages of encouragement from agricultural, business, and utility leadership of the nation.

"It seems to me you have hit on a fine idea and I like very much the plans developed at the conference in Des Moines recently," wrote C. W. Warburton, national director of extension work. "I trust you will let me know from time to time how this idea is going in the states and particularly in Iowa, where you are actually getting it under way."

Many Boosters

E. O. Shreve, vice-president of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., sent his wishes for the success of the movement, saying:

"This indeed seems to me to be a unique idea and should result in much constructive good, particularly in a territory in which the farm plays such a dominant part."

"This is a commendable undertaking and deserves to meet with a large measure of success," said W. H. Hodge of the Public Utility Engineering and Service Corporation in Chicago. "I haven't any doubt but that many of our utility people will be glad to promote this program wherever and whenever possible."

Henry S. Nollen, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, is another booster.

Home Work? Yes, In Radio School Liked by Parents

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—Chicago's newspaper-radio school, an emergency project set up when school reopenings were delayed, is less than two weeks old but thousands of letters and telephone calls reflect its popularity and scope.

"These letters," Assistant School Superintendent Minnie Fallon said, "have been written by parents and reveal one of the most positive values of the radio lessons is that parents have become interested and participate in the lessons given their children.

Letters From Parents

"The letters show the parents are listening to the radio, too, and many of them are in a way going to school."

Miss Fallon said one father whose radio went out of order last week, has come to her office each day to copy the broadcast lessons. He reads them to his children and they discuss them together.

"And today he bought a new radio."

She attributed much of the success of the project to the "fine, wholehearted co-operation of Chicago newspapers, all of which are publishing the program and have written much explanatory matter about the lessons."

Radio Trade Helped

The school also has "popped up" business of radio repair and parts shops, Miss Fallon said, and is brightening the outlook of school supplies stores where rising sales of notebooks, crayons and other necessary equipment have been reported.

Interest of children in the project, she explained, was reflected in the large number of calls and letters received each day relative to subjects taught. Many teachers are receiving fan mail.

Officers Study Air Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—By means of aerial photography, traffic officers in Milwaukee study actual physical conditions of intersections and other traffic lay-outs without leaving their offices, reports the National Safety Council here.

End of PWA Pump-Priming Is Announced

STONE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt announced yesterday the end of one of his first alphabetical depression pump-priming agencies—the PWA.

Administratively, the Public Works Administration will continue for many time supervising expenditures under the 1937 Relief Act, but there will be no more money outlays for construction projects financed—as are those—by funds remain to allot.

More important, however, the President let it be known today that the PWA administered by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, had fulfilled its obligation under the present law and the need for stimulating employment through this form of federal aid had decreased with the passing of the "economic extremity."

He said government [illegible] expenditures for public works from now on would be confined to a permanent [illegible] annual appropriation [illegible] for grade crossing elimination, [illegible] construction, [illegible] forest roads, [illegible] flood control improvements, [illegible] and related work.

These expenditures will be administered by the regular Government agencies and agencies charged [illegible] with that work. No [illegible] of [illegible] persons.

He said when current [illegible] are completed, he probably would abandon the notion by radio explaining [illegible] he knew this fund would be divided and the reasons therefor.

In a statement earlier in the day, the Chief Executive said he had just approved a new [illegible] application for PWA loans, [illegible] bringing allowable under the 1937 Relief Act.

This brought the number of projects under this year's program to [illegible]; federal grants to $[illegible] and loans to $[illegible].

Since the PWA began in 1933, allotments were made for [illegible] non-federal projects costing $[illegible], of which [illegible] costing $[illegible] have been completed.

The statement said Secretary Ickes had withheld approval of a large number of projects which had been passed by the examining divisions because "it was found that the applicant could finance the project without aid."

Considering the need to curtail the federal budget and the improved financial status of so many communities throughout the United States, the statement said the President felt that it is "quite possible [illegible] projects [illegible] could be financed under the Relief Act and [illegible] to disappointment to many applicants. It was said, because [illegible] applications [illegible] exceed the [illegible] for some [illegible].

"This situation was inevitable," the statement went on, "because the great [illegible] appeared so appealing [illegible] in hand [illegible] compared to $[illegible] covering [illegible] projects and the opportunities were without the aid [illegible] of them.

The Administration had "tried to apply sensible principles" the President said.

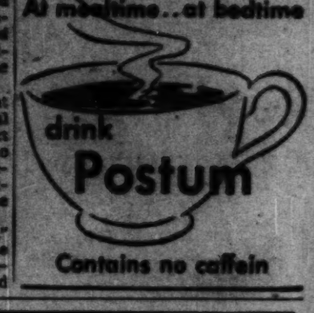
Bureau of Labor statistics figures were cited to show that the PWA to date had created [illegible],000,000 man-hours of direct employment and that for each hour of employment at the site, [illegible] and a half hours of employment were created in industry.

Improve Railway Stations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Plans have now been drawn up for improving [illegible] stations in the southern area of the London and North Eastern Railway. This area stretches from London to Doncaster and Manchester.

At mealtime...at bedtime



Contains no caffein

THIS ONE'S MINE . . .

GO GET YOURS

You can't beat that Underwood flavor of fine ham and delicately blended spices. ● Send 12 cents for a medium tin, or 25 cents for one of the new red Table Jars of Underwood Deviled Ham. Address: Dept. M-15.

WM. UNDERWOOD CO., Watertown, Mass.

UNDERWOOD Deviled Ham

The Sandwich Spread of the Nation

NATURE DEMANDS
NO AMMONIA — NO CHEMICAL
We Use Wireless Method Exclusively
CREATED BY EUROPEAN HAIR STYLISTS—WE STUDY YOUR TYPE
$10.00 Complete
FREE CONSULTATION TO MONITOR READERS
ON ALL HAIR PROBLEMS PERSONALLY BY
Mons. François
LEADING AUTHORITY ON HAIR STYLING
PLEASANT ATMOSPHERE . COURTEOUS OPERATORS
11 East 45th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Phone MUrray Hill 2-2866
NEW YORK CITY

FROM THE MOMENT YOU ENTER

YOU ARE immediately conscious that this is one hotel that has everything demanded by those accustomed to the best. The appeal of The Vanderbilt is now further enhanced by the recently completed program of refurnishing and redecorating.

If it is your first visit to The Vanderbilt, you may expect, and shall receive, a new experience in hotel living.

Illustrated folder upon request

SINGLE FROM $4
DOUBLE FROM $6
SUITES FROM $10

The VANDERBILT HOTEL
PARK AVENUE AT 34th ST., NEW YORK

A SEA TRIP.. for you

Try an M. & M. sea trip, whether you are heading some place for the winter, or just taking a late vacation. Life on board ship is chock full of diversion. You may rest or play to your heart's content.

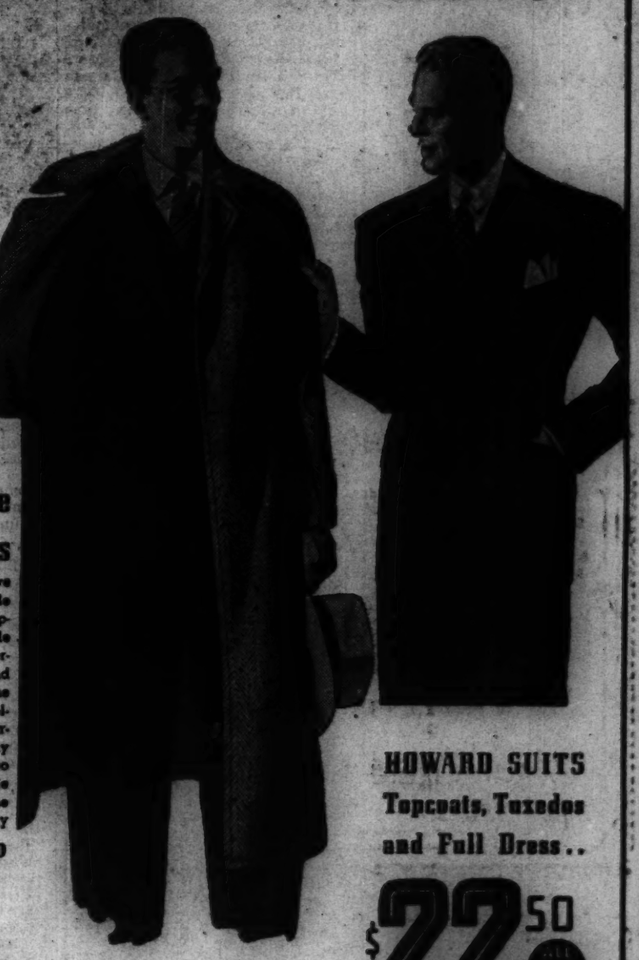
Regular sailings between Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami.

Interesting all-expense tours.

For full information, apply local railroad ticket agent or authorized tourist agent; or M. & M. Line in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville or Miami.

MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

Howard Quality
Speaks A Universal Language



Howard Reversible Topcoats

Men everywhere have taken a shine to this double duty "Rain or Shine" topcoat. The fair weather side is all wool tweed in herringbone, overplaids and window pane effects. The other side is water repellent Cravenetted gabardine. Whether it be rainy or clear it will pay you to have a Howard reversible topcoat near . and the price isn't dear . . . only $22.50

HOWARD SUITS
Topcoats, Tuxedos and Full Dress..
$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE
EXPERT FITTING SERVICE
NO CHARGE for ALTERATIONS

■ One of the most sweeping and significant movements of modern times is evidenced in the prevailing demand for Howard Clothes not only throughout America but from all parts of the world.

The skilled Union tailors in the Howard tailor plants are *quality* minded. Theirs is an art where pride and craftsmanship still prevail . . . where the skill of the hand supplements the accuracy of modern machines to maintain the Howard high standard of craftsmanship . . . to assure Howard quality . . . always! Howard patrons recognize this quality as an *important* factor. And it *is* important! In the face of rising costs . . . it is to these patrons . . . more than a million men in every walk of life . . . and to the thousands of new customers that we will add this season . . . we pledge again the continuation of this undeniable quality.

*You may pay the convenient "Charge it" way

Many men of note buy a Howard suit and coat on the Howard perfected "Charge It" plan. You select the garment you prefer, then open a Howard 10 payment account. You pay the same Howard cash price plus a dollar service fee . . . It means buying your clothes on time with economy!

HOWARD CLOTHES

NEW YORK CITY
821 BROADWAY . N.W. Cor. 11th St.
1280 BROADWAY . Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1535 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST. . Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
340 SEVENTH AVE. . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. . N.W. Cor. 59th St.
148 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
107 W. 125th ST. . . . Near Lenox Ave.
2321 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 149th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
871 BROADWAY . . Cor. Mac. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
58-60 MYRTLE AV. . . Cor. Pratt'n Ave. (Sidepersonal Chas.)
1550 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Rockaway and Dumont Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.
168-10 JAMAICA AVENUE

Mail Orders . . . 180 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Grifith Street

PROVIDENCE
208 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
302 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
223 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
905 WASHINGTON STREET
Bet. Avery and Boylston Street

NEWARK, N. J.
92 MARKET STREET
N W Cor Washington Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.
504 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy

Let us banish Washday

WORRIES

You Simply Call FAIRFAX 3810

for Prompt Service Rain or Shine

We'll gladly advise you on the most economical way to have your work done—when you call us at

FAIRFAX 3810

NORTH SIDE LAUNDRY CO

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Communications Board Shift Is Looked For Under McNinch

News in Radio

Reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission and a possible "purge" of some of its discordant elements are expected to be the first business of Frank R. McNinch, new chairman, who assumed office last Monday.

Following a conference with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, Mr. McNinch, who temporarily relinquishes the chairmanship of the Federal Power Commission to assume the FCC post, said that he had been given a "free hand to find out what may need correction and to apply the remedy."

The Commission's internal dissentions have occupied the newspaper columns in recent months. The Broadcasting Division, which is charged with the regulation of radiocasting has been under considerable fire largely from the Republican member of the Telegraph Division, George H. Payne, whose "feud" with former Chairman Anning S. Prall and whose differences with other commissioners and the FCC engineers have been aired in Congress and in the press.

With the assumption of his duties by Mr. McNinch, the full commission will resume its regular sessions of meetings. The second vacancy in the seven-man board was filled last month with the appointment of T. A. M. Craven, the FCC's former chief engineer.

The appointment of Messrs. Craven and McNinch, which the White House let be known was to "clean up the mess on the commission," is assumably to put a better face on the commission's doings by the time the radio investigation begins in the next session of Congress, for it is in this interim period that Mr. McNinch must "clean up."

♪ ♪ ♪

New Canadian Reception

The chance for North American radio listeners to study the operation, differences and benefits of government-owned radio as compared with the privately-operated systems of the United States with sponsorship will be offered when Canada puts two 50,000-watt transmitters on the air within the next three months.

These new high-powered transmitters will be located at Hornby, Ont., and at Contrecoeur-Vercheres, Quebec. They will be followed by high-powered transmitters for the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, and by an international high-powered short wave station that will place Canada officially on the world's short wave dials. Presumably the medium wave transmitters will be well heard in the United States.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the government-created regulatory and operating body, is extending the hours of network operation to 16 hours daily. At present it is on the air six hours on weekdays and eight hours on Sundays.

Government programs will include talks on subjects of public interest, reminiscences by distinguished Canadians, extension of news commentaries, and a greater exchange of programs with the major networks in the United States.

All Canadian stations will also be under stricter regulations as to copy and program content. Discussions of birth-control, venereal diseases and fortune telling are forbidden. The solving of questions submitted by listeners is barred, unless approved by the CBC. Direct advertising, or the mention of actual prices of goods or services, except market quotations of boards of trade, or of other exchanges, institutions, or properties, is also prohibited. Neither liquor, wine nor beer may be advertised except in districts where the custom already prevails.

Supporting these less major restrictions, it is interesting to conjecture how many American programs would fall by the wayside were these strictures placed upon them.

Only Canadian Press or local news obtained from newspapers or gathered by the staffs of radio stations may be radiocast on the C.B.C. network. Dramatized political programs and political programs of any kind on election day or the two days preceding it are banned. Time for political radiocasts is to be allotted fairly between different parties or candidates desiring to buy it, with the proviso that the actual sponsorship of the program must be made clear immediately before and after the radiocast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Radio Brevities

Radio Nations, the League of Nations' shortwave station in Geneva, will send out authoritative accounts of the coming Assembly sessions (Sept. 13-Oct. 6) daily over its 32,100-kilocycle frequency at 5:30 p. m., eastern standard time.

♪ ♪ ♪

Twelve stations in the Pacific Northwest will on Sunday, Sept. 26, begin radiocasting the programs of the Mutual Broadcasting System, a nation-wide network, and the Don Lee Network, a regional western chain. Stations at San Jose and Eureka, Calif., will also join Mutual on Sept. 26.

♪ ♪ ♪

The radio concert season of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, which has been heard exclusively over the Columbia Broadcasting System for seven years, will commence its 1937-38 season over the same network beginning Sunday, Oct. 24, at 3 p. m., eastern standard time. John Barbirolli, young English conductor, appointed permanent conductor last year, will direct 24 of the 28 concerts. Two weeks will be directed by George Enesco, Roumanian conductor, and a second conductor, as yet unannounced, will direct the other two weeks. Deems Taylor, Columbia's consultant on music, will be program commentator.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Rising Musical Stars," a new series which was suggested by the Women's National Radio Committee, will make its debut over the NBC-Red network on Sunday, Oct. 17, at 10 p. m., eastern time. The series will constitute a search for outstanding instrumental and vocal talent. An award of $1000 will be presented to the outstanding artist discovered, at the end of the season.

Serving the Syracuse, N. Y., Area

Transmitter Building of Station WSYR

Station WSYR Began Its Career In 1923 as WMAC

Wide Monitor Newscasters

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The last few bars of Henry Burr singing a popular ballad, mingled with some annoying static, brought the recorded radio program to a close. The combination announcer-engineer took the needle off the record, snapped the switch, and edging close to the carbon microphone, announced to the world that "This is Station WMAC, Cazenovia, New York, operating on 250 watts and signing off until tomorrow afternoon at 6:30. Good night." Snapping the switch, he prepared to leave after tearing another day off the calendar pad which proclaimed this to be the year 1923.

For six years the people in and around Cazenovia tuned in to WMAC daily for the latest recordings and the best local talent offerings. Through these years static became less and less, for radio engineering was slowly improving the technique of radiocasting and receiving. Then one day fans tuned WMAC and heard their regular announcer say that WMAC would move to the nearby city of Syracuse where its call letters would be changed to WSYR.

So the new Syracuse station took up residence in the Hotel Syracuse, and from two small studios there, WSYR began its modern career. The station started improving the quality and quantity of radiocast material. However, it still remained a 250-watter, a small station.

In 1933, three years later, Col. Harry C. Wilder took the helm.

From this point on Colonel Wilder's energy carried WSYR in continuing advancement from a small, record-playing station to a leading station serving the people and advertisers of central northern and southern New York.

One of Colonel Wilder's first moves was to find larger quarters for WSYR. Consequently new studios and offices were acquired in the Starrett-Syracuse Building. These studios have been improved over this period so that today they are as fine as any to be seen in any city the size of Syracuse.

WSYR's staff increased too. The original WMAC boasted one engineer; one announcer; one combination salesman-announcer still attending college part of the day; one continuity writer-bill collector; and a program director, telephone operator, and bookeeper. Jobs were multiple. The man who sold an announcement came back to the office, wrote it, and went into the studio and announced it. Later he went out to collect the money.

Today, the modern WSYR employs a full-time staff of 39 people, each a specialist on one phase of the many-sided business of radiocasting.

Colonel Wilder, early in the career of the Central New York Broadcasting Corporation, realized the value of good programming, so he sent out to Cleveland for Fred R. Ripley, who was then doing program work at WGAR. Mr. Ripley came to WSYR, saw its possibilities, rolled up his sleeves, got to work. Since then he has improved the quality of the programs and added to the station facilities for making those programs better—careful selection of announcers, development of a continuity writing department, a women's department, a news room, a sports department, and a special features department.

In the meantime Colonel Wilder started arrangements to affiliate WSYR with the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company. Soon he had the local franchise and the people of central New York started to enjoy daily programs from a national network.

Blueprints were being drawn in the meantime for a new transmitter and building for WSYR which embodied both engineering utility and beauty. Construction permits and request for an increase in power from 250 to 1000 watts were filed with the Federal Communications Commission. Not long afterward the Mayor and other city officials were speaking at the dedication of a beautiful edifice of pressed brick and steel, topped by two large towers—the new WSYR transmitter, dedicated by the Central New York Broadcasting Corporation to public service and entertainment. This transmitter, located on beautiful Valley Drive just south of the city, is one of the first things many tourists interested in radiocasting see when they pass through Syracuse.

This four-fold increase in power extended the coverage of WSYR so that today it reaches 15 adjacent counties of New York state.

Last April, Mr. Ripley, the station manager, announced the first program on WSYR's new studio organ. For several months workmen had been remodeling one of the studios, building into it the latest acoustical material, while other workmen were installing in a separate room the hundreds of pipes of a two-manual Aeolian organ. Another small studio was also built as a console studio. Many leading organists have played upon this organ, including Dr. Courboin who officiated at the Roosevelt- du Pont wedding.

WSYR, which is heard on a frequency of 570 kilocycles, radiocasts "The Monitor Views the News" from Mondays to Fridays at 4:50 p. m.

This is article number 119 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Sept. 24.

Children Fly 9000 Miles For Their School Holidays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Education in the Netherlands of children whose parents live 9000 miles away in the Netherlands Indies no longer means separation for five or more years. Many school children this year flew at half-rate to Java for their summer holidays.

As the trips to Java and back to the Netherlands took only 11 days, they had seven weeks left to spend with their parents. This explains why during the summer visitors to the airdrome here often saw merry groups of high school boys or girls, who had come to see one of their friends off.

Women Ask More Now in 'Ads' Than Merely Glamour

(Continued from Page 1)

doing other necessary washday tasks. Nor does any reasonable woman clean her rugs while dressed for the opera. We would rather see pictures that are more realistic."

Both speakers declared that the woman consumer wants advertisements that are fair, clear, and truthful.

Manufacturers are keenly interested in the consumers' views on advertising, declared H. G. Weaver, head of the customer research staff of General Motors Corporation, who told the midwest advertising women that his company sent out 3,000,000 questionnaires a year in the effort to find out what consumers are thinking.

"Instead of talking about breaking down sales resistance," said Mr. Weaver, "isn't it better to anticipate this resistance and design the product in a style to meet the consumer's objections so that it becomes unnecessary to try to talk the customer out of what he wants?"

Through consumer research, said Mr. Weaver, big corporations are simply attempting to recover the "lost art of human understanding."

An expert on consumer tastes, Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, associate editor of the Woman's Home Companion, called in women from different advertising fields to answer questions asked me by consumers.

Questioning Miss Sally Woodward, director of the Women's Division of Station WWJ, Detroit, on women's interest, she drew from Miss Woodward the statement that women are intensely interested in news.

Women who attend the conferences her station arranges, Miss Woodward said, are eager to learn new developments in all fields. They want explanations of what is going on in the world today. Miss Woodward agreed with other speakers that women are keenly interested in the whole subject of advertising.

Labor Party Makes Congress Seat Bid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—A third candidate for the seventeenth district congressional seat of the late Theodore Peyser had emerged today with designation by the American Labor Party of George Backer, 35-year-old son-in-law of the late Mortimer Schiff. His opponents, unopposed in either major party primary, are Bruce Barton, Republican, and Stanley Osserman, Democrat.

Mr. Backer is a real estate operator, and his candidacy marks his entry into active politics after enrollment as a Democrat in 1932. He voted the New Deal ticket under the American Labor Party emblem last year, and is making the congressional race, he said, to give voters an alternative to the views of his opponents. Mr. Backer is an advocate of New Deal measures from the Roosevelt court-change plan on through the list.

The district centers in Manhattan's "silk-stocking" Republican area and previously was represented by Ogden L. Mills and Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, but in 1932 went to Mr. Peyser, a Democrat running against Mrs. Pratt.

Traces of La Salle Ship Declared Found in Huron

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—A 16-year-old diver, back from an exploration cruise of Lake Huron, said yesterday that definite traces had been found of the explorer La Salle's ship, the Griffon, lost in a storm nearly 250 years ago.

Auto Union Softens Attitude In Pact With General Motors

(Continued from Page 1)

period as particularly manifest among shop stewards installed in certain plants by the union. Shop stewards are minor union officials sometimes appointed for every 25 or 30 workers. They are not outside men brought in, but regular employees belonging to the union.

Without time to educate the throngs of lesser union officials in its vastly expanded new organization, the union went into its agreement early this year with its subordinates generally untrained in their authority. Meantime, the national control of the union was weak.

Nor were all the subordinate executives of General Motors, scattered through its 60 plants, prepared after all their years of non-union schooling for the sudden requirement of dealing with an aggressive and militant union. Some of the company men admittedly made mistakes. Now with more time it appears that the normal adjustments between newly organized workers and management in the system of collective bargaining are developing.

Holds to Original Claim

As to this week's agreement between the union and General Motors on unauthorized strikes, the company has always insisted that it had the right to discharge a worker for cause and has never conceded otherwise to the union.

What General Motors has lately asked of the union was acknowledgment of the company's right to discharge or otherwise discipline in cases of strikes which did not have the approval of the national officers of the union—without bringing down on the company further local "sit-downs" in retaliation.

The company's aim is production. It abhors interruptions of output, especially as a break in the flow of materials at any point may slow up or halt operations elsewhere in a mass production organization.

During the auto strike of last winter for instance the shut-down of a single plant in Cleveland making body panels was sufficient eventually to close down every other automobile plant of General Motors.

As a means of settling grievances, the "sit-down" strike is a much more effective tool than the grievance procedure established in the agreement entered upon after the strike. Instead of parleys which may run over days or weeks, the sit-down often forked, as its participants found, an immediate result.

But such direct action by an isolated group of production workers in a big factory, or by the most of them, does not fit into the methods of collective bargaining with a corporation employing 200,000 workers distributed over every part of the country, with a mutual compact in the form of a written agreement between company and union.

So obvious was this that at its last convention, less than a month ago, the auto workers' union took its first important step against outlaw strikes by reaffirming the requirement of its constitution that strikes could be entered upon only after authorization by national officials. This requirement had previously been ignored in the flood of "sit-downs."

The decision brought the union into line with the experience of trade unions for more than half a century. No national union, it was learned, could well exist if any little group of its members, wherever they might be, could call a strike regardless.

Prior to the convention, the union and General Motors had almost gotten together on this week's agreement, but the union deferred until after its convention.

Subduing of Radicals

The two steps speak well, it is commented, for the more conservative regime of Homer Martin, president of the union. He has had to wrestle with the more drastic elements in his organization. While personally inclined toward a considerable degree of socialism in society, Mr. Martin has met forces in his union that were still more radical.

The unauthorized strike has a particular appeal to the radical, for it gives him a chance to come to the front and gain leadership which would be denied if strikes were callable only by a conservative national headquarters. Hence radicalism in the labor movement has stressed the authority of the membership until taking shape in a vague "rank and file" movement, minimizing the authority of national union officials and stressing the powers of the mass of members.

Morgan Line Strike Is Off

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

New York: A strike by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association which tied up nine steamships of the Morgan (Southern Pacific) Line was called off today with an announcement by the union that the company had met all its demands. The striking union is an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The new wage scale ranges all the way from $140 a month for junior engineers to $350 a month for chief engineers, the announcement said.

Ellenburg, N. Y.—Striking north country dairymen have decided to employ the sit-down strike in their fight for higher prices and recognition of the Dairy Farmer's Union from Sheffield Farms, Inc.

At a meeting in Plattsburg, union members, on strike against the company for two months, voted to stage a mass sit-down of dairymen, their wives and children, on roads leading to the Sheffield Condensary Plant here.

Archie Wright, temporary union chairman, urged the action as "one of passive resistance" and asked dairymen and their families to go to the scene "unarmed." Convoyed by state troopers, milk trucks rolled unmolested into company plants.

Philadelphia: A 132-day sit-down strike ended yesterday at the Richard H. Oswald Hosiery Mill. The 50 employees under an agreement with the owners evacuated the plant and set up picket lines.

San Francisco: American Federation of Labor leaders today began organizing a "solid front" council of maritime unions designed to crowd all Committee for Industrial Organization elements off Pacific coast waterfronts.

For a nucleus, the A. F. of L. will seek men who rebelled against actual or prospective C. I. O. affiliation of various maritime unions.

Colon, Panama: The Panama-Pacific liner California was en route to New York today while Capt. W. B. Oakley sought to forestall a threatened sit-down strike by members of the engine and deck crews.

The skipper declared he would call for United States naval assistance if the trouble should come to a head on the high seas and that it would be treated as mutiny.

The threat of a sit-down by the engine crew, supported by the deck hands, arose over the unofficial demotion at sea of a crew member who had been signed in California as an electrician.

Authorities said the demotion was ordered because the man was unable to fulfill his duties as an electrician. The demotion was made official by the shipping commissioner when the California called at Cristobal.

Steel Strike Still Goes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 22—The steel strike isn't officially ended, although it has for some time ceased to command public attention. Hundreds of Youngstown district steel workers, sturdy fellows, dispiritedly man the thinning picket lines which still surround the busy district steel plants.

For despite the fact that black, greasy clouds of smoke—black smoke shot with the reddish-brown and yellow clouds of the open hearth stacks and white exhaust steam—hang again over the steel plants; that large fleets of automobiles are parked again in the mill yards; that food-laden airplanes no longer hover over the plants; that the railroads have called in their uniformed guards, the strike, three and a half months old, still is on. It never has been called off.

The tents, rude huts and temporary shelters that housed the pickets at vantage points when 20,000 to 25,000 steel workers walked out, still are up. So are the signs that proclaim encouragingly, "Victory is near—stay out."

And out, too, are these hundreds of pickets.

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, which conducted the strike against the so-called steel "independents" or "Little Steel," this week fixed at 3600 the number of steel workers still on strike at Warren plant of Republic Steel Corporation, and 480 out at the Niles plant.

"We've still got a good chance," commented one S. W. O. C. leader. "The plants are crippled. They've lost their best workmen, and they're making the other help work 12 to 16 hours a day in some departments."

But a trip through some parts of the Youngstown district, particularly Niles and Warren, is discouraging business for the labor leaders.

Once Niles and Warren were among the strongholds of the old Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, from which the C. I. O. organized the steel workers. There was a time when Niles was known as the "biggest little sheet mill city." Then a sheet mill worker could scarcely find work without an up-to-date "double A" card. Signed contracts were held by the AA with virtually all the steel producers.

Today cards are not necessary.

Meyer Jonasson's

Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver

PITTSBURGH

A Jonasson Exclusive! 2 piece Washable Stretch-proof

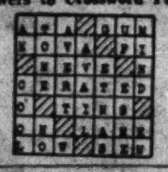
"Kashmoor" Knitted Frocks

7.95 including 3 letter monogram

Look like expensive cashmere, feel like cashmere with twice the wear of cashmere . . . "KASHMOOR" is, infinitely flattering for your cool days in town. They're washable . . . they're guaranteed against stretching . . . they're frocks you'll "live in." Royal blue, scot green, derby brown, stadium rust, campus green, camel. Crew, Boat neck—sizes 12 to 20. Club collar—sizes 38 to 42.

Sportswear—Street Floor.

Answers to Crossword Puzzle



When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Central Cafeteria

Appetizing Fall LUNCHES

"Like Going Home to Lunch"

Our Prices Are Reasonable

11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Except Sundays and Holidays

331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Between Smithfield and Wood Streets

Rosenbaums

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Black Flower Matelasse for women 19.95

Soon you will see more and more matelasse, for both Alix and Schiaparelli use it often in their collections. Moulded sheathe in black for women who wear important clothes with an air. 36 to 44.

Women's Dresses, Sixth Floor

BRIEFER, the Better

1938 RULE FOR FUR JACKETS

The vogue's for little jackets—call them what you will. Briefers, shorties, chubbies—the youngest, most exciting fur fashion of a decade! Thrilling little fur jackets in the new baby reindeer, skunk dyed opossum, Australian opossum, kolinsky, Chinese badger, caracul, squirrel, tropical seal, Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), lapin (dyed bunny), and muskrat . . . a wide and stunning variety. Have a brief fur jacket for Autumn's bright blue weather!

Priced Reasonably from $59 to $450

CONVENIENT CREDIT TERMS ARRANGED

Fur Salon, Second Floor

BOGGS & BUHL

PITTSBURGH

Go Streamline "The Save Way"

Markets in

PITTSBURGH

7301 Penn Ave. E. E. 1800 W. Liberty Ave. South Hills

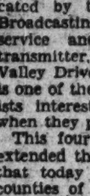
Ohio River Boulevard and Superior

NEW KENSINGTON

BRADDOCK BUTLER

INDIANA KITTANNING

WE'RE Celebrating Our 40th ANNIVERSARY



This Week With Extraordinary Specials

Butler's for better groceries

PITTSBURGH, PA.

"Essex Way the Better Way Since 1913"

ESSEX COUNTY CARPET CLEANING WORKS

INCORPORATED

Cleaners of Rugs and Carpets Since 1913

26-30 Race Street Bloomfield, N. J.

Telephone Bloomfield 2-0462-0463

Oriental Rug Washing and Repairing —Domestic Rug Washing and Repairing

Furniture and Drapes Cleaned.

Materials cleaned by us are restored to their original beauty. Carpets taken up and relaid. Moderate Prices.

BRUNSWICK dry cleaned Clothes LAST LONGER

Phone Journal Square 2-2000—for Jersey City Mitchell 2-0025—for Essex County

BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY

HOCKENJOS

The House of Good Paint

PAINTS for Every Purpose

Artists' Materials

NEWARK 829 Broad St.
MONTCLAIR 21 So. Park St.
ELIZABETH 56 Broad St.
PATERSON 114 Ellison St.
IRVINGTON 39 Washington Ave.
EAST ORANGE 232 Main St.
MORRISTOWN 25 Washington St.

FALL SMARTNESS

Beautiful AUTUMN STYLES

Authentic in Pattern and Material

The season's smart modes, including high-cut Oxfords—Straps—Pumps in new Autumn shades. $7.75—$8.75—$10.50.

Gloves Hosiery Purses

HARRISON BROTHERS

East Orange 551 Main Street
Montclair 540 Bloomfield Avenue
Morristown 31 Park Place

Pacific States Are Warned To Diversify Their Products To Save Natural Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 22—Imperative need for greater diversity of manufacturing industry in decentralized units throughout the Pacific Northwest is stressed by the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission as the result of an exhaustive trade survey.

Such diversification is sought as a means of conserving the natural resources of north Pacific states, which, according to the commission, are being exploited in trade.

The Pacific Northwest depends almost entirely upon the raw and processed products of its forests, farms and mines for cash income, the commission finds. With this income are purchased large quantities of manufactured goods from other regions. This economic exchange of natural resources for manufactured goods is causing a rapid depletion of the rich resources of the region without any compensating increase in wealth, the commission findings reveal.

Facing the Fundamentals

Three basic questions are emphasized as a result of this condition:

Can these basic resources be so managed that they will continue to provide the region with its present standard of living indefinitely?

What new lines of economic development can be initiated to compensate for those resources which are now being depleted?

What is the alternative to the present provincial economy which drains so heavily upon the original natural resources of the region?

"The study here presented does not undertake to answer any of these complicated questions," the report admits, "but it does throw into sharp focus the fact that the livelihood of the people of this region is based upon the exploitation, and to a large extent upon the liquidation, of natural resources capital.

"The imperative need for conservation is likely to be disregarded so long as there is little opportunity of making a living in lines other than those being followed at the present time. The discovery of those lines, probably in the greater diversity of manufacturing industry in decentralized units, is the positive attack in which the public and its agencies should be enlisted."

Warning of Possible Fate

Warning is sounded that any region which depends almost wholly upon the extraction of its resources will ultimately enter into a period of widespread poverty and economic dislocations.

Using figures for rail and waterborne shipments, the report indicates that the value of goods shipped out of Washington, Idaho and Montana is substantially greater than the value of goods shipped in. For Oregon, the values of the outgoing and incoming products are approximately equal.

For all four states, the outgoing tonnage exceeds the incoming tonnage by 20 per cent or more, annual figures show.

Allowing that a considerable movement of certain commodities was obscured, the general indications are that products of agriculture comprised not less than 45 per cent of the values of outgoing tonnage, forest products about 40 per cent, and manufactures 15 per cent.

The Incoming Tonnage

Of the incoming tonnage, expressed in terms of value, manufactures comprised about 20 per cent and products of mines, including coal and crude petroleum, about 10 per cent. The remainder was distributed among other commodities.

Figures for the separate states show some variation in type of shipments. Forest products top exports from Oregon and Washington, while agriculture tops Idaho and Montana exports.

Oregon's net exports show forest products accounting for about 63 per cent of the value of the cargoes, agricultural products about 25 per cent, and manufactures about 3 per cent. While in imports, manufactures comprise 74 per cent of the tonnage, agricultural products 21 per cent and mine products about 4 per cent.

Forest Products Are Less

Washington exports 50 per cent forest products, 31 per cent agricultural products and 15 per cent manufactures, and imports 68 per cent manufactures, 20 per cent agricultural products, and 10 per cent mine products.

Idaho exports 66 per cent agricultural products, 16 per cent forest products and 12 per cent mine products, and imports 84 per cent manufactures and 7 per cent mine products, mostly coal and crude petroleum.

Montana exports 77 per cent agricultural products and 12 per cent mine products, while the important imports are manufactures, 90 per cent, and mine products for processing ores, 27 per cent.

Practically all of the manufactured materials listed among the exports from the four Northwestern states are goods processed from the raw materials available from the forests, farms and mines of the state.

ART
INDUSTRIAL ART · FINE ARTS
ADVERTISING · ILLUSTRATION
SCULPTURE · ART EDUCATION
COSTUME · DRAMA · CRAFTS
DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES OFFERED
Classes for adults and children. Day, Evening, Saturday
Catalog • Control 7081 • Michigan Ave. at Adams St.
THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

BEANS
Benjamin Gerks
World Wide Sales Service
All Varieties
Four Telephones | Cable Address
Teletype Service | Rochester, N. Y.

IN NEW YORK
Small, quiet and select. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone.
Single from $2.50. Double from $3.50.
HOTEL COLLINGWOOD
45 WEST 35TH ST., NEW YORK

Page & Shaw
SUNDAY MUSICAL
10 AM
WBZ

PHOTOGRAPHS
COPIED—RENEWED
ENLARGED—BY
Bachrach
Mail Orders Solicited
617 Boylston Street, BOSTON Kenmore 6720
587 and 582 Fifth Avenue, New York
NEWTON LYNN

Rule by City Manager Wins in Toledo Vote

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 22 (AP)—Toledo's city manager form of government emerged victorious today in a vote battle against proponents of a 21-ward council plan.

By a margin of almost two to one, Toledoans favored the present nine-man council elected by Proportional Representation in what City Manager John Edy interrupted as a vote of confidence in Toledo's present government. The final unofficial return was: Against the amendment to change the government, 31,035; for the amendment, 19,207.

Tribal Heads Set Pace for Advancement

Arapahoe-Shoshone Indian Council

Tribesmen of the Wyoming Reservation Are Taking a Lead in the Development of Natural Resources in Their Domain. A Recent Court Ruling, Granting Damages From the Federal Government and Affirming Full Title to the Reservation, Has Spurred the Indians to Weigh More Ambitious Plans for the Future

Court Awards Shoshones $4,408,404 And Affirms Title to Reservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Court of Claims recently awarded the Shoshone Indians of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, a net judgment of $4,408,404 as just compensation for loss of a half interest in their reservation taken by the United States in 1878.

When the 1000 Shoshones of this reservation receive their money it will be diverted to such tribal affairs as co-operatives, new roads, saw mills, the care of the old and needy, better schools with a substantial nest egg left for future undertakings.

This decision regarding tribal title of the Shoshones it is of importance to other Indian tribes similarly placed. Counsel for the Government maintained the Shoshones had a right to live on the reservation and use materials necessary for building and farming purposes, but were not entitled to cut timber or mine the land. By the decision of the Court of Claims, the title of the Shoshones to the land includes any valuable timber or mineral within its border. The court also asserted the authority of the Government to manage the property and affairs of the Indians for their betterment, do not enable it to give Indian lands to others or to appropriate such lands for its own purposes.

To determine the amount of damages, the court ordered the value of a one-half interest in the reservation as of 1878 plus interest at 5 per cent from that year.

The isolation of the wooded Shoshones preserve their independence. The Tribal Council and the Indian Emergency Conservation Work have opened up truck trails formed co-operatives, established schools, built a sawmill and bettered their homes.

Last winter, while keeping the roads open, the Indians built camps in the mountains and formed a club to provide amusement during the long evenings. Members raised money to buy a radio, games, books and athletic supplies. They met once a week with dues 10 cents a month. Fines were levied on those who broke camp rules. Once a week the men were instructed in the use of hand tools and how to ride trucks safely.

Pigs' Tails Curl Both Ways

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Agriculture Department straightened out today that periodically puzzling porcine problem—does the pig's tail curl to the right or left? Here ye, hear ye—it goes both ways.

"The answer," said J. H. Zeller of the bureau of animal industry's swine division, "is that there are few things so consistent as the inconsistency of the pig's tail curl."

Mr. Zeller went out to the Government's experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., determined to lasso the answer. The route of the porcine twist is not something to be reckoned from charts and graphs. There's only one course for researchers—plain tail counting. The tail-tellers marched in among 200 many-sized and deviously colored pigs and took a quick but systematic count. The result was:

98 rights—82 lefts—four bordering cases.

So ends—the Government hopes—this pig tale.

New Mexico Rejects Five Amendments

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 22 (AP)—Five proposed amendments to New Mexico's constitution were defeated by a 2 to 1 vote, returns from nearly two-thirds of the State's districts showed today.

Two tenure-of-office measures would have abolished the two-term limits for state and county officials. Other amendments defeated would have provided a $1,250,000 institutional building bond issue, increased the pay of state legislators from $5 to $10 a day, and legalized the absentee ballot.

Yesterday's result was a sweeping victory for Senator Dennis Chavez and Representative J. J. Dempsey, who campaigned against their fellow Democrat, Gov. Clyde Tingley, in a bitter pre-election battle splitting state party lines.

'Cotton Road' Promises Data for Highway Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22—Fourteen and one half miles of "cotton road" between Faison and Clinton, N. C., comprise an experimental stretch of highway which, it is expected, will tell highway engineers, during the next three years, what weight of cotton fabric forms the best binding layer on crushed stone-bituminous roadway.

Various weights of cotton sheeting have been laid in short sections, but otherwise there has been identical treatment of all other parts of the highway. Thus after three years of wear a comparative check of endurance will be possible.

A sand-clay mix forms the base of the highway. After saturation with a tar priming coat, the cotton fabric is laid. An asphalt coating seats this cotton fabric in place and then crushed stone is rolled on with the proper sealing by more asphalt.

Object of the cotton roads is to prevent "washboard" ripples and to give a permanent bituminous road which does not need so large a quantity of clay in the base. Reduction of the clay cuts down water that in cold weather freezes, expands and cracks the overlying hard surfaces. Cotton roads have been installed on airport runways where traffic is light and where there is need for a smooth surface.

Pony Express Gavels

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 22 (AP)—That fine old custom of giving away walnut gavels cut from the timbers of the original Pony Express stables had better come to a stop, the Chamber of Commerce warned today. The roof is in danger of collapsing because so many beams have been sawed away.

Japan Places Ban On Foreign Films

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Foreign movie distributors today disclosed that the Finance Ministry had informed them that licenses for foreign films with the exception of news reels will not be granted during a period from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1.

One foreign distributor declared that "this may mean the end of the foreign movie business in Japan," adding:

"We have been having all kinds of trouble for quite some time. We can't get money out of Japan because of the new remittance laws.

"Although we were informed the present restrictions will be lifted Jan. 1, we believe privately the ban will last much longer."

Leading American producers were understood to have 50 pictures stocked in Japan, but it was uncertain whether they would be released under present conditions.

MATRIX SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
UNMISTAKABLE STYLE
ABSOLUTE FOOT COMFORT
HEYWOOD
328 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

to All EUROPE
Weekly Sailings Direct to IRELAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE and GERMANY
...America's largest, fastest, finest ships in trans-Atlantic service
Manhattan • Oct. 6
November 3, December 1
Washington • Oct. 20
November 17, December 14
Cabin $181 up, Tourist $122 up, Third $82.50
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
September 29, October 27
PRESIDENT HARDING
October 13, November 10
Cabin $136 up—Third $86
Also "American One Class" ships every Friday direct to London, fortnightly to Cobh, Liverpool; only $105.
"Off-Season" rates now in effect... still further reductions on round trips. Consult your travel agent or
United States Lines
One Broadway - New York

National G. O. P. Conference Looked For

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Hoover took the matter quite print with his own support. The plan, said Mr. Hamilton, was first taken up seriously at the March meeting of the executive committee.

Mr. Hamilton visualizes the idea as "a sort of Republican Chautauqua." The place for the primitive conference has not been disclosed. The executive committee itself will convene in Washington or Chicago.

Meanwhile the Klan-Black discussion continued among Republicans and others in the capital. Arrival in Washington yesterday of the Chief Justice, who is scheduled to sit over the show of the Federal Supreme with the annual meeting of the conference of senior circuit judges tomorrow, is a sure harbinger of the new Supreme Court term.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes was met by a large press and camera delegation as he stepped out of his automobile from New York, but vouchsafed no comment.

Meanwhile, Mr. Black is on his way by slow boat to the United States for the dramatic first meeting of the Court while President Roosevelt is speeding away from the same event on a trip which by se-

Were there any all-federal projects?

Yes. Typical of t n are the $1 low-cost housing projects of PWA.

What part did PWA have in depression building?

Secretary Ickes says PWA made possible four-fifths of all public construction in the United States after building had reached a standstill.

Will the end of PWA appropriations mean the end of federal public works?

No. President Roosevelt says he will inquire later a "permanent" one-billion-a-year program covering flood control, soil erosion preventives, river and harbor improvements, navigation aids, drought region reservoirs, reforestation and related work.

clusive or choice will not transpire, of course, with the knowledge of either Justice Black or the Court.

From those close to Mr. Justice Black here it is learned that on his first at least two Democratic votes have been pledged to him by Senators Logan and Lee, and it is assumed that by this time Mr. Roosevelt is fully aware of the fact the new associate justice will take, if any, in the matter.

All members of the Republican group contacted here between conferences felt the Black affair would benefit them though little formal comment was made.

"It won't do us any harm," was as far as smiling Mr. Hamilton would go.

Memory of Republicans goes back to the Klan's part in the Hoover-"Al" Smith contest in the South and prompts them to take the same side-line position they took in the court fight.

Q and A on PWA: Aims, Results

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Here is a question-and-answer survey of the four-year old Public Works Administration, whose head President Roosevelt has extended:

What was the purpose of PWA?

To prime the pump of industry by creating a demand for manufactured products and by providing some purchasing power for the unemployed.

How did it work as a remedial measure?

First, by stimulating the construction of buildings, roads, bridges and other material-consuming projects. Second, by creating jobs on local projects and indirectly by creating even more jobs for men turning out the materials, preparing them for use and transporting them across the country.

Does the President's statement mean that the Public Works Administration is ended?

As far as allotment of more funds to start new projects is concerned. Secretary Ickes said last spring that PWA still had in construction about a billion dollars worth of projects which would require two years to finish.

How much money has PWA put in circulation?

PWA has released more than $1,126,000,000 for wages to workers on construction sites and nearly $2,000,000,000 for materials.

Is all the PWA money spent?

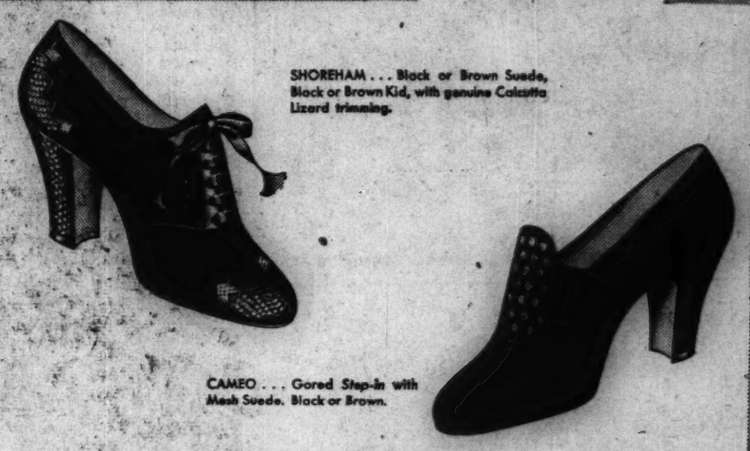
No. When the Administration was extended for two years last spring, it received permission to use up its $359,000,000 revolving fund in making further grants to states and cities. Of this, only $123,034,735 has been allotted.

Did the Federal Government alone pay for PWA construction?

No. The Federal grants supplemented local funds. PWA says local governments contributed 68 per cent of the cost of all non-federal projects. Part of the local share was advanced as loans from the Federal Government, however.

LET US SHOW YOU ALL THESE SMART NEW
MATRIX Shoes
Our highly personalized service will assure you of scientific fit and complete comfort.
CAMMEYER
427 FIFTH AVE., AT 38TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

"Step-in" to . . .
Jet Black Suede
in custom-styled
Matrix
originals



SHOREHAM . . . Black or Brown Suede, Black or Brown Kid, with genuine Calcutta Lizard trimming.
CAMEO . . . Gored Step-in with Mesh Suede. Black or Brown.
This sleek, smooth, velvety leather is at its flattering best in Matrix Originals, the custom-styled shoes designed to give you the most wonderful all-day comfort you've ever known.

"Your footprint in Leather"
. . . exclusive moulded sole assures soothing relaxation
Here's how! Remember the glorious, relaxed feel of walking barefoot—how your foot sank down, made an exact impression in the sands? Matrix Originals bring you the same glorious comfort. For their exclusive inner sole is an exact reproduction in leather, of the impression of the bottom of your foot. So that every arch and curve is completely supported—your body weight falls naturally upon the entire foot. You'll notice the difference in comfort—in trim fit—distinguished custom-style.

CREATED BY REED
Matrix Shoes at $10.75 and up. E. P. Reed & Company, Rochester, N. Y., or Matrix Style Studio, 47 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

HERE'S WHY EVERYBODY'S BUYING THE KNOCKOUT NEW GOODYEAR "R-1"

First-class travel at reduced rates scores hit with millions!

AMERICA certainly goes for real tire value when it sees it! We've doubled, tripled production . . . are still working night and day to keep up with the tremendous demand for the sensational new "R-1"—*the tire that cracked down on rising tire prices!*

It's sweeping the country because it's the right *tire*, at the right *time*, at the right *price*. . . . because Goodyear shot the works to make "R-1" a bull's-eye value for thrift-wise motorists.

Look what you get

Read carefully all "R-1's" features listed here . . . extras that have made Goodyear tires the world's first-choice. And note especially that with all these first-class advantages you get 12% more rubber in the tread — extra "beef" to give you *longer, tougher, safer wear!*

That's Goodyear's answer to the threat of rising prices . . . greater *mileage*, greater *safety*, greater *value* . . . at the price you're used to paying. Get Goodyear "R-1's" now and get your money's worth.

REMEMBER—the cheapest thing on your car is the best tires you can buy—and the best tire for first-class travel at reduced rates is this sensational new Goodyear "R-1."

LOOK AT THESE EXTRA VALUE "R-1" FEATURES
at the price you've been accustomed to paying!
FLATTER, WIDER TREAD
12% MORE RUBBER IN TREAD
HIGHER, BROADER SHOULDERS
CENTER TRACTION GRIP
SUPERTWIST CORD IN EVERY PLY
HANDSOME, STREAMLINED SIDEWALLS

GOODYEAR TIRES
Look for this sign
WHERE TO BUY

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products

ABBOTTS

Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk

Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Services Evergreen 4461

GOODRICH ROUND-UP OF UNSAFE TIRES

REPLACE WORN TIRES with Safe New SILVERTOWNS

The Only Tires With GOLDEN PLY Blow-out Protection

Providing protection against blow-outs is the function of the famous Golden Ply, found exclusively in Goodrich Silvertown tires. Extra mileage and additional safety are provided by their deep tough tread.

Irby A. Hayward Mgr.

Easy Terms

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORE
1599 Huntington Park Avenue
PHILADELPHIA

Bonwit Teller

A BONWIT TELLER LAYETTE is bound to make a difference in any baby's life. "Your Baby Shop" has all the essentials as well as all the precious "frills" . . . and a trained attendant to tell you just what's what!

"Your Baby Shop"
seventh floor
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C·A·ROWELL
5615-17 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA

New

Style Pajamas have petite edgings of "moss"—white on pastel Broadcloth. Or zipper necks with deep-toned French bindings 1.85

Introducing Winter Coats of

NEW "BAGARU"

It's the fabric sensation of the season. Its curled surface has the warmth and richness of Persian lamb . . . it's wrinkle proof and water repellent . . . designed for serviceability as well as smartness. Each coat is warmly interlined, then lined with Duchesse satin. Colors—brown, pine green, vintage canyon red, grey, black. Sizes 14-20 ..... $35 to $65

Second Floor—Both Stores

ALLEN'S
1214 Chestnut Street
Chelten Ave. and Greene St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Skunk, in vital abundance, on Woman's costume is atune with the tempo of this day of special splendour. Done with French Salon's flair for elegance and discretion. Bokara wool in topaz blue, mink brown, grape, and black. French Salon.

135.00

THE BLUM STORE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Duce's Visit to Berlin Aims At Solidarity, Not New Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 22—The Mediterranean horizon has been considerably cleared by announcement that Italy has agreed to attend a three-power conference of naval experts in Paris to discuss alterations of practical nature in the Nyon arrangements to permit this country to take part in the anti-piracy patrol.

This development may be considered either as a signal diplomatic success gained by Fascist Italy or as a diplomatic victory scored by the two democratic powers—Britain and France. Italy is satisfied by obtaining formal recognition of her claim to parity with the other two great Mediterranean nations after such parity had been virtually denied to her by the Nyon conference.

Britain and France, on the other hand, have shown such firm determination to fight piracy in the Mediterranean—with or without the cooperation of other powers—that their attitude must have induced the Rome Government to adopt a less intransigeant policy than that manifested on previous occasions.

Successful Outcome

The agreement reached is an outcome of negotiations which have been in progress since Saturday, and which were concluded last night after two visits paid to Count Galeazzo Ciano, Fascist Foreign Minister, by Maurice Ingram and Jules Blondel, British and French charges d'affaires.

A detailed agreement on zones of control to give Italy equal status with Britain and France in patrolling the Mediterranean was still to be worked out in Paris, and political difficulties may easily arise, but there seems to be a genuine desire on all sides to come to a general accord. It is interesting to note that agreement "in principle" between the three powers which have predominant interests in the Mediterranean has been reached before the Duce's departure for Germany.

Both Britain and France were evidently anxious not to let the Italian Dictator go to Germany with that feeling of resentment against them which seemed caused by the Nyon conference. There was apprehension that owing to the state of isolation in which Italy has been left by the Nyon arrangement, the Duce might easily reach some hasty decision prejudicial to maintenance of peace in Europe.

Germany and Italy

It is now officially announced that Signor Mussolini is leaving Italy for Germany next Friday, and that he will be accompanied by three Cabinet ministers. In addition to Count Ciano, the party includes Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, and Dino Alfieri, Minister of Political Culture, besides other high officials.

In an article contributed by Count Ciano, to a special number of Illustrazione Italiana devoted to the Rome-Berlin Axis, the Fascist Foreign Minister states that Italo-German collaboration is so intimate that no further protocols are needed to cement it. It seems, therefore, that no new diplomatic instrument will be signed by the Duce and Der Führer, and that Italo-German political relations will continue to be based on the protocols of last October.

Legion Launches Campaign Against Age Bar in Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced a campaign against the traffic in marijuana, a habit-forming drug, and that it would continue to champion crime control legislation, would campaign for the establishment of bureaus of identification and investigation in every state, carry on a study of practical legislation for the registration of all firearms and help to educate the American public to the benefits of universal fingerprinting.

During the campaign against unemployment, the economic value of World War veterans will be advertised to American employers under the direction of a national committee, of which Forrest G. Cooper of Indianola, Miss., is chairman. Mr. Cooper said that promotional material now in preparation would show:

1. The average veteran, by reason of his training and seasoned experience, is at the peak of his social and economic usefulness.

2. Because of his influence would oppose the "radical ideas to which some elements in our population may be ready to listen," the average American veteran is a conservative and steadying additive to the labor force of any organization.

Unfair to Man of 40

"We believe that it is unfair to junk a man, to call him obsolete, to say that he is not needed, when he passes the age of 40," Mr. Cooper declared. "This battle will be waged unceasingly until industry recognises the fallacy of discarding a worker in the very prime of his usefulness."

Studies made by the committee have shown that the age factor was the highest obstacle that stood between the unemployed veteran and a job, it was said.

"Temporarily, mostly as a result of vast government enterprises, the employment situation of World War veterans is better today than it has been for several years," Mr. Cooper continued. "The number of registered unemployed veterans was reduced by more than 200,000 during last year, but 311,000 men still are listed with the United States Employment Service, and no one knows how many more without jobs have never troubled to register."

Because of the magnitude of the unemployment problem among veterans, the American Legion itself cannot undertake the heavy financial burden of a complete employment service, but will continue to depend upon co-operation with government agencies, a report of the committee says.

Sentiment within the Legion is found to favor a continuation of the organization's attack upon the use of child labor. Widespread feeling against the employment of aliens also is reported among the Legion membership.

Fight Insidious Drug

The National Law and Order Committee of the Legion, headed by Judge Richard Hartshorne of Newark, N. J., is committed to fight against the traffic in marijuana.

"This is a habit-forming drug of peculiarly dangerous character, the use of which is spreading over the nation," Judge Hartshorne declared. "Its danger is due primarily to the fact that it is easily mixed with tobacco to me smoked in cigarettes or otherwise, even by those who are not aware of its presence. The effect of its use is dire, indeed, for the smoker becomes not stupefied, but crazed."

Character education is the vehicle to be used by the Legion in its attack upon juvenile delinquency, a policy held based upon the conclusion that deficiency of character rather than of intellect was responsible for much of the nation's crime.

While no single panacea would be advanced for the cure of so complex a problem, Judge Hartshorne stressed the committee would support character training work in the public schools, assist in the organization of community co-ordinated councils and work for the formation of a protective police force to act primarily in safeguarding juveniles.

"More than half of all the states have taken definite action to cooperate with the Legion in curbing crime through enacting model legislation proposed at the national convention of the organization last year," the Law and Order Committee reported. The model acts include close pursuit of criminals, interstate extradition, the removal of witnesses from without a state for criminal trials and supervision of out-of-state parolees.

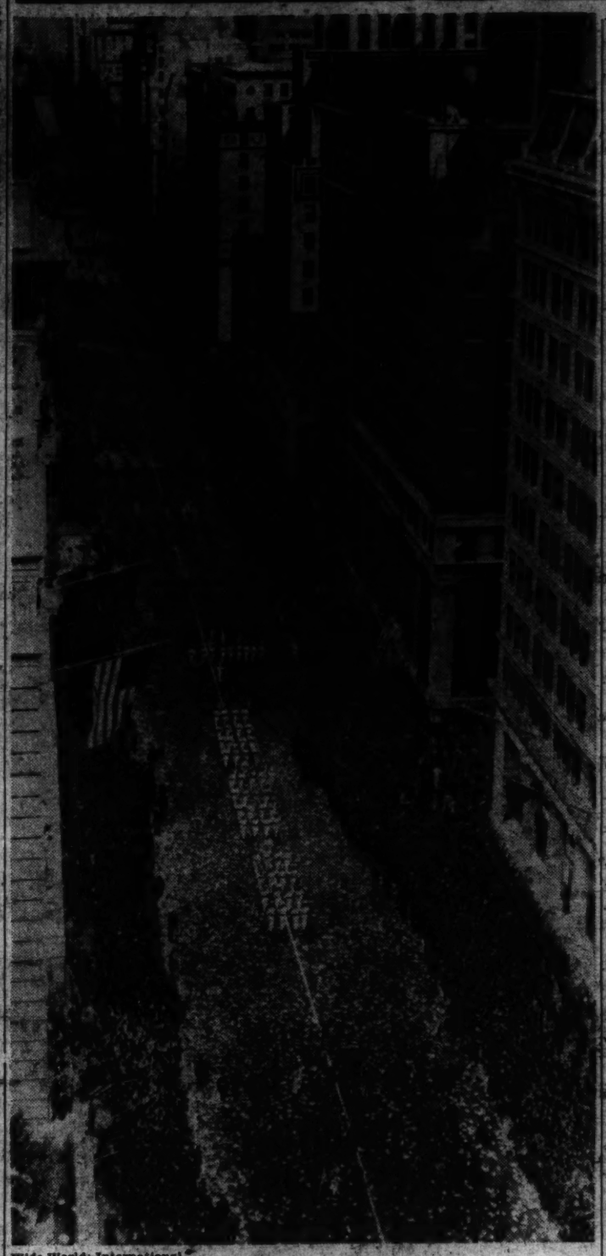
"Within the past few months, one or the other of these four bills has been enacted more than 80 times in various legislatures throughout the country," Judge Hartshorne said.

EWART'S CAFETERIA
15th and Chestnut Streets
Franklin Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA
EXCELLENT FOOD
Reasonable Prices
Also located as advertised in the Monitor—
WASHINGTON....522 13th St. N. W.
RICHMOND, VA....112 North 5th St.
Opp. Marshall Hotel
NORFOLK, VA....112-114 Market St.

Oldest Virginia Golf Club

Organized in 1896 for the benefit of Old Point Comfort's winter visitors, the Chamberlin Country Club is recognized as the oldest golf club in the Old Dominion State. Scene of numerous championship tourneys in recent years, Virginia is already planning a $5000 open tournament at the club next spring.

The Youngsters Had a Good Time Too



Wide World; International

The Legion Marches On

Top, Left to Right—Hale Dixon of Washington Is Perched High Atop the Shoulder of His Dad, Edward R. Dixon, Marian Denning Holder of White Plains, N. Y., Sits With John E. Newcombe, Augusta, Illinois, Spanish and World War Veteran Bottom—Tramp, Tramp, Tramp They Marched Up Fifth Avenue Between Massed Cheering Crowds

'Over-Aged' as Supervisors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Putting men and women past 40 into remunerative positions, regarded as one of the serious problems in American industrial society, cannot be isolated from the general problem of finding jobs for every unemployed person and especially for young people, in the opinion of Walter B. Pitkin, professor of journalism at Columbia University.

Author of "Life Begins at Forty" and other works dealing with the employment problems of the over-aged, Professor Pitkin told the Sales Executives' Club of New York yesterday that reduction of employment opportunities in recent decades was at the root of social unrest.

"Taking the country as a whole, the trend is still adverse to the older people, but it is important to make a distinction between employment fields and types of work," he said. "Not all workers 'past 40' are suited for all sorts of work, or perhaps for any sort of work.

"For heavy manual and unskilled labor the men under 40 is better. However, in the fields of executive work and supervision, there are to be found some of the best opportunities for the men over 40."

Professor Pitkin warned that the worst of the crisis with respect to the job opportunities for over-age persons had not been reached.

"This problem is a by-product of the reduction of opportunities for younger people and the great pressure for jobs from below," he said.

"The demands from a group of from 5,000,000 to 9,000,000 young persons of voting age, or who soon will reach voting age, cannot be ignored. Sometimes I am surprised to find how many relatively young people through influence have displaced older and very competent people."

Legion Auxiliary Hears Criticism

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Pleading for American Legion Auxiliary women to "set examples of a cleaner type of Americanism for the youth of the nation," Mrs. W. H. Morgan of Edwardsville, Ill., voiced mild complaint today of the conduct of the organization's members at their convention.

"If we, as a group, are to sponsor youth movements," she said, "we first must instill into our membership the principles of sober and dignified conduct. We at least should act as sober American women."

Legion Men Again To Sail for Scene Of War Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Adjournment of the nineteenth annual convention of the American Legion here tomorrow will signal the start of a third "American expeditionary force" to Europe as thousands of Legionnaires and members of their families leave New York for an official visit to the lands in which they fought two decades ago.

While the expedition is referred to formally as the American Legion Foreign Pilgrimage, convention delegates today spoke of their forthcoming trip as "the third A. E. F.," recalling that the second American Expeditionary Force was the Legion convention in Paris in 1927.

The first 10,000 Legionnaires and members of Legion families who have registered for the trip will be guests of the French Government, providing they arrive in France between Oct. 1 and 9.

Beginning with free transportation to Paris from the port of arrival, the French Government's hospitality will continue through luncheon of the sixth day. Steamship lines are giving the Legion "pilgrims" a reduction of 20 per cent in the regular fares.

John Brockman, chairman of the pilgrimage committee, estimated today that 500 or more persons would make the trip. Nearly that many, Mr. Brockman added, were signed up to leave here as soon as the convention was over.

For those who wish to get away from the din of the Legion's gathering as rapidly as possible for the relative quiet of an ocean voyage, the Laconia, of the Cunard White Star Line, will be the first vessel available. Leaving here at 5 p. m. Friday, the Laconia is due at Havre on Oct. 2. Many other passenger vessels, all carrying Legion members, will follow.

Special observances in connection with the pilgrimage include the dedication of the monument erected to Gen. John G. Pershing by the French Government at Versailles on Oct. 6 and the dedication of the United States Battle Memorial at Chateau Thierry on the following day. It is possible that a memorial service may be held also at Belleau Wood.

The visiting Legionnaires are to be given a banquet in Paris on Oct. 5, the day after members of the pilgrimage in Rome are to have an audience with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy.

Through the sponsorship of the American Legion, members of the party will find it unnecessary to carry American passports. Instead they will have certificates of identification issued by the American organization of World War veterans, which require no visas by Great Britain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Ireland, Austria, Holland or Norway. Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia will require a visa, but will make no charge for this certification to the pilgrimage groups.

Corporations in New York Prefer Men Over 40 for Executive and Selling Jobs

NEW YORK (AP)—Men over 40 are preferred to their younger rivals for executive and selling jobs by New York City's foremost group of sales executives, according to the members of the Sales Executives Club.

These men represent some of the nation's largest business. Their report was made at a meeting of the club to which were invited members of the American Legion who are campaigning on behalf of more work for men over 40.

Eighty per cent of the members of the sales executives club reported they preferred men over 40. The survey was made by Charles C. Stech, research specialist of New York City.

The reasons for preference of older men, in order of importance, were:

1. They are likely to turn out more production.
2. More likely to be conscientious about those phases of work hard to check up.
3. More likely to be open-minded toward criticism.
4. Likely to undertake unpleasant assignments more willingly.
5. More likely to bring in new ideas of value.

The sales executives who preferred young men gave as their first five reasons in importance; enthusiasm and cheerfulness, more prompt adaptability, more care in personal appearance, promptness in getting into a new type of assignment, and initiative.

Mobile 'Sausage' Balloons Tested by the U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The army is conducting experiments at Fort Sill, Okla., which may increase the military value of observation from captive balloons.

The War Department, borrowing an idea from the French Army, is studying the feasibility of giving a fully-inflated "sausage" greater mobility by attaching an engine which would permit it to move under its own power for short distances.

The balloon is "reeled in" by cable to its truck and the cable is detached. Then a basket holding a motor of small power is substituted, and the "sausage" moves away like a blimp, providing wind conditions are not too unfavorable.

It moves across country a maximum of 100 miles at a speed of from five to ten miles an hour, while its truck makes the best time it can by highway. At a given point they meet, the basket is removed, the cable is attached and the balloon again shoots skyward.

Czechoslovakia Displays Unity In Masaryk Rites

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 22—Surely have such public demonstrations of love and respect been shown by any state to its President as Czechoslovakia has shown to Thomas G. Masaryk during the past few days.

So large have been the crowds gathered in this city from all parts of the Republic to pay their last respects to him that three days ago it was necessary for the authorities here to warn pilgrims that the city is already full to overflowing and that they could best express their feelings by meeting in their own home towns and villages.

Unity Shown

Such demonstrations, coming as they have from all sections of the population, including minorities, have surprised even many of the State's leaders, and are expressions of greater unity in this Austrian Succession State than most foreigners could have thought possible. In view of the continuous struggle for hegemony in Central Europe, this expression of unity also is not without its foreign political significance.

"I appeal to all without exception, whether of Right or Left," said President Benes in his eulogy of the former President, "to work for the consummation of his work, which is just, unflinching, humanitarian democracy."

Representatives of practically every European state, of the Diplomatic Corps in Prague, of leading politicians, public authorities, and the armed forces of Czechoslovakia, participated in the funeral procession. The coffin on a gun carriage was escorted by six soldiers, one from each of the nationalities included in Czechoslovakia—Czech, Slovak, German, Ruthenian, Hungarian, and Polish.

Impressive Procession

President Benes reviewed at Wilson Station a procession which told the story of Czechoslovakia in vivid terms. Three thousand Czech officers led the way followed by 30,000 Legionnaires who had fought for the independence of Czechoslovakia under Masaryk in the World War, wearing uniforms of the Allied armies with which they were actually enrolled.

A French, Italian and Russian Legionnaire guarded the coffin on the open railway wagon as it left Prague by special train for Lany, where interment took place.

'Sky-Sleeper' Year Old

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Marking the first anniversary on Sept. 18 of through "sky-sleeper" service between New York City and Los Angeles, American Air Lines reported yesterday a record of approximately 27,000 passengers carried by it during the year. Since July 8, 1934, 200,000 passengers have flown between New York and Los Angeles, airline officials said.

THE FREEMAN CO.
Presents
Wilbur Coon
ARCH FITTER SHOES that prevent flat feet, bunions, wobble! With perfectly balanced Wilbur Coon Arch Fitters you can achieve grace and poise with comfort.
3628 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
(OPEN EVENINGS)
Our only store in Philadelphia

20 Aristocrat Products

1. Original Milk	10. Cream Buttermilk
2. Certified "AA" Milk	11. Light Cream
3. A-1 Milk	12. Medium Cream
4. Grade A	13. Heavy Cream
Vitamin D Milk	14. Sour Cream
5. Grade B Milk	15. Sweet Butter
Vitamin D Milk	16. Salt Butter
6. Special B Milk	17. Cheese
7. Regular B Milk	18. White Eggs
8. Chocolate Milk	19. Brown Eggs
9. Chocolate Drink	20. Artobutter Milk

SCOTT POWELL
Aristocrat
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY
PHILADELPHIA PA.
Eve. 1234 West 1731

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

OUR SHAGMOOR COATS
for good all 'round wear

For the woman who drives a car, travels, goes to the country, throws her coat in a heap, we show her Shagmoors, they always come up smiling. Smart new swaggers with wolf, beaver or raccoon collars, $69.75 to $110. Early fall untrimmed coats from $35 to $39.75.

Shagmoor Coats, Second Floor

IN HARRISBURG
Carefree Clothes
to put sparkle in your eye and spring in your step in Schleisner's New Casual Clothes Shop.
THE WM. B. SCHLEISNER STORE
30 North Third

IN HARRISBURG
THE TREND to Quality and Value is THE TREND to
Feller's
where Quality is not sacrificed for low price.

If You Like
GOOD MILK
buy from
Harrisburg Dairies, Inc.
"bottled milk specialists"
located at
20th and Herr Sts. Harrisburg, Pa.
Phone 4-1181

EWART'S CAFETERIA
15th and Chestnut Streets
Franklin Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA
EXCELLENT FOOD
Reasonable Prices
Also located as advertised in the Monitor—
WASHINGTON....522 13th St. N. W.
RICHMOND, VA....112 North 5th St.
Opp. Marshall Hotel
NORFOLK, VA....112-114 Market St.

PHILLIP F. CRAFT
INSURANCE

The
HAMILTON
School of Music
Piano : Voice : Theory
All Band and Orchestra Instruments
Enroll Now for Fall Term
DRAMATIC ART Department
7038-40 West Garrett Rd. Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 4147
Suite 225 1714 Chestnut St. Phila., Pa. Loc. 2485
Catalogue on Request

Marquetand's Candies

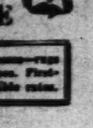
When in town you will enjoy shopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2, and afternoon tea 2 to 5. THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES

Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams

At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3438 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

In the heart of Germantown — 80,000 gallon PETROL FUEL OIL station
Craig Coal
Represented by
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montana St., Philadelphia
Call GERmantown 5339

Pilgrim CERTIFIED SERVICE



DRY CLEANING—Suits, dresses—rugs—domestic and oriental—drapes. First-class workmanship at reasonable rates.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
PHILADELPHIA
Phone: RIDgewood 3001

After Six

After six daytime or evening, Siefert Furs are designed to meet each particular requirement.

Your Early Consideration Advisable

Theo. J. Siefert
Furs of the Better Grade
1714 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

On Reading Gibbon

MANY will recall how Miss Pinkerton always referred to Dr. Johnson as "the immortal lexicographer," thus evincing for that colossal intellect a veneration that was combined with discrimination. The reader of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" may be tempted to speak of "the marmoreal historiographer," but the impulse will be based on nothing better than the feeling that some show in the presence of good grammar. You can't make fun of Gibbon. He has thought too much, knows too much, is too much a man of the world, to have practiced upon him any office-boy familiarity. Let us leave out the Chapters XV and XVI of the "Decline and Fall" and be content with the reflection that good work can be spoiled by prejudice. There remains the rest of the great history, and, wherever one dips into it, there are passages not only majestic, but vigorous and graphic.

The "Decline and Fall" is not intended to be cheerful, and it emphasizes what seems to be happening today in 1937. One sees the same endless play of greed and hate, the same childish faith in the violence that only breeds more violence, the same disregard of promises as mere devices in a game. These things are given new labels now, but they are the same, always futile and destructive. After reading forty or fifty pages of the "Decline and Fall," telling the doings of Emperor this and Emperor that, after seeing this spectacle of gold and marble, flames and ashes, you feel yourself bogged in universal nightmare as an institution in world affairs; and then, almost hurriedly, you are as thankful as a Roman colonist that has escaped the Goths, to see a quiet hillside with a group of elms at the top. Let us by all means be thankful, and let us remember that the scenes shift quickly, and sometimes when we believe that they will never change.

* * *

GIBBON MUST NOT be blamed for his subject-matter. He was describing the decomposition of a society from which was slipping its splendour, bit by bit. How well he paints his pictures! The details are innumerable, but, as he leads us on, we are in the midst of what was drama. It has been truly said that Gibbon's style was the right one for the work; he needed a vast tone in speaking of a vast subject. Saturated with Latin and Greek, he used the equipment of his age and class; the eighteenth century often paid much more attention to Latin verse than it did to English spelling, in the same way that it wore embroidered waistcoats and took few baths. Gibbon had to be himself; he was a member of the "polite," a chosen body who had their own style and language—that is, when they wrote, for indeed when they spoke on sublunary matters they used a vocabulary very often far from Roman.

He is fond of neat periods which sometimes weary, but are usually effective. Always remember when you are judging Gibbon that his part of the century turned its toes out in a conventional manner. You "made a leg" as you powdered your hair; you might be amazed, but in polite circles you were never flabbergasted. Now, deportment of and in itself may do little, but when it goes with the power to say something, it may help a good deal. For example, "The mother of Valentinian was jealous of the power which she was incapable of exercising," is a pretty good sentence and wastes no words. Again, read this passage: "The succession of Constantine established their perpetual residence in the royal city which he had erected on the verge of Europe and Asia. Inaccessible to the menaces of their enemies, and perhaps to the complaints of their people, they received with each wind the tributary productions of every climate, while the impregnable strength of their capital continued for ages to defy the hostile attempts of the barbarians." This is somewhat Palladian if you like, but I doubt whether historians of the rapid-fire school could say so much in the same number of words.

* * *

WHEN ONE READS Gibbon, one gradually perceives that here is the history of the end of a system, but, as well, of the beginning of another—one steps from the ancient world to the modern. I know that as a lad in reading medieval history I used to wonder, "But where are the togas? Romans used to wear them and be conscript fathers and use a sonorous and stately speech, but here are people called Romans who are not at all conscript fathers and have a speech that is not what Cicero used." The great and opulent Gibbon showed me that societies and civilizations have to develop. After all, it is rather a comfort to read about Gallo-Roman life in the fifth century; it makes "ancient" Rome less mythical. When elsewhere we read that London opened its gates to Theodosius, and that about 369 A. D., he "with a strong hand confined the trembling Caledonians to the northern angle of the island," we are gratified to reflect that the Caledonians tremble no longer in these happier days and now penetrate to the uttermost angles of earth. Through all this, our historiographer wears his bagwig, and his neckcloths is neatly folded.

There is something in Gibbon's narrative that makes the reader marvel. He tells us of battles where there are forty, fifty thousand and more casualties. The shattered conquered fly in all directions, a pall of smoke broods sullenly over their defeat and we are certain that there can't be any more fighting. But if we fondly believe that here is the twilight of the gods, we have but to read a few more pages, and lo, some emperor or caesar or praetorian prefect, whose name has less and less Latinity as the story goes on, turns up with another large army, equipped and provided and deployed for another catastrophe. This is no exaggeration, for Gibbon often in his notes diminishes the figures given by the old writers. Whence came all these soldiers, even if thousands of them were barbarians? How could an exhausted land, West or East, support them? One is tempted to believe that the peoples had a sincere dislike for peace and preferred to be banged about.

As Gibbon proceeds, he never loses his majestic calm. He rules sentence on sentence and, at the foot, writes note after note and gives reference after reference until you are fatigued to think of his vast reading. The neatness of the periods may sometimes weary and the succession of Latin, Low Latin, and barbaric names seem almost fantastic, but here is a great piece of prose, as sonorous and as solid as ever has been seen outside of the Scriptures. We are to remember that all this is sustained to the last word of the "Decline and Fall."

Had Gibbon not been so anxious to belittle Christianity, his work would have been stronger and more candid, yet he wrote as he was constituted. The fact remains that after he had written, the reading world better understood, although perhaps dimly, that the magnificence of matter sustains no nation and no government.

J. H. S.

Lullaby in Autumn

What lullaby can I make you now, with the autumn
Come again to this land, come to my door,
With blue, smoke-bitter wind flinging a handful
Of yellow-bright beech leaves across the floor?

How can I sing you to sleep with the mists lying
Whiter than wool across the river plain,
And the maple trees shouting and wearing their scarlet
And russet-hued robes in the windy rain?

How can you sleep at all? There are apples glowing
Crimson and amber, ripe on the orchard boughs,
And you and I shall run to the orchard tomorrow
And bring wind-fallen apples to the house.

LOUISE ABNE HILL

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDITERRANEAN EMBROIDERY ON LINEN

LITTLE is known as to the origin or date of this embroidery in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The strip merits attention for intrinsic beauty and not for a special antiquarian association. Both the design and stitching are points of interest.

The areas which show dark in the photograph are done in Italian stitch in tones of red and blue of middle value. The light areas are clear, unstitched linen, which affords a pronounced contrast with the embroidered background.

The elements of the design are especially interesting, each outlined block containing a motive which resolves itself into four heads united in a square cross. This is not an unfamiliar motive. It appears in the art of various countries and often is the result of a form of design in which heads of living beings are placed at every possible angle in a pattern. It is also associated with a "runner motif" in which the arms and legs of the runner are arranged in a sort of swastika pattern. Such forms are ancient, even prehistoric, in origin. In embroidery this motive is admirably used, for it tends to distribute interest in an evenly covered all-over pattern, rather than to focus it in particular spots.

September Countryside

Between gray boulders
The wild aster called frost flower
Springs with its purple bloom;
A clump of wild rose bushes
Flames with its crest of scarlet haws;
And over all the countryside
Feathery fronds of goldenrod
Beckon the passing wind.

LOUISE DARCY

"All things are not expedient"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ALL things are lawful unto me," said Paul (I Corinthians 6:12), "but all things are not expedient." The apostle's words indicate that he had learned the wisdom of choosing what was profitable or expedient spiritually, rather than that which was allowable from the material standpoint.

To those who, like Paul, would seek the path that leads to greater spiritual heights and attainments, the above statement is invaluable. The earnest student recognizes this fact, for he is well aware of the importance of choosing the vocation and activities that will promote rather than impede his spiritual progress and well-being. Should wife and mother be promoted to higher positions, he will welcome them, understand that the right way will open up, if there appear to be many lines one way or another, he will seek, as did Paul, to discern between that which is humanly good and that which is spiritually right.

A student of Christian Science at one time experienced difficulty in arriving at a decision as to whether or not she should seek employment outside the home in order to escape the monotony of household routine. Whenever the necessity considered the matter, "a still small voice" challenged the wisdom of her desire. Finally, for her peace of mind, she decided to view the situation entirely in the light of Christian Science and to try to act only in accordance with God's will.

It was then that Paul's words came to her and solved the problem. Although it might be lawful for her to engage in business, it was not "expedient"—spiritually profitable. In the first place, the quiet atmosphere of home which she had been taking care of would, to a great extent, be sacrificed. Then, the financial need did not seem urgent enough to justify her in accepting this position. God would surely continue to supply the needs of her family as He had done in the past. And what of the ample study period she was enjoying, and her church activities? As she thought of all the good things that God had provided, a great sense of gratitude welled up in her heart. There was no longer any doubt as to her decision. Shortly afterwards an opportunity presented itself for greater spiritual activity, and material desires no longer found entrance to her thought.

Throughout the ages consecrated individuals have turned aside from personal ambition in order to free mankind from the bondage of material beliefs and their accompanying discords. The same love for God, good, that stimulated them, was manifested to the fullest extent in Christ Jesus, who, in spite of the persecution that waited him there, "stedfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem." That he chose the steps necessary to his sublime victory over error is evidenced in his explanatory words to his disciples (John 16:7), "It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you." He leaves no doubt as to the expedient course when he repeatedly admonishes them, just before his ascension, that those who profess to love Christ, Truth, should follow in his footsteps. He said (John 21:17), "Feed my sheep."

Students of Christian Science readily agree that the Comforter promised by Jesus is the truth which was discovered and given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, for they have indeed been sustained by its healing ministry. As prophets and apostles had done, so did Mrs. Eddy devote herself to the spiritual regeneration of mankind. In the Preface to her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. xi) she writes, "When God called the author to proclaim His Gospel to this age, there came also the charge to plant and water His vineyard."

It is natural and right that we who have benefited by the teachings of Christian Science should in our great gratitude wish to share this understanding with others, and no obstacle should be allowed to deter us from accomplishing this holy purpose. Mrs. Eddy, alert to the mesmeric beliefs that would, if heeded, hinder us from giving our best service in God's vineyard, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 117): "The student of Christian Science must first separate the tares from the wheat; discern between the thought, motive, and act superinduced by the wrong motive or the true—the God-given intent and volition—arrest the former, and obey the latter. This will place him on the safe side of practice."

When the student obeys this wise injunction he will find that "the safe side" is the happy side, free from anxiety and care, and he will have no difficulty in choosing the path that will both honor and glorify God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish].

Road Sign: Santa Anita

(Slow—Peacocks Are Crossing the Road!)

The highway, broad and gleaming,
Like a shining river runs—
Runs swift to meet the sun
As he sinks in splendor down—
Twixt twin rows of giant pepper trees,
Waving their lace-like foliage in the breeze
That's blowing
In from yonder wave-tossed sea;
And in this transient radiance pass
Peacocks.

See them strut, and arch
In conscious pride
Gleaming, graceful throats that show
The color and the satiny sheen
Of rarest Eastern stuff!

Delicate top-knot,
Frail silhouette of parasol from Japan!

Trailing plumage lifted,
Spread in dazzling pageantry;
Dyed in hues that only Tyre and Sidon knew,
Gemmed in jewels from Ophir's fabled store!

The road thus set apart for the crossing
Is honored.

The wayfarer, halted in his impetuous course,
Is exalted:
He has seen Beauty!
He has seen Peacocks crossing the road!

M. E. IDDON

"Ikke alt er gavnligt"

Oversættelsen af Artiklen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

"ALT er mig tilladt", sagde Paulus (Paulus's første Brev til Korinthierne 6:12), "men ikke alt er gavnligt." Apostelens Ord viser, at han havde set det vise i at foretrække, hvad der aandelig set var ionnende og gavnligt, frem for hvad der fra et materielt Standpunkt var tilladeligt.

For dem, der ligesom Paulus søger den Vej, som fører opad mod højere aandelige Tinder og Maal, er de ovenfor anførte Ord af en uvurderlig Betydning. Den, der alvorligt studerer Skriften, erkender denne Sandhed, for han ser klart, hvor vigtigt det er at følge det Kald og den Retning i sine Handlinger, som vil støtte ham i hans aandelige Fremgang og Velfærd i Stedet for at lægge ham Hindringer i Vejen. Skulde han fristes til at slaa ind paa Veje eller anvende Midler, som ikke staar Maal med den højeste Lære, saa vil han vende sig bort i Fortrøstning til, at den rette Vej vil aabne sig for ham; eller om der tilsyneladende findes mere end een Vej at følge, da vil han ligesom Paulus søge at skelne mellem, hvad der menneskelig set er godt, og hvad der aandelig set er det rette.

En Kristen Videnskab-Studerende havde en Gang stor Vanskelighed med at naa frem til en Afgørelse, om hun for at slippe bort fra Husfarelsens Enformighed skulde søge et Arbejde uden for sit Hjem eller ej. Hver Gang hun alvorligt tænkte over Sagen, var der "en stille sagte Stemme" (1 Kg. Bibel), som bragte hende til at tvivle om, at det var rigtigt at ønske at slippe bort. For at faa Ro i Sindet besluttede hun til sidst at betragte Situationen udelukkende fra et Kristen Videnskabs Synspunkt og kun handle i nøje Overensstemmelse med Guds Vilje.

Da var det, at Pauli Ord kom til hende og løste hendes Problem. Selv om det maaske kunde tillades hende at tage sig en Stilling, vilde det ikke være gavnligt—ikke lønnende aandelig set. Først af alt vilde det i høj Grad gaa ud over Hjemmelivets Hygge og Fred, som baade hun selv og hendes Familie satte saa stor Pris paa. Og Trangen til forøget Indtægt kunde heller ikke siges at være stor nok til at berettige hende til at tage imod denne Stilling. Gud vilde visselig vedblive at sørge for hendes Families Udkomme, som Han hidtil havde gjort. Og hvordan skulde hun faa saa rigelig Tid til sit Studium, som hun nu kunde glæde sig ved, og til Arbejdet i Kirkens Tjeneste? Og ved Tanken paa alle de gode Ting, Gud havde skænket hende, steg en stærk Følelse af Taknemmelighed op i hendes Hjerte. Der fandtes ikke længere nogen Tvivl om, hvad hun skulde vælge. Kort Tid efter aabnede der sig en Mulighed for større aandelig Aktivitet, og materielle Ønsker fandt ikke mere Vej til hendes Tanker.

Ned gennem Tiderne finder vi Mennesker, der trofast har vendt sig bort fra personlige Ønsker og Ærgerrighed for at kunne befri Menneskeheden for de materielle Begrebers Trældom og de dermed forbundne Lidelser. Den samme Kærlighed til Gud, det gode, som tilskyndede dem til deres Gerninger, aabenbaredes til Fuldkommenhed i Kristus Jesus, som til Trods for den Forfølgelse, der ventede ham i den hellige Stad, urokkelig "fæstede . . sit Ansigt paa at drage til Jerusalem". Beviset for at han valgte de Skridt, der krævedes, for at han kunde naa frem til sin ophøjede Sejr over Vildfarelsen, findes i hans forklarende Ord til sine Disciple (Johannes-Evangeliet 16:7): "Det er eder gavnligt, at jeg gaar bort, thi gaar jeg ikke bort, kommer Talsmanden ikke til eder; men gaar jeg bort, saa vil jeg sende ham til eder." Naar han umiddelbart før sin Himmelfart gentagne Gange paaminder Disciplene om, at de, som paastaar at elske Kristus, Sandheden, maa følge i hans Fodspor, lader han ingen Tvivl tilbage om det gavnlige heri. Han sagde (Johannes-Evangeliet 21:17): "Vogt mine Faar."

Ingen Kristen Videnskab-Studerende tvivler om, at Talsmanden, som Jesus lovede, er den Sandhed, som Mary Baker Eddy opdagede og skænkede til Verden, for de har saa sandt hentet Styrke og Trøst fra dens helbredende Gerning. Ligesom Profeterne og Apostlene helligede Mrs. Eddy sit Liv til Arbejdet for Menneskehedens Genfødelse. I Forordet til sin Lærebog *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. XI), skriver hun: "Da Gud kaldte Forfatteren af denne Bog til at forkynde Hans Evangelium for vor Tid, fik hun tillige det Hverv at plante og vande Hans Vingaard."

Det er naturligt og rigtigt, at vi, der har nydt godt af Kristen Videnskabs Lære, i vor store Taknemmelighed maa ønske at dele vor Forstaaelse med andre, og vi bør aldrig tillade nogen Hindring at afholde os fra Fuldbyrdelsen af dette hellige Forsæt. Mrs. Eddy var paa Vagt over for de mesmeriske Forestillinger, som, hvis vi ænsede dem, vilde hindre os i at yde vort bedste i Arbejdet i Guds Vingaard, og hun skriver i *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 117): "En Kristen Videnskab-Studerende maa først skille Ugræsset fra Hveden, maa skelne mellem den Tanke, det Motiv og den Handling, der stammer fra forkerte Motiver, og det der stammer fra de sande—den Gud-givne Hensigt og Vilje—anholde det første og adlyde det sidste. Dette vil i hans Gerning anbringe ham paa den sikre Side."

Hvis den Studerende adlyder denne vise Paamindelse, vil han erfare, at "den sikre Side" er den lykkelige Side, der er fri for Ængstelse og Uro, og det vil ikke volde ham nogen Vanskelighed at vælge den Vej, som baade vilære og herliggøre Gud.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"You Must Work With the Metal"

WHAT is the White Hart like on a June evening of the late-lingering afterglow in England's western skies of misted silver? It is a very pleasant place, i' faith. The room is fair, the light tranquil, the windows open to the mild evening air. Then of a sudden the sky rains music—a drenching downpour of bronze and silver harmonies; it is the cathedral bells, change ringing. The shock of delight is like unlooked-for good news. The peal sounds utterly reckless, as if the bells were tumbling down and would carry the tower with them. . . . Tons of metal are clash-clanging, a jubilant intoxication of sound. It tingles in the veins. What masculine music, as if eight men had each bestridden a great bell and gone riding it on the wind! But presently the ear begins to distinguish a certain order in this exhilarating chaos: the notes come tearing down the octave (though never twice alike) a waterfall of music in glittering cascades always at the bottom to strike and flash into foam on the same sonorous rock of the deepest-toned bell—with the effect of a pedal point. . . .

The stops and starts are, of course, easily explained. Bell ringing is strenuous exercise, and not alone of the back and arms, but of the mind also. It is a fine art and begets passionate devotees. Next morning I was lucky enough to encounter one of them.

He was seated on the low stone bench which runs along a wall in the south choir aisle, his sturdy back against a column of dark Purbeck marble in that double arcading which is one of the distinctions of the choir as built by Saint Hugh of Lincoln. His bare knees, sun-bronzed like his forearms, throat and jowls, proclaimed him one of those summer bicyclists in which the island abounds, and a blazer of Oxford blue with the arms of a college embroidered in crimson and yellow on its left breast pocket denoted his university. . . . It then appeared that he had been one of the ringers practicing on the peal in Saint Hugh's tower the evening previous, that he was a member of the Ancient Society of College Youths, the bell ringers' guild established in 1637 by Lord Brereton; and to me it was evident that if I cared to hear about campanology from a campanologist, now was my chance. He proposed that we go out and walk in the cloister. . . .

Shadows of gable and pinnacle lie along the sunlit grass; silvery clouds are blowing across the blue over the towers; ringdoves coo, the breeze is cool and sweet with the odor of flowers and grass, a cathedral bell is ringing, and after each stroke can be heard to hum like an organ tone. From the door of the chapter house sound the pianoforte and three boys' voices caroling the arioso. Birds, bells, boys, breeze, blossoms—and am I expected to keep my mind on the art of bell ringing?

"You understand, sir, that bells may be either 'rung' or 'chimed' for service. In chiming, the bell hangs mouth downwards, and is swayed from side to side. For ringing, a bell is pulled up and 'set' mouth uppermost. She is then pulled off, first 'at handstroke,' then 'at backstroke,' in the opposite direction, swinging round at each pull, and describing almost a full circle, till she comes back to the upright position. The greater part of the swing is done by the weight of the bell itself. The ringer's work is a pull just strong enough to bring the bell back into rest, mouth upwards, ready for the next pull."

From here we are off to a recondite discourse of "rope-sight" (watching the rope strokes of your fellow ringers) and of overtones—an eager delivery by this gentlemanly enthusiast deliciously at odds with the tradition of English reticence, for he visibly checks himself from time to time with the underthought, "But see here, I am letting myself go!"

Out of dozens that he uttered, one fine phrase especially lingers in my memory. He was speaking of the skill required to ring the heavier bells, which, since they weigh tons, could snatch a green ringer by his rope to the ceiling and knock him senseless. His words were: "You must work with the metal."—LUCIEN PRICE, in "We Northmen" (Boston: Little, Brown).

Chili Sauce

Acrid and sweetness are blent to combine
With the scarlet-textured fruit of the vine;
Dust of spice for tropical flavor,
Tang of salt for added savor;
Redolent bubbles rise and settle
While autumn seethes in the agate kettle.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands

Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 32
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1230 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1015 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	406 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 672 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

Equality of Women Advances In League Plan for Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 22—An initial skirmish in discussion on the question of the status of women, which is being dealt with by the First Commission of the League of Nations Assembly, was won this morning by women advocates of equality.

Before the full committee, delegates of Denmark, Norway, France, Colombia and Britain expounded their views, while a gallery packed with spectators listened with deepest interest and now and then burst into applause.

Possibly the most welcome opinion came from René Cassin of France when he declared that "everything which concerns mankind also concerns the League," and asserted that in spite of questions on this point the League should undoubtedly be held to be a competent authority for deciding the status of half of the human family. The French Government, he said, has no specific proposals to make in regard to the question of women's status, but it is fully in favor of setting up a committee of inquiry which will determine a program of action

British Proposal

Britain carried matters to more practical issues. The question of the relative status of the sexes, British Delegate J. N. Beckett declared, is not "whether" there shall be equality, but "how and when" such equality may be established.

He put forward a proposal that the League should during the next two years gather a more comprehensive mass of material than has already been gathered, and should so arrange it as to make possible a comprehensive survey of the question.

Such a survey might be entrusted, he suggested, to the Rome Institute for Unification of Private Law. At the same time the Council of the League might be asked to appoint a small committee—membership of which should include representatives of women's international organizations—to give advice an dhelp.

Women Encouraged

Representatives of women's organisations who are working here consider that such proposals hold out definite hope for taking a real progressive step. They still insist, however, that the doctrine of equality between men and women in suffrage, in nationality, and in all other fields shall be included in any amendment to the League Covenant which may be made.

Women who are present from the United States are especially insistent in this demand. In a new resolution drawn up today they ask the League's delegates to demand that on revision of the Covenant through consideration be given to the proposed equality amendment, and in particular to the suffrage amendment, adoption of which, they say, would be practicable and highly desirable at the present time.

Ab Jenkins Sets Auto Endurance Records in West

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Sept. 22 (AP)—Ab Jenkins, noted automobile speed racer, made a successful assault on numerous 2- and 48-hour endurance records over the glistening desert salt beds here yesterday.

The "Mormon Meteor" still was well ahead of the world's records it is aiming at when it started out from the pit after a stop of 12 minutes.

Mr. Jenkins broke his own record of 165.73 for 1000 miles. His new average was 168.06 m. p. h., when he passed the six-hour mark he had averaged 168.09 m. p. h., breaking his previous time speed of 165.72.

He started his run at 7:33 a. m., Pacific standard time.

Motor Taxes Take Twice Car's Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22—The average car owner never buys a new car, earns from $25 to $30 a week, drives a car valued at $200 for eight years and pays $50 a year in motor taxes.

These facts were disclosed yesterday by the Automobile Club of Philadelphia following a nationwide study which showed that the typical motorist pays more than twice the value of his car in taxes during the eight years he drives one car.

Other facts reported about the typical driver were: He spends nearly 350 hours a year on the road, or about one hour every day; he works 10 days out of every year to pay for motor taxes and sees $8 of these taxes diverted to purposes other than highway construction.

A King of Grandfathers

Christian of Denmark
Apparently Prepared to Descend From the Throne to Trundle the Baby Prince Knut (the Fourteenth-ster of His Grandchildren, Prince Knut, Shown)

Japanese Bomb Nanking

NANKING, Sept. 22 (AP)—Less than 48 hours after American and British protests to the Japanese Government against unrestricted bombardment of Nanking's civil population, Japan's massed warplanes bombed the city for hours as a preliminary step to carrying out its threatened destruction.

Chinese pilots in fast American-made pursuit planes fought off three separate Japanese air fleets, numbering some 100 planes. At least four Japanese bombers were brought down.

Although more than 100 bombs were dropped, the casualties and damage to property were relatively small. Many of the projectiles were 500-pound demolition bombs which made great craters in the new residential district.

Japanese bombs aimed at the headquarters of the Kuomintang—the dominant political party—destroyed only a small hotel near by; other bombs missed the Ministry of the Interior and the local garrison headquarters entirely and destroyed only a Chinese pawnshop.

A survey showed that all government and military buildings had come through the bombardment virtually unscathed.

In the third raid the Japanese planes remained at a great height because of the serious damage they had previously suffered from the Chinese pursuit planes. They dropped their bombs from an estimated altitude of two miles.

The capital's anti-aircraft defenses forced the Japanese planes to return to their bases at Shanghai, where the Japanese land advance was held up by determined Chinese resistance.

Far to the north in Central Hopei Province the Chinese were pushed back into their strongly-prepared defense line cutting across Hopei for 100 miles from east to west.

Far to the south Japanese planes repeatedly raided the metropolis of Canton and were reported to have killed a number of civilians.

Throughout the raids on Nanking, United States Ambassador Nelson Johnson and his staff were safe in the gunboat Luzon which with the Guam was standing by well off the bund to protect Americans. The Luzon kept full steam up and was prepared to sail up the river at a moment's notice.

Of the American staff only Second Secretary J. Hall Paxton remained in the city proper when Ambassador Johnson evacuated the embassy on the Japanese warning that foreigners would not be safeguarded in the avowed Japanese intention to raze the city.

Chinese Soviet Disbands; Armies to Assist Chiang

NANKING, Sept. 22 (AP)—The "Government of the Soviet Republic of China" dissolved itself today and ordered its armies, large forces which have disturbed China's internal affairs for 10 years, to serve Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of the Nanking Central Government.

In a manifesto the central executive committee of the Chinese Communist Party announced support of and unity with the present Chinese Administration.

Reorganization of the Communist Army as a nationalist revolutionary army under Chiang's military affairs commission was announced. The army, mostly in Shensi, Shansi and Suiyuan Provinces, already has been designated the eighth national army.

"The Chinese Communist Party, realizing that the principles of Sun-Yat-Sen (founder of the Chinese Republic) are indispensible to the reconstruction of China, has decided to abandon all measures aimed at the overthrow of the Kuomintang (ruling party) government by force, propagation of Communist doctrines and the forcible expropriation of land," the committee's manifesto declared.

Job With Chicago Firm Rose by Another Name?

CHICAGO (AP)—A commissary company here does not believe in dressing up the titles of its employees. When it wants a new boy, it does not advertise for an "office assistant." A sign posted in the window of its South Canal Street headquarters read:

"Wanted: combination flunky."

Park Acres Found To Outgrow Funds For Maintenance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 — Park acreage in the New York metropolitan area has increased 32.4 per cent in the past eight years, but the increased facilities for public recreation are not altogether an unmixed blessing, a report of the Regional Plan Association held today.

Heavy maintenance expenditures are required by the additions, and the association voices apprehension that insufficient funds will be allocated from public treasuries. Neglect of the parks through inadequate upkeep, it said, may result in extensive damage.

Expansion of the park area means the addition of 30,000 acres to the recreation system, according to the survey. In 1928, the New York metropolitan area had only 94,132 acres of parks; today there are 124,579 acres.

"Extraordinary progress has been made, particularly in New York City, where the increase in recreational areas vital to the welfare of its nearly 8,000,000 people is believed to be unprecedented," the report says.

Despite continued growth of public park facilities, there still remains a large program of expansion before the total estimated requirements of the metropolitan area for the future are fully met, according to the association.

It has proposed that parks, parkways, and public reservations ultimately should occupy 353,500 acres.

Average Farm Gas Tax

The average gasoline tax a farm in the United States is $17.60 a year.

League Sees Road to Peace in Trade Pacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 22—The League's wings were seriously clipped in the political sphere by its previous failures to grapple with international disputes. But Geneva now is turning more and more to the task of building up co-operation in the one sphere where at present the whole world agrees that co-operation is essential. Indeed, the economic approach to world peace to which Secretary Cordell Hull referred in his Boston, Mass., speech last Monday, is more and more tending to be the keynote of the current assembly.

Observers hope that if this theoretical agreement can be translated into practical action it will teach the world political co-operation, which is as essential as economic, and thus pave the way for realization of world peace. The assembly has now under consideration the proposal of Stanley M. Bruce, Australian delegate, first for appointment of a special committee to approve specific proposals for amelioration of world trade problems, and, second, examination of harmful effects that poverty has on this trade, particularly in the agricultural countries of eastern Europe. Victor Antonescu, Roumanian Minister of foreign affairs, in his review of the situation urged that special attention be given to the world economic survey published by the League.

To Improve Relations

"This volume," he said, "succeeds in bringing out the direction that should be taken by international action to arrive in as short a time as possible, not only at improvement of trade, but also at extension of the economic relations between nations."

Mr. Antonescu severely criticized the trend toward economic nationalism.

Maxim Litvinoff of Soviet Russia enlarged on the ideological theme in its relationship to trade. He pointed out that the ideology of the U. S. S. R. had never prevented that country from doing much business with adherents of other political creeds. He expressed a wish to extend Russia's trade to the maximum "with any state on condition, of course, that it observes at least mere elementary international decencies, doesn't behave like a racketeer and doesn't openly declare that profits from its trade be used for increasing armaments in order to attack its customer."

Ready for Decisions

The Assembly has almost completed the preliminary part of its work and will henceforth be busy making decisions on numerous problems brought before it.

On the political side the League's Slovak, German, Ruthenian, Hun- attitude has still to be defined. Nothing is known yet as to what it will do about Spain or reform of the League covenant. The advisory committee on China which met for the first time yesterday—presence of Leland Harrison, United States delegate, being especially welcome—has postponed further action till Monday. Invitations have been sent to Japan, China and Germany to participate in the committee's work. Italy is still a member of the League and the Council and is therefore entitled to send representatives without special invitation.

China's League Delegate To Present Fresh Charges Against Japanese Action

GENEVA, Sept. 22 (AP)—Gratified at the invitation to sit with the League of Nation's Sino-Japanese advisory committee, Dr. V. W. Wellington Koo, China's League delegate, today prepared charges against Japan to lay before the group.

Dr. Koo planned to follow his new accusation of Japan as an aggressor with another urgent appeal for concrete action to halt the conquest of China. He made a similar indictment and plea last week before the League assembly.

U. S. Navy Changes Ordered

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Secretary Claude A. Swanson announced yesterday changes in organization of part of the United States fleet, effective Oct. 1. The changes will result in re-assignment of flag officers.

All destroyers of the scouting force will be transferred to the battle force and destroyer squadrons will be organized into two flotillas.

Rear Admiral Walter R. Sexton will be senior commander of battle force destroyers as well as commander of destroyer flotilla 2, battle force.

Rear Admiral William S. Pye, now commander of scouting force destroyers, will become commander of destroyer flotilla 1 in the battle force.

All patrol plane squadrons, with the exception of the utility wing, will be transferred from the base force to the scouting force and the aircraft scouting force will be composed of the aircraft tenders and carriers Wright, Langley, Thrush and Owl, along with the fleet air bases at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, now commander of the aircraft base force, will be commander of the new aircraft scouting force. Commander Allen I. Price will remain as commander of the utility wing base force, composed of two squadrons based on the destroyer tender Rigel.

Enjoy the Comfort and Prestige of PHILADELPHIA'S FOREMOST HOTEL

Treat yourself to the best when you visit Philadelphia ...stop at the Benjamin Franklin. Big, comfortable rooms with every modern comfort. Enjoy food that's an epic for epicures. Save time and annoyance through the Benjamin Franklin's convenient location. Yet all this costs you no more than ordinary hotel comfort and service. 1200 rooms, all with private tiled bath.

The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
PHILADELPHIA'S FOREMOST HOTEL
Samuel Earley—MANAGING DIRECTOR

HANG YOUR SHOVEL!

Say good bye to all furnace tending drudgeries . . NOW!

INSTALL THE WORLD LEADER
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
STILL PRICED AMAZINGLY LOW!

Only OIL-O-MATIC has these 3 patented money-saving features

1. THE METERING UNIT—feeds correct quantity of oil for perfect combustion regardless of variations in temperature or viscosity of oil.
2. PROJECTED FLAME—part of an Oil-O-Matic is outside the furnace. Thus vital parts are not exposed to effects of heat.
3. THE DIFFUSOR—permits intermingling of fuel oil and air inside the furnace, resulting in complete combustion, lower fuel bills.

BID good bye to your coal shovel now! Say farewell to ash hauling, grate shaking, wood chopping, too. Install a Williams Oil-O-Matic.

With this famous oil burner in your home, your heating worries are ended. You'll have clean, even heat—heat without work or worry. Economical heat, too, for Oil-O-Matic's patented economy features "budget the oil."

Prices on Oil-O-Matic (world's largest selling oil burner) are amazingly low. And our budget payment plan makes purchase easy. Act . . . at once!

Call your Williams Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for FREE Expert Survey of your entire heating plant

GET BOOKLET FREE
THE OIL-O-MATIC PRIMER

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORP.
Dept. D965, Bloomington, Ill.
Please send me a copy of "The Oil-O-Matic Primer"—your beautiful new booklet which explains oil heat in simple, unmechanical terms.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

BEARDSLEY'S NEWS IN THE MONITOR

SEPTEMBER 22, 1937

For some time, J. W. Beardsley's Sons have been presenting the facts regarding their products to readers of this publication. Below are some of the advertisements which have featured both Beardsley's Shredded Codfish and Beardsley's Prepared Mustard. We have been so well pleased with the response which we have received from Monitor readers that we plan to present more of these messages through the columns of this newspaper.

We were sure that we had products which were acceptable to you—acceptable because they are the kind of quality products that you like. We thank you for your response and if you have not already enjoyed both of these products, we would like to have you do so. Your favorite grocer either carries the products or will be glad to order them for you.

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS
NEWARK, N. J. EASTPORT, MAINE

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Page 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1937

War Demands Boom Theft Of Scrap Metals

Rails and Even an Iron Deer Are Stolen in Massachusetts

Wire Taken, Too

Melted Products Go Across Seas as Material for Munition Makers

Always a breeder of crime, war—although taking place on distant continents—has had its effect right here in Massachusetts in a serious outbreak of thefts of scrap iron.

Working quietly at night, thieves have torn up railroad track and taken down telephone wire to sell to munitions makers here and abroad. The situation, according to Capt. James P. Mahoney, executive officer of the state police, results from skyrocketing prices of junk metal intended for use in guns, tanks and warships.

Robbers took up half a mile of track from a siding leading to a Medfield brick company, loaded it onto trucks under cover of darkness and drove it off toward an unknown smelting plant.

Railroad officials have asked the state police to aid in guarding rights of way lest the thieves, greedy for high prices brought by their stolen goods, should steal rails from passenger routes.

That the robberies are not rare and isolated cases is shown by state police records. In Pittsfield, two men were arrested for stealing 1700 feet of narrow gauge track. In Hanson, 600 feet were taken from a cranberry bog, and in Upton a half-mile of rail disappeared.

War's grim tenacles also reach into the highways of this country through thefts of telephone and telegraph wires and consequent interruptions of communications. Recently police recovered 800 feet of expensive copper wire stolen from posts along the Cape Cod canal.

Bronze cemetery markers, Captain Mahoney said, have been taken from veterans' graves to make munitions designed to fill other graves.

At Alford, a woman reported that a circular saw and steel shafting had been stolen from her saw mill. At Windsor a 1500-pound maple syrup evaporator evaporated, so far as its owner learned. An iron deer which decorated a lawn at Carver was among items stolen to be melted.

Evidence that much of the scrap metal gathered in this territory is intended for war-making nations came from the office of Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs for the Port of Boston, today. Despite the growing number of thefts, most of the metal, of course, is gathered honestly.

Official figures showed that more than half of the 174,803 tons of metal exported from this city between Jan. 1 and Sept. 22 of this year were consigned directly to Italy and Japan.

Scrap metal that is sent to American smelting plants is believed to be of even larger quantity than that exported, for the United States is now employed in its greatest armament program since the World War. Nevertheless, the exports from this city of junk metal comprise the largest single item of export.

Thirty-two full cargoes of scrap made up the 174,803-ton total cited above, of which 76,685 tons were consigned to Japan and 39,142 tons to Italy. All of the cargoes were carried in foreign vessels.

Mayor Begins Vacation; Fitzgerald Takes Chair

In Boston Today

Mansfield Off For Vacation

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield left the city today for a long-deferred vacation in the White Mountains and John L. Fitzgerald temporarily took over the Mayor's office which he hopes to fill permanently as a result of the November election.

Mr. Mansfield said he expects to remain away "several days," enjoying the scenery at the Mountain View House, Whitefield, N. H. He has been prevented by the Codman Hill hearings and other city business from taking a vacation previously.

Car Insurance Hearing Continues

William N. Magoun, manager of the Massachusetts Insurance Rating Bureau, which insurance companies maintain to provide facts for the State insurance department, was the principal witness today, the third day of the public hearing for discussion of the 1938 compulsory insurance rates. The hearing is being conducted at the Public Works Building, Nashua street.

Questioned by Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles, he said he favored the two-year level for computing rates—figures based upon the experience of two years—rather than the five-year basis adopted by Commissioner DeCelles last year.

The witness described this basis as providing "more fair and accurate" figures and as reflecting the latest figures obtainable. Constant changes in car models, changed consumption of gas, road conditions, "open" or severe winters, he said, all have a bearing upon company figures.

At the opening of today's session, the commissioner tried to establish that the insurance companies failed to furnish necessary figures in time to work them into the 1938 rates. At a recent meeting of the board of governors of the rating bureau, he said, several representatives of insurance companies were unable to furnish the "earned premiums" of their companies. He contended this information was necessary for guest-coverage rates.

Mr. Magoun denied this material was necessary for the promulgation of the rates, but agreed that data on premiums earned over the months a policy was in effect were necessary to show whether the company had made a profit or had taken a loss.

'French Lottery' Tickets Seized

Letters addressed to Boston residents and removed from the mails today have given postal inspectors grounds for an immediate investigation of an alleged fake "National French Lottery," which they estimate would have taken large sums from this part of the country.

The seizure was announced by Tennyson Jefferson, acting New England head of the postal inspection service. This service in the past few months has seized some 4,000,000 fake lottery tickets with a sale value of approximately $3,500,000.

Postal inspectors said today that had the "French" tickets (printed in English) been delivered to agents in this section the racketeers would have taken approximately $4,000,000 out of New England.

Heat Is Required When It Is Needed

Landlords in Massachusetts are required by law to furnish heat in apartments "at any time when the same is necessary to the proper or customary use of such building," the State Division of the Necessaries of Life pointed out today.

Stating that complaints had been received of landlords who refused to furnish heat during recent days under the mistaken belief that they were required to do so only between certain dates, Richard Olney, chief of the division, again pointed out, that heat must be supplied when the temperature requires it.

Skippers Named For New Trawlers

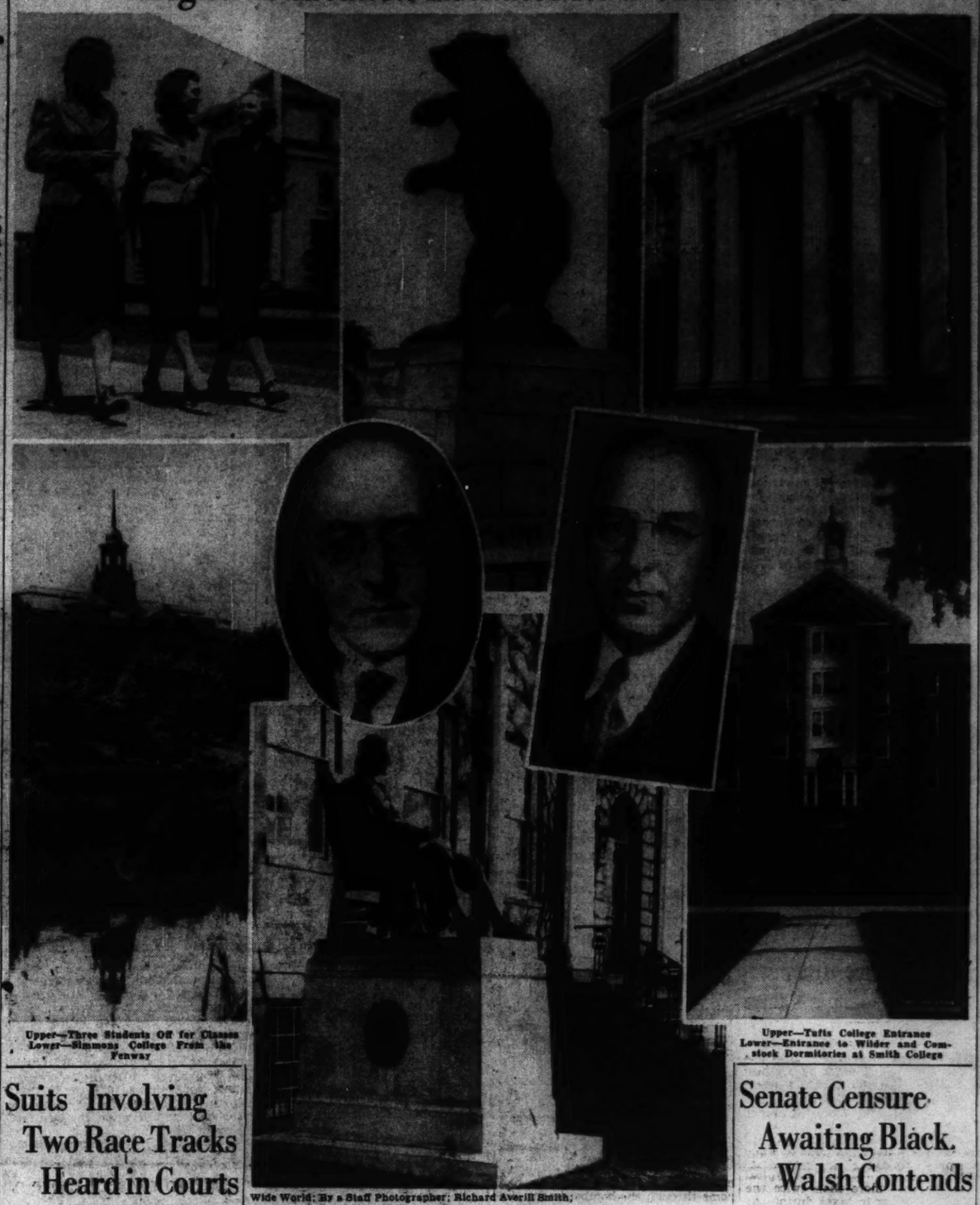
A captain of a Boston fishing trawler is a man among men, for it's a rollicking crew of stalwarts who tie their ships at this town's fish pier. And no more courageous group could have been found today than that which stood in the office of General Sea Foods and received commands of the firm's three new steam trawlers, among the largest and most modern in these waters.

Look at the record: Reginald Burgess, son of a fisherman and grandson of a fisherman, captain of his own ship since 1928. He holds the North Atlantic record for swordfish and halibut catches. Old salts on Fish Pier still recall with a smile the day that Captain Burgess steamed in with 13,000 pounds of swordfish and 100,000 pounds of halibut, explaining that he caught the halibut by night and the swordfish by day. He drew command of the new trawler Yale.

Then there was Patrick Collins, son of a fisherman, who worked on Boston and Gloucester ships since 1911, starting as a cook and working up to his own command in 1923, never missing a trip since. He'll command the Annapolis.

And then there is Ivar Carlson, son of a Swedish stone mason, who went to sea as a boy. His ship put into Gloucester with a load of salt one spring day and he has stayed on the North Atlantic banks ever since. He has commanded his own ship for eight years and today was assigned the new West Point.

Higher Education Resumes Its Wonted Course



Upper—Three Students Off for Classes Lower—Simmons College From the Fenway

Upper—Tufts College Entrance Lower—Entrance to Wilder and Comstock Dormitories at Smith College

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer; Richard Averill Smith; Underwood; © Harris & Ewing

Upper—The Brown Bear in Front of Brown Gymnasium, Providence, R. I. Lower—Statue of John Harvard in Front of University Hall in Harvard College Yard. Inset—Dr. Heinrich Bruening (Left) Honored by Brown, and Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, President of Brown

N.E. Colleges Reopening For Another Year

Dr. Bruening Honored by Brown in Colorful Pageant at Providence

Students Register

Investment of $170,000,000 Represented in N. E. Buildings and Equipment

Along tree-bordered walks of New England college campuses, in lecture halls and at "town" restaurants dear to student hearts, thousands of young people are assembling this week for the re-opening of another college year.

Refreshed by the long vacation, they have enrolled in a distinct class of business enterprise of direct financial importance in the community. In New England alone this represents a building and equipment investment valued at $170,000,000, with the colleges themselves spending about $45,000,000 annually for their operation and the students themselves spending approximately $50,000,000 more.

Hereabouts, Boston University, Tufts, Wellesley, Simmons, Middlebury, Colby, Providence College and several others began their fall semesters this week. Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., opens tomorrow. Harvard—entering upon its fourth century—Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Smith College, at Northampton, Mass., reopen next Monday.

Brown Opens

Today, Brown University, at Providence, R. I., drew the spotlight of academic interest in opening its 173rd academic year with traditional pageantry. At a student and faculty convocation in the historic First Baptist Meeting House, Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of the university, conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former chancellor of Germany, as "product of the German universities in their proudest days, scholar and patriot . . . unspoiled by success, undaunted by adversity . . ."

In his opening address to the 2000 students who registered yesterday, Dr. Wriston warned against disrespect for the principles embodied in the Constitution.

"Respect for the principles of the Constitution is so slender in this world," he said, "that now an effort is being made to persuade us that we must choose . . . between Communism upon the one hand and Nazism or Fascism upon the other.

"Let the answer be 'We will choose neither, for neither is adapted to the genius of this people, neither has been tested and tried for the century and a half which have nurtured and enriched our Constitution, neither sets at the center the individual, his rights, his powers, his growth, his enfranchisement.'"

Wesleyan Opens

About the same hour, at Middletown, Conn., Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, welcoming students to the new year, declared there was too much emphasis today on "safety first."

"Security and safety," he said, "seem to be the two greatest desires in life today. . . . There never was a time when so many persons, particularly in college, were striving for security. . . .

"But this desire can be overemphasized, at least among young

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Suits Involving Two Race Tracks Heard in Courts

BULLETIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22—Judge Alexander L. Churchhill this afternoon denied a motion in Superior Court of counsel for the Narragansett Racing Association for dismissal of a petition of Henry Crowe for a temporary receivership for the track.

The motion was made after counsel for Mr. Crowe put on the stand a witness, Joseph Grandschamp, who testified that while employed at the track, he used to do work for a newspaper owned by Walter E. O'Hara, general manager of the track.

Two New England horse race tracks, both facing attacks from officials of their states figured in court hearings today.

The Eastern Racing Association, Inc., which is under fire from officials of Revere, Mass., for nonpayment of taxes, on the Suffolk Downs track, pressed its suit in Massachusetts Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel an early hearing by the Revere Board of Assessors on its request for an abatement of 1936 taxes totalling $32,522.

The Narragansett Racing Association, the license of which has been suspended by the Rhode Island Rac-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

State Pier Bureau Proposed To Improve Boston Facilities

Establishment of a State bureau to develop, erect and operate public ocean terminals at Boston and to acquire all property being used for public pier facilities, to the end that the port of Boston be on a competitive basis with other North Atlantic ports, is recommended by Leo J. Coughlin. He is vice-president of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc. His proposal is contained in a brief filed with the Special Recess Commission on the facilities of the port.

The commission, authorized by the Legislature of 1936 and 1937, has studied the port and its problems for two years, made trips of inspection to other ports and is to submit a report to Governor Hurley and the Legislature.

Boston's port lacks adequate facilities to handle its increasing waterborne commerce, Mr. Coughlin's brief sets forth, and "only by co-operation of all concerned and an infinite amount of patience on the part of shippers and consignees are we able to handle even the present volume of business."

Keeping Up

Boston has to follow the lead already taken by other ports and furnish first class facilities before we can hope to expand much further, Mr. Coughlin adds. "Boston's harbor and channels are in reasonable good order and its Port Authority is constantly attacking the unfair and discriminatory rail rate differentials.

"Peculiarly enough, however, and

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

Senate Censure Awaiting Black, Walsh Contends

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, today declared Justice Hugo L. Black of Alabama, by concealing association with the Ku Klux Klan, had obtained his elevation to the Supreme Court "by deception."

By his silence, Senator Walsh contended, Mr. Black had grossly imposed on President Roosevelt and his colleagues, even before his confirmation. When the Senate reconvenes, Mr. Walsh expects action to be taken, at least to censure Mr. Black.

Mr. Walsh said any impeachment proceedings would have to originate in the House, and expressed the opinion the most feasible way in which Mr. Black could be eliminated would be for the President to obtain his resignation.

"From interviews and correspondence I have had with several Demo-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

N. H. Members of Congress Attack New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22—New Hampshire's United States Senator H. Styles Bridges and Representative Charles W. Tobey, both Republicans, broke into the news last week with sweeping attacks on the New Deal. Republican Representative Arthur B. Jenks has been spreading the same doctrine during his vacation. Democratic Senator Fred H. Brown is the only New Hampshire representative at Washington maintaining silence.

"Roosevelt's honeymoon with the New Deal is over," declared Senator Bridges, "and he's now beginning to face the realities of life, with the emergency over we are being asked to deal in fundamental changes in the type of government, and the people are going to think twice before they accept, sight unseen, every

The Week in New Hampshire

and any proposition the President sees fit to advance."

"The President has the greatest power of any ruler in the world today," according to Congressman Tobey. The Congressman claims that these powers have been obtained by forcing legislation through Congress by "strong arm methods."

* * *

'Highest' Radio Spot

New Hampshire may be granted the honor of having one of the highest above-sea-level regular broadcasting stations in the country if the plans of the Yankee network to move Station WIXER, now at Quincy, Mass., to the top of Mt. Washington go through. The spot is known as Sargents Purchase. The application for the change has already been filed with the Federal Communications Commission.

* * *

Potato Crop Big

J. L. Haddock, extension agronomist at the University of New Hampshire, believes that it will be a good year for the potato farmer in spite of the fact that crop estimates have been high. He points out that where potatoes have been harvested estimates have been found to be higher than the actual yields. Prices this year are expected to be somewhat below those of last year with the yield slightly under that of 1934.

* * *

Data on Foliage

The State Planning and Development Commission is going to make sure this year that it will be able to advise tourists where they may see the autumn foliage at its best. To assure this the commission, in co-operation with the State Forestry Department, has established a field organization which will keep the Concord office of the commission informed about the foliage. Not only will the information gathered be used to answer queries but it will be used in preparing dispatches for the press on the foliage. Each year more people visit New Hampshire, especially the White Mountains, during the autumn. The foliage generally reaches the height of its beauty about Columbus Day, though

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Ten Candidates Are Lined Up for Mayor

Barring withdrawals between now and October 19, 10 candidates will be on the November ballot for Mayor of Boston. This was established last night by the Board of Election Commissioners as the deadline for filing nomination papers for mayor, school committee and city council was passed.

Despite the large number of aspirants for the office of mayor, the outlook for the campaign is not changed by the routine action of filing nomination papers with at least 3000 signatures as required. Since it has been apparent to political observers that Representative John W. McCormack would not run for mayor, the campaign has roughly shaped into a four-man contest between James M. Curley, William J. Foley, Malcolm E. Nichols and Maurice J. Tobin.

These leaders stand today in the opinion of most observers as the chief contenders for the mayoralty.

Party Aspects

If the 10 candidates who have filed nomination papers remain in the contest, there will be five Democratic candidates, three Republicans, one Union party representative, and one Communist. Democrats include Mr. Curley, Mr. Tobin, John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council, Mr. Foley and Alfred Santosuosso. Former Mayor Nichols, of course, is the chief Republican. But Charles L. Manser and Alonzo B. Cook are also registered as Republicans. Carleton L. Brett has styled himself as the Union party, or Social Justice candidate and Otis Archer Hood, who ran for governor at one time on the Communist ticket, now seeks the position of mayor.

Republicans are especially anxious this year to see former Mayor Nichols elected. Only yesterday Carroll L. Meins, president of the local Republican City Committee, attending a conference of party leaders at Washington declared: "I think there is a good chance that Mr. Nichols will be chosen mayor of Boston. Judging by the normal

Up and Down Beacon Hill

number of Republicans he should be. One danger would be the defection of some Republican leader but I have every hope that no such defection will occur."

Whether Mr. Meins was referring to the Parkman-Shattuck leadership of Boston Republicans was not made clear, but Mr. Parkman in earlier statements this year, has made clear that he is as opposed to the election of Mr. Nichols as that of Mr. Curley. Mr. Meins, therefore, appears to be calling for party unity before an open break might occur.

Mr. Cook, who ran for the United States Senate as an Independent Republican last year and has run for other offices on the G. O. P. ticket, has been charged with being Mr. Curley's "dummy candidate." "Cook" is a vote-getting name in Massachusetts and Mr. Cook, who was subjected to an attack in the campaign last year as a decoy to draw votes away from Senator Lodge, is once more under fire as a candidate who, it is asserted, has no real aspirations for mayor but has entered the race to draw Republican votes away from Mr. Nichols to the advantage of former Governor Curley.

Motives Questioned

Charles L. Manser's entry into the campaign is another candidate whose real aspirations are frequently questioned at City Hall. As a Republican he, too, could draw votes away from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Curley's advantage. In the 1933 election he was active in behalf of Mayor Mansfield but later accepted a position from the Curley-controlled Finance Commission as a special investigator. In this capacity he helped to conduct the "fire-proof" coal investigation.

John I. Fitzgerald, political leader from Ward 3 where Martin Lomasney's Hendricks Club was once a power in the city, as president of the City Council is a powerful leader. But he has taken no active position in the campaign as yet and there is a consistent report abroad that he will not become a real candidate in October when the campaign comes to the forefront. If Mr. Fitzgerald intends to take an active position, observers agree that he must start soon, for the recurring rumor that he is not taking the campaign "seriously" is undermining his current status.

The three remaining candidates, Alfred Santosuosso, Carleton L. Brett and Otis A. Hood, are not regarded at City Hall as strong contenders for the mayoralty office.

City Council

In the City Council race, 157 candidates for the 22 seats have filed pomination papers. All but four of the present councilors are again seeking office, and customarily incumbents are not defeated. Twenty-six candidates have filed from Ward 3 where John I. Fitzgerald, now entered in the mayoralty race, is retiring after many years as councilor of the district. In Ward 4 George W. Roberts, Republican, has not sought re-election; likewise Martin H. Tobin of Ward 15, Dorchester, and David M. Brackman of Ward 12, Roxbury, are other councilors not seeking re-election.

For the School Committee 17 candidates filed nomination papers with at least the required 2000 names. Ten seek two positions for a regular four-year term and seven seek the two-year unexpired term of the late Dr. Charles E. Mackey. Frederick R. Sullivan, chairman of the School Committee, and Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, a dentist who is also a member, are both seeking re-election on the regular four-year ticket. Of the candidates for the two-year term, John C. Flaherty of Dorchester has been the most active thus far. A civil engineer, Mr. Flaherty bases his campaign on the issue: "The safety of our school children demands a trained engineer on the Boston School Committee."

Roland J. Sawyer Jr.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
Gilbert Miller's production of "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"To Quito and Back," starring Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks. Ben Hecht's play presented by the Theater Guild, Inc. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

University—

Eleanor Powell and James Stewart in "Born to Dance." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "East Meets West," starring George Arliss. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—
Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "Confession." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Wild and Woolly," with Jane Withers. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Exeter—
"The Big Shot," featuring Guy Kibbee and Cora Witherspoon. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Saratoga," starring Clark Gable and Jean Harlow. 3:05, 6:05, 9

Hub—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Rocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Tremont—
"Sing, Baby Sing," with the Ritz Brothers and Alice Faye. 8:45, 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20. Also "Give Me Your Heart," starring Kay Francis. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Radio Programs

Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—
"Souls at Sea," with Gary Cooper, George Raft and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with Kenny Baker. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:48, 4:58, 8:08. Tomorrow: "Varsity Show," featuring Dick Powell, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians. Also "Charlie Chan on Broadway," with Warner Oland.

Uptown—
"Knight Without Armor," starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Super-Sleuth," with Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 11:22 a. m., 2:07, 4:52, 7:38, 10:23 Also "Annapolis Salute," 10:09 a. m., 12:54, 3:39, 6:24, 9:10. Tomorrow: Preview at 7 and 10 p. m., of "Vogues of 1938," starring Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett.

Boston—
"40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. 10:58 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Ozzie Nelson and his musical swingsters. Harriet Hilliard and others. Tomorrow: "Saturday's Heroes," featuring Van Heflin and Marian Marsh. Stage: Milton Berle, with his radio show.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fine Arts—
"Spanish Earth," 1:40, 3:20, 5:05, 6:50, 8:30, 10:05. Also "News of the Day," 1, 2:40, 4:10, 6, 7:40, 9:15.

South Station Theater—
"Hong Kong Travelogue," "Our Gang," "Jean Sargent," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Girl Overboard," with Gloria Stuart. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Knight Without Armor," featuring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "March of Time," 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"That Certain Woman," starring Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:22. Stage: "Cameo Capers," starring Mary Small. Tomorrow: Bing Crosby and Martha Raye in "Double or Nothing." Stage: Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra.

State and Orpheum—
"Lost Horizon," starring Ronald Colman. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 7:35, 9:35. Also Pete Smith's "Golf Mistakes."

Music

WPA Concert—
Southland Singers under the direction of Lycurgus Lookman. Norfolk House, John Eliot Square, Roxbury. 8.

Adult Recreation Project—

Yiddish Orchestra, Charles Rosen conducting; lecture, 123 Tyler Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Medford Band, Charles Panetta conducting. Home for Aged, Cambridge. 3.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on American Painting by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and cool weather tonight; Thursday fair and slightly warmer; gentle variable winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, probably light frost tonight, Thursday generally fair and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight, Thursday generally fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle shifting winds; fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	68	Minneapolis	74	94
Bermuda	76	88	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	62	82	New York	58	68
Denver	54	68	Norfolk	64	74
Reiena	50	66	Philadelphia	58	70
Jacksonville	78	84	St. Louis	66	90
Los Angeles	64	74	San Francisco	56	68
Miami	84	88	Washington	54	72

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 22.
B—Maximum, Sept. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:04 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet. Thursday, 1:33 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet. Light all vehicles at 7:13 p. m.

Because

August weather was not conducive to shopping comfort, we are giving our customers for the first time ever the opportunity of purchasing our coats at August Sale prices in September.

The Pichler Furs Inc.
363 Boylston Street, Boston

ROBERT
Hairdresser
Formerly with Antoine de Paris
Smart Coiffures
of Distinction
Specializing in Individual Styles best suited for you.
Introducing to Boston entirely *New Way* in *Finger Waving.*
Natural—Lasting—Lustrous
ANDRÉ
Formerly with Charles of the Ritz
In Association with Robert
ELEVEN NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON
KEN. 7707

BLAKE PIANOS BLAKE

KIMBALL
MAHOGANY GRAND

5 ft. Style R. $530.50
Complete with bench
Other new pianos $212.50 up
Budget plan to suit your needs.

Chas. D. BLAKE & Co., Inc.
ESTAB. 1869
872-76 Washington Street, Boston
One Block from Broadway

PIANOS BLAKE PIANOS

What's Going On in the Arts

Symphony Hall Series

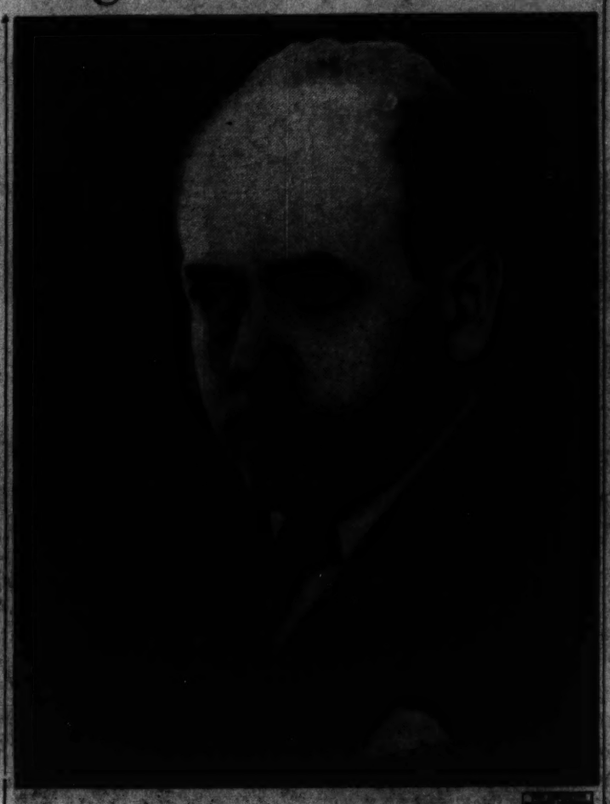
After an absence of two years, the Philadelphia Orchestra will appear again in Boston this season. Under the direction of Eugene Ormandy, its permanent conductor, it will give a pair of concerts in Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon, Feb. 11, and Saturday evening, Feb. 12.

These concerts will be one item in Aaron Richmond's Symphony Hall Series. Other artists in the series will be Kirsten Flagstad, the Wagnerian soprano; Shan-Kar and his Hindu Ballet; Marian Anderson, contralto; the Don Cossacks, and the Russian Male Chorus.

The return of the Philadelphia Orchestra is a prospect of particular interest to a city which hears too few orchestras. The Philadelphia band, one of a very small handful which may be classed with the Boston Symphony, was last heard here under Leopold Stokowski, April 15, 1936. That appearance was in the course of its tour of America. At that time Mr. Stokowski was already under the spell of the showmanship which has tended in recent years to make concerts led by him as much spectacles as musical events. It will be interesting and stimulating to hear this superior orchestra under Mr. Ormandy, who has won a distinguished position in America and in Europe as a conductor.

The other attractions of the series are of established popularity. The two singers are at the top of their profession, the two choruses do not fail in their appeal to the public and Shan-Kar is of course unique.

L. A. S.



Eugene Ormandy, Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, Which Will Play in Symphony Hall, Feb. 11 and 12

C. I. O. Aid Voted If Store Clerks In Providence Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22—Delegates claiming to represent 25,000 union members affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization in Rhode Island have voted financial and other support in event of a department store strike in this city. They met Monday to consider the store situation.

The delegates heard Harry Tuvim, regional director of the United Retail Employees of America, repeat charges that some of the stores had discriminated against workers who took part in a brief strike and lockout last Easter time.

Although he said the employees hoped that efforts of Thomas F. McMahon, State Director of Labor, would avoid a strike, the delegates voted support "just in case."

Trailer 'Lab' Offers New Service To Customers of Leather Belt Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22—A new departure in service to customers has been inaugurated by Graton & Knight Company, manufacturers of leather beltings and other leather products, in the form of a trailer laboratory which contains different types of factories in miniature and an electric light plant. Because the company's customers cannot readily bring their problems to the research department at the plant, the company decided to take its research department direct to its customers. The trailer can be utilized for advertising purposes by showing its products to prospective customers.

The trailer is designed primarily to meet problems of manufacturers who are actual or potential users of the company's leather belting. It comprises a cab and trailer 35 feet long, 9 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing about 10 tons. The front of the trailer is convex and the rear of the cab concave, so that the break between the two, designed for freedom of operation on the road, is almost indiscernible.

The "factories" of the trailer consist of four generators and motors set in the rear center and surrounded by a chromium rail. Along the sides are leather benches for spectators. Overhead are pulleys connected to the motors by various sizes of belts made by the company and its competitors. Batteries of lights display the whole to advantage and there are infra-red lights and luminous paint for trick effects. In the front of the trailer, behind a set-in leather sofa, is a bank of 200 50-watt bulbs, divided into four sections of 50 bulbs each. These burn the current produced by the generators.

Robert W. Chandler, director of research at the plant, who was largely responsible for the design and construction of the trailer and its equipment, explained that the unit is in effect a manufacturing plant with gasoline as the raw material and electric light as the finished product." A dynamo, operated by the engine, is located in the cab.

"With such a set-up," he said, "we can duplicate conditions found in paper factories, lumber mills, textile plants, and so forth, and at the same time eliminate the human element, which makes tests in actual plants liable to inaccuracy."

The trailer has been outfitted with a system whereby group and unit drives can be demonstrated in rapid succession by simply pressing a button. A seven and one half horsepower motor operates the group drive, which calls for more belting than the unit drive, but which turns the four generators with all great or greater efficiency and less consumption of energy than the other motors operating together on the generators. Meters on the wall record the efficiency of the various types of drives, while bulbs blink out the equivalent of the sawing of a board, etc. The exterior of the trailer is painted in silver and gray, and the interior is finished in pink, brown and chromium.

The trailer will be in charge of Henry F. King, sales engineer, and for the next five weeks will tour Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Then it will start on a year's tour of the country.

Clothing Workers In N. H. Are Next Under Wage Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22—Several hundred women and minors employed in the clothing and accessories business in New Hampshire will come under the minimum wage standards established by the Minimum Wage Division of the State Bureau of Labor, effective Oct. 1.

A minimum basic rate of not less than 35 cents an hour is established in the manufacture of men's clothing and winter outfits and 30 cents an hour in the manufacture of handkerchiefs, women's house dresses, aprons, gloves, and other like accessories. Six months is established as the maximum apprentice period, with 15 cents as the minimum hourly pay during this period. No worker may be paid for less than three hours work for any day on which she or he reports.

No unpaid waiting periods are permitted.

With these new regulations the coverage of the Minimum Wage Division is extended. It previously covered several thousand women and minors in a variety of fields. Extensions are planned.

The law operates in this manner: the division conducts whatever studies it so sees fit in any industry; a board is named, including representatives of the industry, the workers, and the public; hearings are held; recommended provisions are drafted and submitted to the division; and final drafts are put up for public hearing by the State Bureau of Labor.

Springfield's Plan On Floods Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22—The City Council has approved, on recommendation of the Municipal Flood Protection Commission, a plan for a comprehensive flood control and sewage disposal plant for the city, estimated to cost $1,158,000 for pumping stations and sewer interception and $2,000,000 for sewage disposal, on condition that a PWA grant of $530,000 is received toward the $1,158,000 project and also that the WPA provide $700,000 to build protecting dikes along the riverfront.

The understanding is that a sewage disposal plant satisfying federal requirements would be completed by the city by 1942.

This action was taken on the suggestion of James Roosevelt, who expressed confidence that the desired aid could be obtained readily if the city would agree to keep its sewage out of the Connecticut River. If this attempt succeeds it will solve a problem that has vexed the city for nearly a year.

Wide Police Link With Worcester's Radio Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 22—In a move to obtain greater cooperation between the various police departments of Central Massachusetts in combating crime, plans are being completed by members of the Central Massachusetts Police Association for outfitting cruiser cars with receiving sets tuned to the 2480-kilocycle frequency of Station WPGX, the Worcester Police radio station.

The towns of Shrewsbury and Auburn already have cruisers equipped to receive messages from the Worcester headquarters, and this system has proved so effective in many instances in apprehending criminals that other towns have expressed a desire to join the system.

At a meeting of the association some months ago plans were outlined whereby member departments agreed to assist each other in emergencies resulting from labor disturbances. It was felt by all concerned that the calling in of state police for labor disturbances tended to aggravate strikers, whereas the appearance of local police had no such effect.

The proposal to link the towns concerned in a radio hookup with the Worcester police had its inception at that meeting. Such an organization, through a radio tie-up with Worcester, it has been pointed out, will permit the operation of an effective police dragnet and blockade, with co-operation along the highways for many miles outside of the city, in addition to the support now given by state troopers in pursuit cases and emergencies of various kinds.

This system would also have its advantages to the State as a whole in the fact that cruiser cars in the towns concerned would be able to pick up messages broadcast by the state police for the apprehension of law breakers, as such messages would be re-broadcast from the Worcester station.

How Ships Are Made

Models of the liner Queen Mary traveled more than a thousand miles in the experimental tank before the final designs of the huge ship were determined.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 23

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

1500 1410 1230 1120 1040 890 920 860 830 760 710 660 590 570

1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1000 900 800 700 600 500

WMEX WAAB WNAC WCOP WTIC WBZ WORL WABC WHDH WJZ WOR WEAF WEEI WMCA

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time Table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

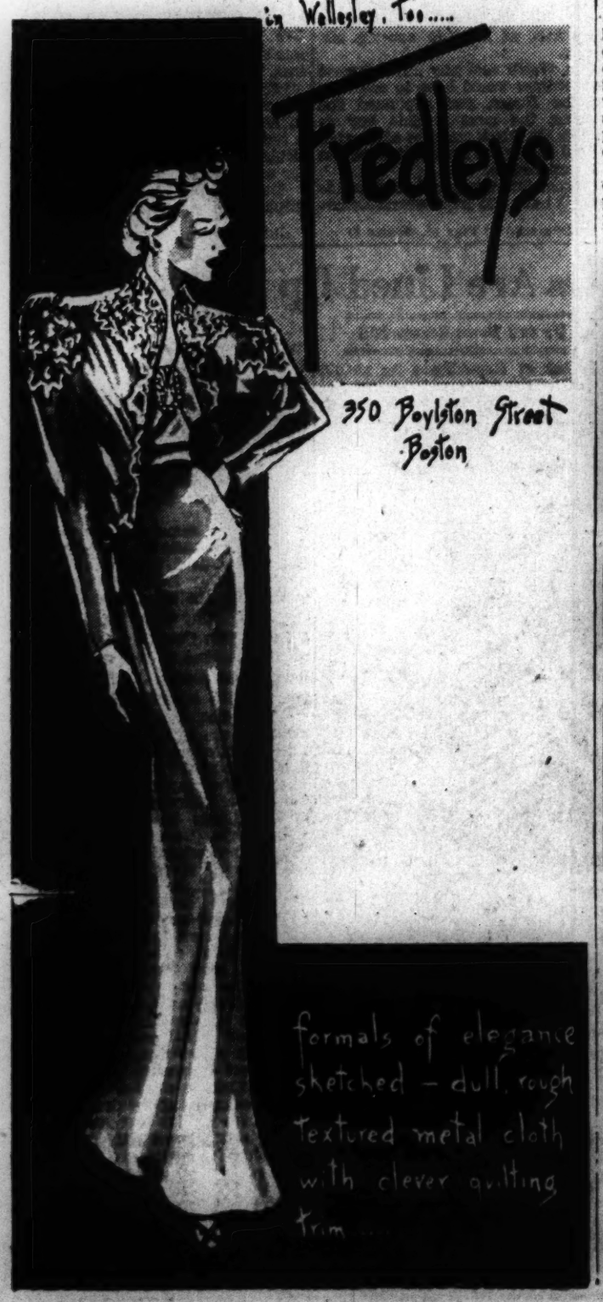
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Studio speaker	Animal News Club	Talk; music	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 Eton Boys: quartet	"Dot and Pat"	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Piano recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; soloist; orch.; sports	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner Time Revue		Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; golf summary	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Studio speaker	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Symphony orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade; popular	Bob Parker, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Studio speaker	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music:	Mary Small Junior Revue; soloists; orchestra	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	New World Chamber Orchestra program	"Wordcaster"
8:15 soloist; orchestra				Camera Club
8:30 Ken Murray; Oswald; Gluskin's Or.	"Wilken's Folly"; family sketch	Serenade; Wayne King and orchestra	V. Lopez's Orchestra	"Musicalogues"
8:45			V. Lopez's Orchestra	"Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Frank Black and NBC Symphony Orchestra	"Town Hall Tonight";	Fred Waring's Orch.	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.		Walter O'Keefe; soloists; quartet; Van Steeden's Orchestra	"Crime Clinic"; sketch	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	Frank Black and NBC Symphony Orchestra		B. Calloway's Orchestra	Jane Clifton, songs
9:45 soloist; orchestra			B. Calloway's Orchestra	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00 Gang Busters; network drama	Elsa Schallert	"Your Hit Parade";	"How About It?" Sam	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:15	Joan Edwards, songs	Herbert Marshall;	Hammer's program	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:30 Henry A. Wallace,	NBC Minstrel Show; end men; soloists; orch.	orchestra; quartet	Melodies from the Skies	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:45 Sec. of Agriculture		Alistair Cooke	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:15 H. Felton's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	L. Huntley's Orchestra	Harlem"
11:30 B. Cummins's Orch.	Slumber Hour	American Legion Jamboree program	Ted Weems's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:45 B. Cummins's Orch.	"Waltz Interlude"		Ted Weems's Orchestra	Harlem"

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Quartet; Let's Go	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	Special program	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	Recorded program	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "What's New?"	Musical Clock	Recorded program	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Marimba Melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speaker
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 "Instrumentalists"	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Instrumentalists"	Studio musicale	Today's Children; sketch	Bachelors; quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Sweet Music"
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"The Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Recorded music	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Half Past Eleven"	Shopping talk	Organ recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hi Boys"; vocal	Information Service	New England news
12:00 "Merry Makers"	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Strollers Matinee	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Strollers Matinee	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Hal Gordon, tenor	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet	Organ recital	Song recital
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour; talks;	Marjorie Mills	Treasures in Melody	Howe Ensemble
2:00 Commentator	reports; Homesteaders	NBC Music Guild	Voice of Experience	Symphonic Ensemble
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	NBC Music Guild	Sport reports; music	Popular songs
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	"The Wise Man"	Sport reports; music	Syncopated Serenade
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports; music	Syncopated Serenade
3:00 Theater Matinee	NBC Light Opera; soloists; orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	Federal Theater: "Portraits in Oil"
3:15 Theater Matinee		"Ma Perkins"; sketch	game	
3:30 Do You Remember?	"El Caballero"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	Sport reports
3:45 "New Voices"	"Swing Serenade"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; bulletin	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	Sport reports
4:15 Community news	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sport reports
4:30 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	Mary Marlin; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Road to Life"	game	Sport reports
5:00 Clyde Barrie, songs	"Lucille and Lanny"	Popular variety	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Organ recital	NBC vocal recital	Don Wan Wart, piano	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Highway Safety	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football Forecasts	News; golf summary	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Popular soloists	Hawaiian music	Vocal Varieties	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 L. Browne, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Symphonic Moods
7:45 Legion program	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Studio speaker	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 "Vittorio Giannini	Network sports	Vallee Hour; Tommy	Music by Lindsay Mc-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Takes the Baton";	Network sports	Riggs; Doc Rockwell;	Phail; soloists; orch	"Movie Stardust"
8:30 Columbia Orchestra	Network sports	Six Queens; Quentin	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Louise Farley, songs
8:45 Legion Commander	Network sports	Reynolds; orchestra	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	"Sweet Music"
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Network sports	Charles Winninger with	Talk, Gov. George D.	"Blues Serenade"
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Network sports	Show Boat; comedy;	Aiken, Vermont	Dance music
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Network sports	vocal soloists; Meredith Willson's Orch.	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Network sports		"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Adventure"	Network sports	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	B. Calloway's Orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	Network sports	Allen Brady; William	Organ and piano	"Dance Melodies"
10:30 Dramatized news	Network sports	Gargan; Charlotte	Musical Revue; Henry	"Dance Melodies"
10:45 Dramatized news	Network sports	Boerner; chorus; orch.	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	"Request Serenade"
11:15 C. Calloway's Or.	Sports Review	Joe Smith's Orchestra	F. Martin's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30 O. Olsen's Orch.	Slumber hour	"Northern Lights"; dramatic sketch	Billy Swanson's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 O. Olsen's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orch.		Billy Swanson's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Ediphone
Action Gains Freedom—
Dictate When You Wish—As You Wish
Voice writing
THE ATWELL CO
30 FEDERAL ST. BOSTON LIBERTY 7270



30 DAYS
Trial Membership
$2
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

BONDED
CLEANSING
is a great tonic for clothes wearied by summer wear or by long hanging in storage closets—and the cost is
only $1.00
for
any reasonably plain
DRESS • SUIT • COAT
Just phone
STAdium 1400
NOW and get ready for cooler early Fall days.
HOWES
Cleansers - Launderers
82 Braintree Street • Allston
23 Providence Street • Boston
1397 Beacon Street • Brookline
58 Church Street • Cambridge
831 Beacon Street, Newton Centre
about CENter Newton 4014

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The faint chill in the air these days reminds us that, along with your youngster's wardrobe, you'll be replenishing that of your husband. Which brings us to the subject of robes.

Now for a few dollars you can of course buy him a warm robe that'll be just another robe. But, for a few additional dollars ($4.95 to be exact) you'll be able to get him a robe plus. The plus is in the quality, the lines, the tailoring and details. And, assuming that you find all this worth the investment . . . may we suggest The Personality Royal Robe. Which, by the way, is the brother to the robe we described recently for women. It is made of a fine all wool flannel, has an elongated roll collar, smart raglan sleeves, and invisible stitched front. The buttonholes in the French cuffs are handmade, and then, just by way of being just a bit more on the ultra side, they're equipped with Corogram buttons, into which go his initials. And there's a breast pocket for his hanky for chic, and two good sized patch pockets on either side below the sash belt for utilitarian purposes. In such colors as maroon, navy blue, brown, green, and Royal Blue. At Gilchrist's.

♣ ♣ ♣

Luncheon Cloths That Display Class

There's no doubt that women feel much easier about buying an item if they're sure that it's going to wash well. That's why we mention the "Duchess of Gerty" pure linen, leno weave luncheon cloths, from T. D. Whitney's at Temple Place, because the Lux Laboratories gave them the rating of "good" when it came to the matter of fastness of color and shrinkage. And we found that this was so, and that they also iron up beautifully. Because of the colored border and center panel that these cloths have they give the appearance of being dolled up with lace; such is the effect of the pattern. Best of all, though, is their price which begins at $1.50, if your table takes but a 51x51, and ranges on up to $2.75 for the 78x88 size. Luncheon size napkins are $1.50 a dozen; the regulation dinner size are $3. They are woven with white backgrounds, and the panels and borders may be in either gold, peach, green, ecru, dubonnet, or navy blue.

♣ ♣ ♣

Camel's-Hair Coats For the Youngsters

The back-to-school movement in our family has made us a bit children's-clothes conscious. Right now we think that the camel's-hair coat that Kennedy's have for youngsters who can get into the size 7 to 12 class is pretty keen. It's one of those little coats that have a decided air to them, and this one, being fashioned on Princess lines, has an aristocratic town and country air. Incidentally, it has been lined with Earl-Glo, as so many of the coats and suits found at Kennedy's are. This material does a beautiful job of lasting as long as the coat . . . and sometimes longer! The collar buttons right up in the neck, has two rows of buttons down the front as far as the waistline, and the tab pockets match the cuffs, which flare slightly. Up on the third floor in the Girls' Coat Shop.

♣ ♣ ♣

Postage Stamps Adorn Bracelets

Buy-words: Somebody went to work and thought up something else to add to the popular charm-bracelets. This time it's stamps. Real ones. Philatelists take notice! They're all framed in gold, or that which looks like gold, and hang from a thin chain. Four stamps to a bracelet. For a dollar, at Slattery's. Just wait till you see the last gasp in stationery . . at Shreve's. Crane's it is. In nothing less than chartreuse! Which is that very odd shade of green that's a bit difficult to get used to ordinarily. But they tell us that women have already "gone" for the color in notepaper. Even when it's bordered in red! The finishing touch to your maid's best party uniform would be Miss Blanchard's collars, cuffs and aprons . from The Original Thread and Needle Shop. Beautifully styled, of excellent materials, and exquisitely made. Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

September Values
Are Greater Than Ever Before
Bedroom • • Dining Room
Living Room Furniture
Mr. Harwood A. Dunnington
Peck & Hills
COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON
521 Boylston Street—Copley 7010

Buy Quality This Fall
Buy Here . . . .
•
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
8 Flora Street, Brookline
Beacon 1790

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS & DYERS BAILEY'S
Look Them Over
Many of those last fall's garments will serve marvelously again this year when they have been carefully cleansed, dyed and hand pressed.
BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN
26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

White Fuel Corporation
Offers—Everything to HEAT
ANTHRACITE - BITUMINOUS - NEW ENGLAND
COKE - FUEL OIL - OIL BURNERS
• 900 East First Street, South Boston •
Telephone South Boston 4500

The largest Italian Bazaar we have ever staged!
Through this week

Come to our
9th annual
ITALIAN BAZAAR
Filene's
BOSTON

JUST A FEW EXAMPLES:

From Venice—figures blown of gold-fleck glass, $18.50, $25
From Florence—hand-tooled leather book covers, $2.95 to $5
From Vietri—modern Italian pottery grotesques, $1 to $10
From Perugia—salad sets; bowls, $2.95. Plates, each 65c
From Naples—great variety of Spaghetti ware, 79c to $3.95
From Nove—vogue of flower or all white pottery, 79c-$7.50
From Florence—wood triptychs with old prints, 85c to $10
The Ponte Vecchio—Florentine wrought metal sandwich lifters, $1.95—or salad fork and spoon sets, $2.50

Our Gift Shop becomes an Italian Pavilion—
our salespeople dressed in costume—
for this unusual event. (Franklin-Hawley Bldg.)

2-Day Horse Ride Planned in Maine For Trail Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Riders from the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania have been invited to participate in the most unusual horse event ever held in Maine, a two-day ride to be held Oct. 16-17 at Sanford, it is announced today by Ralph B. Skinner of Auburn, secretary of the Maine Horse Association.

The purpose of the First Annual Maine Trail Ride is to determine the most suitable saddle trail horse for 1937, also to make a test of good horsemanship over a distance course. Eighty miles, divided 40 miles each day, is the distance to be covered, a tour that will tax the stamina, courage and equestrian ability of the contestants.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows will present the winner a silver cup, and other prizes will be awarded.

Dr. Earle E. Johnson of Rutland, Vt., president of the Green Mountain Horse Association, will be the chief judge, and Lloyd W. Batchelder, president of the Mousam Valley Riding Club of Sanford, will be routemaster.

At the conclusion of the event, the routes covered by the riders will become two more marked trails in the state-wide system of bridle trails.

Detailed information on rules of the ride, entry blanks and prize lists may be obtained by writing R. B. Skinner, 371 Court Street, Auburn, Maine.

Fur Coat Values
$288

Black or gray Persian Lamb, Hudson Seal-Dyed Muskrat, Black Moire Caracul, Jersey Muskrat, Siberian Squirrel, Leopard Cat, Raccoon.

FURS by Vengrow
1374A Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. at Coolidge Corner

Sturdy Old Homes in Quabbin Reservoir Are Transplanted

In Dorset, Vermont, alone are 17 of these houses, some of which have traveled as far away as Staten Island to be remodeled for modern use.

Old Homes Started on New Careers

Upper—Dorset, Vt., Home of Mrs. Mary H. Mary of New York
Lower—Two Old Homes Joined to Make Fine Residence at Dorset for Mrs. Olivia A. Herbert
Upper—A Part of Enfield as It Appeared Before Reservoir Was Built
Lower—The Field House as It Appeared in Enfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENFIELD, Mass.—They builded better than they knew—the sturdy craftsmen of a century and more ago—when they turned from the manifold labors of farm and village to the practical art of carpentry. Their hand-hewn timbers and solidly planked walls have endured the years, and today, although the original home sites soon will be beneath Boston's great Quabbin reservoir, the old houses are rising again on new foundations in widely scattered localities.

One of these houses went down the Hudson river to become the nucelus of an impressive country estate. Another now stands proudly on Staten Island. Almost all of the communities bordering on the Swift River Valley have some of the former Enfield, Prescott, Greenwich and Dana structures.

But to Dorset, Vermont, goes the distinction of possessing a colony of the houses, 17 of them, that bears true witness to the enduring value of honest workmanship.

There's a bit of idealism, as there should be, in the background of the Dorset group. They owe their existence to the vision of a man who drove the summer residents around the Vermont countryside in the horse and buggy era. "I used to hear the summer people talking about the beautiful old houses," Charles A. Wade explains. "They would remark on the fine doors, the paneling, the many-paned windows, and the first thing I knew, I was interested, too. Then the automobile came along, and put the horses out of business, and I had to look around for something else to do.

Both of Same Idea

"About that time I had a lot in the center of the village I wanted to sell, and when a woman came to buy it I told her there was a string attached to that lot—that I always had dreamed of a Colonial house low and placed well back from the road, settled there.

"And she said: 'That's odd. I've had the same idea.'"

That is how Mr. Wade went into the business of collecting old houses.

Today his blue eyes are bright beneath his shock of white hair when he talks about his work. He can go into a building, sketch the plan of its rooms, main timbers, doors and windows, on the back of an old movie poster, and put the house together again after it has been taken down, shuffled, and carted a hundred odd miles in a truck. Once you know how the old builders went about things, he says, you can usually figure out just where they would have put any given gun-stock timber or hewn joist.

There's the Field house, for instance, that he is working on now. It was the oldest in Enfield, dating back authentically to 1777. Now it is starting existence all over again on West Hill in Dorset, with a half-dozen former neighbors that may be seen from its front door. When it is completed it will be the year-round home of Mrs. James J. Pocock of Marion, Pennsylvania.

Robert Field was one of the pioneer settlers of the South Parish of Greenwich, and in 1816, when the parish was set off as a township, the residents chose the name "Enfield" in honor of their representative to the General Court from 1801 to 1804 and their selectman for five years. He was justice of the peace, founder of a clothing business that was one of the town's first industries, and, in addition, an innkeeper.

Scene of Gatherings

The second floor of the Field house was the scene of many village gatherings in its time. The three rooms on this floor might be made into one by the simple device of swinging up hanging partitions and hooking them to the ceiling. There was even a built-in bench for the "wall-flowers" of the period, and a fiddler's throne, now a rare piece of furniture.

The original hardware has been preserved practically intact. There are "H" and "L" hinges in abundance, and many of the original latches on the doors. There is a quantity of fine chestnut paneling, feather-edged and ranging from 20 to 28 inches in width. And there are paneled doors and closets and cupboards to delight the heart of an antiquarian.

All this and more will be in the Field house in its reconstructed form. In addition, there will be an ell containing a living room and a dining room. Part of this will come from what was once the Gamwell house in Greenwich while still other hewn timbers and wide boards will trace their origin to an old hotel barn formerly owned by Daniel Kennedy of Dana.

A skeptical Enfield visitor looked over the Field house, some years ago, taking in the low rooms, the weathered exterior and the grown-up grounds. "It doesn't look much," he commented, when he was told it was the oldest in town. In Dorset the old house has come into its own. It stands sturdily on the high hillside, overlooking the Vermont valley, impressive with the austere charm that comes of age and honest building.

Seems No Limit

There seems to be no limit to the possibilities of utilizing the buildings in the reservoir area. Mrs. Olivia A. Herbert of Dorset has just taken possession of an attractive country estate into whose composition three Swift River Valley houses entered. The main building is formed of two, the Lincoln and the Berry houses, put together in an "L" arrangement. A short distance away is the third house, now the servants' quarters with a five-car garage beneath it.

The interior of the big house is a pleasing example of what modern treatment can do to old craftsmanship. The hand-hewn beams, the fine old chestnut paneling, and the mantels all have been oiled and then waxed, giving a lustrous, rich finish that enhances the depth and beauty of age. Outside, a secluded terrace offers abundant room for outdoor living.

Mrs. Susan R. Lord of Chicago needed a playhouse for her grandchildren. The need was filled by the former Prescott district school. With very little remodeling, this sturdy building was reconstructed at Mrs. Lord's Dorset home where it rings again to the merry shouts of frolicking youngsters.

High up on Barrows Hill, looking across to the Field place, is the former Root house, an expansive structure that sheltered four families in its Enfield days. Now, as the home of Mrs. J. B. Kowenhoven, it has become an attractive year-round residence, and at its door a little sign carries the reminiscent name: "In Field."

There are more of these houses, many more of them, not only in Dorset but in other communities, starting existence anew and ready to shelter their occupants for another century and more.

Milk Marketing Order Opposed By 32 Distributors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Thirty-two milk distributors in the Boston milk marketing area protested today the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's milk marketing order, questioning its legality.

Three Boston handlers—H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc., Whiting Milk Co., and Noble's Milk Co.—challenged the constitutionality of the marketing agreement act passed at the last session of Congress.

The 29 other petitioners asserted they are not subject to provisions of the order.

A hearing on the Hood and Noble's protests began before Mrs. Mary Connors Meyer, Agriculture Department solicitor who is representing Secretary Wallace. AAA officials said the proceedings may lead to the first Supreme Court test of the new act under which the Boston marketing order was issued last August after 73 per cent of 12,000 New England milk producers voting in a referendum favored adoption of the order.

Officials explained Secretary Wallace would decide after the hearings whether any exceptions to the order should be granted. The only appeal from his decision would be to the Federal District Court in Boston, they said.

If the distributors carry the protest to court, they added, the case undoubtedly would go to the Supreme Court.

Joseph Biandi, special assistant attorney general in charge of the cases for the Government, said there was a possibility the hearings would be transferred to Boston later in order to accommodate witnesses.

Government officials said they could seek enforcement of the act at any time from Federal Courts to force milk distributors to comply with its provisions despite the present proceedings.

Racing

(Continued from Page 9)

ing Commission, defended an attempt by Henry Crowe, minority stockholder, in the Rhode Island Superior Court, to have the track thrown into receivership.

The only witness at the Suffolk Downs hearing was John F. Myron, of counsel for the track, who told of his efforts during the last year to obtain a hearing on the track's petition for a tax abatement. The hearing was continued for a week by Judge Edward P. Pierce to permit attorneys for both the track and the city of Revere to submit briefs.

The Rhode Island receivership petition was assigned to Judge Alexander L. Churchill, but was postponed a few hours at the request of Mr. Crowe, who said he was not quite ready.

Meanwhile, at Boston, the latest Securities and Exchange Commission data threw light on the ownership of Narragansett track. The figures showed that principal stockholders were Walter E. O'Hara president of the association and publisher of the Providence Star-Tribune, and Sumner Smith, director of Old Dominion Company.

Lively Cambridge Campaign Opening

Cambridge looks forward to a lively political campaign in the coming primary election with 129 candidates who have taken out papers for 20 elective positions. There are seven Mayoralty aspirants.

Cambridge voters will nominate candidates for a mayor, four councillors-at-large, eleven ward councillors, three school committee-men and one assessor. Three candidates for mayor stated papers had been filed for them without their authorization. There are more than 50 candidates for eight nominations as councillors-at-large.

The mayoralty candidates are John M. Lynch, for re-election; Daniel F. O'Brien, Michael J. Neville, Wallace Bennett, Robert F. Christopher, James W. Sullivan, and Arthur F. Blanchard.

Senate Censure Awaiting Black, Walsh Contends

(Continued from Page 9)

cratic members of the Senate," the Massachusetts Senator told the Associated Press. "I find that practically all of them express the view that Senator Black, by permitting the President to nominate him for the United States Supreme Court, and for the Senate to confirm him without disclosing to the President, or his colleagues in the Senate, his previous membership in the Ku Klux Klan, and by his silence inferentially denying the rumors of his Klan membership, constituted a gross imposition on the President and the Senate and amounted to obtaining his elevation to the United States Supreme Court by deception.

"This group of Senators who entertain this view is of the opinion that this is alone sufficient to disqualify Senator Black, irrespective of what he may now or hereafter say or do by way of repudiating the oath which he took when he joined the Klan."

Mr. Walsh declared, "It now seems that the real issue in the Black case is not whether he is a member of the Klan or whether he repudiates the Klan openly. There are two counts against him: One, that Mr. Black for political advantages joined the Klan and took the oath of a Klansman and subscribed to its creeds; two, that he obtained his nomination and confirmation by concealment and thereby deceived the President and his fellow Senators, especially the latter, because he had knowledge it was rumored he was a member of the Klan and supporters in the Senate denied it."

Briquettes From Lignite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTEVAN, Sask.—Designed to utilize low-grade lignite coal in the border areas of southern Saskatchewan, a briquetting plant has started operations in this field, producing 200 tons of briquettes a day. The retail price of the new product is just over $12 a ton.

Martin Protests Tariff Rate Cut On Czech Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, today filed a vigorous protest with the Committee for Reciprocity Information against the lowering of duties in the proposed Czechoslovakia reciprocal trade treaty.

"Increasing foreign importations at this time," he declared, "would make deserted villages and towns in New England." He specially mentioned the serious plight of the textile, shoe, jewelry and silverware industries.

Speaking "in behalf of the people of Massachusetts and New England," he declared, "your agenda calls for many articles to be considered and the bulk of these goods are manufactured in New England."

Citing from the agenda, cotton textiles, jewelry, silverware, shoes, furniture and woolen carpets, all manufactured in volume in New England, he declared:

"Increase this foreign competition and you bring poverty and disaster to many New England communities."

He mentioned the cotton and shoe industries in particular.

"In 1935 there were 180,000 pairs of cement shoes imported," he said. "In 1936 the amount had increased to 1,053,327 and in the first four months of 1937 the importations were 1,083,293 or at the rate of three million a year. Surely common sense would indicate to stop the flood of imports and give the American worker a chance to live instead of increasing his destitution."

One Plant Heats Harbor Village

Federal Housing engineers in charge of the construction of the 39 buildings comprising Old Harbor Village in South Boston today revealed plans for heating the Village.

A separate heating plant is now complete within which are three great boilers the firebed of each capable of holding three tons of coal at one time. Everything is controlled automatically from the time fuel arrives at a railroad siding next to the heating plant until city trucks take away the ash. Electrically controlled belts carry the coal into all the boilers and carry the ash out.

Heating pipes have been laid underground to all the apartments and temperature in these may be controlled by thermostats at the tenant's wish. Hot water also heated at the central plant will be available at all times in every apartment.

Bartolini Found Guilty Of Murder in Weymouth

A verdict of guilty was returned by a Norfolk county jury early today in the trial at Dedham, Mass., of Oscar Bartolini, former chef, of Quincy, for the murder of Mrs. Grayce Asquith of Weymouth. The jury convicted him of murder in the first degree, which carries a capital penalty. The crime occurred a year ago. Bartolini's attorney, George Lourie, announced later he would seek a new trial for the convicted man.

Lloyd-Mansfield Company
Optometrists
Opticians
Phone Make Appointments
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 3070

Special Offering
Genuine Alligator
Handbags
6.95

Eminently handsome and wearable, glossy and glowing with color . . . these bags are classics for town and country. You will undoubtedly be very glad to know that you can have a genuine alligator bag at this price.

Other Bags to 45.00

Street Floor

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place
BOSTON

Boston University College of Liberal Arts

COLLEGE and EXTENSION COURSES

Saturday, Late Afternoon and Evening Courses for Degree Candidates and General Students

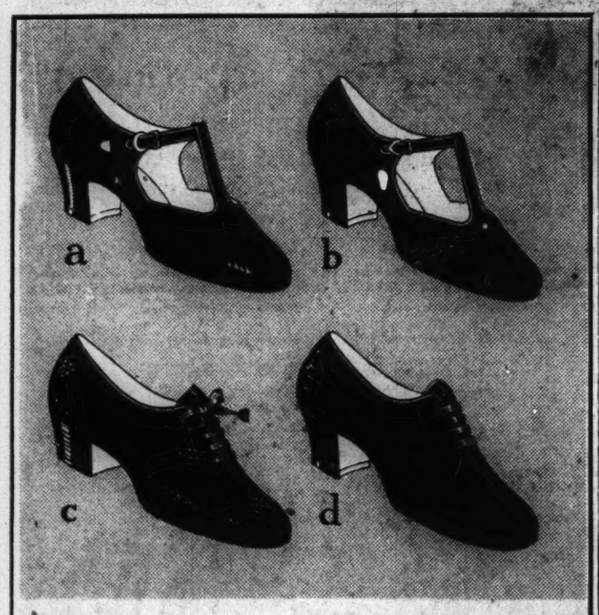
31st Year—Fall Semester Begins Sept. 25

Courses in Fine Arts, Music, Drama, Public Speaking; English, French, German, Italian, Latin; Economics, Citizenship, History, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy; Mathematics; Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Physics.

REGISTRATION: Sat., Sept. 25 (8:30-1); Mon., Sept. 27 (4:30-7)

For Bulletin of Information, Address the

DIRECTOR OF THE COLLEGE AND EXTENSION COURSES
688 Boylston St., Boston COMmonwealth 6070



Thousands of women will thrill to the new beauty of our famous

PLASTIC SHOES

Designed by our master stylist on our marvelously comfortable Plastic lasts, the new Fall Plastics are shoes you'll be both proud and happy to wear. Soft rich leathers, fine workmanship, and smart detailing - plus a buoyant comfort that invites activity - makes them perfect for many occasions.

a. *Very saucy model of black suede, calf accents $10.75.*

b. *Exquisite benchmade creation of black or brown suede contrasting stitching $15.75.*

c. *Very swagger in black or brown buffalo calf $10.75.*

d. *Stunning in genuine alligator and suede. Black, brown $12.75.*

Thayer McNeil
47 Temple Place, Boston
Wellesley Square, Wellesley

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	Sept. 23	Plymouth	Sept. 30	Sept. 23 1:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
‡Champlain	Sept. 25	Plymouth	Oct. 2	Sept. 24 6:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 am
†Rex	Sept. 25	Gibraltar	Oct. 1	Sept. 24 6:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco	Sept. 28	Sept. 23 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Malolo	San Francisco	Sept. 30	Sept. 25 4:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 pm
Malolo	San Pedro	Oct. 2	Sept. 27 4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisc	Sept. 2	Sept. 27 4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm

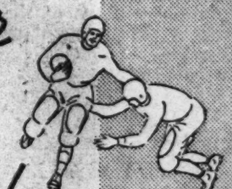
‡Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Training for **STUDY** *is important too!*



GIVE your children plenty of rich milk with every meal! Make certain it is WHITING'S milk, a dependable source of nourishment for growing children for over 100 years.

For milk of more nutritional value—WHITING'S *Irradiated* Milk has all of milk's natural food values *plus* an abundant supply of Vitamin D—the vitamin that supplies elements valuable to the child's growth.

Remember, too, WHITING'S Milk and Cream are sold and recommended *at your favorite store.*

Distributors of HAMPSHIRE HILLS CERTIFIED and WALKER-GORDON CERTIFIED MILK.

LISTEN TO MARJORIE MILLS' "New England Kitchen" every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday WEEI 9 A.M.

'Phone CHAston 2860 TODAY for your Whiting Milk Delivery

Whiting's Milk Is . . .

1 delivered to you with all the rich wholesomeness that Nature intended.
2 watched with scientific vigilance in every step from pasture to you.
3 tested in spotless laboratories.
4 pasteurized in an immaculately clean plant.
5 sealed in sterilized bottles.
6 from New England's Choicest Herds.

WHITING'S MILK
QUALITY FOR A CENTURY

New Hampshire Issues Guide On State's Out-of-Way Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22—New Hampshire has a lot of communities which, being neither cities nor towns but parts thereof, have been difficult for a stranger to locate. So the State Planning and Development Commission has issued a book entitled "Communities, Settlements, and Neighboring Centers of New Hampshire" in which the locations are given of 224 homes, 11 cities, 23 unincorporated places and 929 names of communities, settlements and neighborhood centers.

The following duplications are recorded in the volume: Davis, a place in New Durham and Ipswich; Deerfield, a town by that name, and a neighborhood settlement in Bethlehem; Elmwood, in Danbury and Hancock; Four Corners, in Candia, Freedom, and Keene; Indian Head, in Lincoln and Nashua; Jericho, in Bartlett and Landax; Kelley's Corner, in Chichester and Gilmanton; Leighton Corners, in Strafford and Ossipee; Lower Village, in Gilsum and Warner; Maplewood, in Bethlehem and Weare; Mill Village, in Goshen and Stoddard; and Millville, in Concord and Salem.

New Hampshire has 23 unincorporated places, many of which have come down through the years from grants from royalty. For instance, Erving's Grant in Coos County, containing about 2035 acres, was granted by King George 3rd to Francis Green of Boston in 1774; Green's Grant, about 3468 acres granted by George George 3rd to Francis Green of Boston, who served as a captain of the French and Indian War; Kilkenny in Coos County, about 26,920 acres granted by King George 3rd to Jonathan Warner and others; Martin's Location, about 2000 acres of land in Coos County granted by King George 3rd to Thomas Martin of Portsmouth, who had served as a Conductor of Artillery Stores in the French and Indian War; Millsfield, about 23,000 acres of land in Coos County granted by King George 3rd to George Boyd and others; and Success in Coos County, about 30,500 acres granted by King George 3rd to Benjamin McKay and others.

The history of the other unincorporated places reveals what small amounts of money were paid for sizable pieces of property. Chandler's Purchase, for instance, was purchased for $300 in 1835 and comprises about 10,000 acres; Crawford's Purchase, about 15,712 acres, purchased for $8000 in 1834; Dixville, about 29,340 acres, purchased for $4500 in 1809; Hadley's Purchase, about 8371 acres, purchased in 1834 for $500; Odell, about 23,200 acres, purchased in 1834 for $1863; and Thompson and Meserve Purchase, about 12,000 acres, purchased by Samuel W. Thompson of Conway and George P. Meserve in 1835 for $500.

Short-Wave Reach Extended Through 'Peak Amplifier'

Reports received by telegraph from listeners to the Christian Science lecture delivered by John Henry Weer, C. S., last Monday over Station WIXAL, show a great improvement in the station's reception, due to the use of the new Western Electric "peak amplifier."

The "peak amplifier," which WIXAL has been one of the first short wave stations to install, allows a greater band of music and voice frequencies on the carrier wave. Where radiocast engineers heretofore have "modulated" up to 30 or 40 per cent, they can now "modulate" up to 60 and 70 per cent. This device improves quality and causes greater carriage of the signal for long distances. The amplifier, at the same time, guards the transmitter against too great "peaks" of sound, from which it has its name, and which might cause the station to be thrown off the air by tube failure.

From as widely scattered points as Indhorn, Scotland, and Kansas City, Mo., listeners reported an excellent and constant signal.

Hartford Strike Still Deadlocked; Closed Shop Issue

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22 (AP)—The 16-day-old truck strike appeared as hopelessly deadlocked as ever today after a meeting of union drivers discussed only ways and means of picketing.

Union officials said the session last night, attended by 500 members, talked about means of strengthening picket lines, ignoring everything pertaining to possible arbitration.

At the same time, Myles W. Illingworth, executive secretary of the Motor Truck Association of Connecticut, Inc., said the operators were willing to arbitrate everything but the closed shop demand of the strikers.

"If the drivers will go back to work and submit the wage question to arbitration," Mr. Illingworth said, "wages will be retroactive from the time they return to their jobs."

Trucks and fleets of pleasure automobiles placarded with signs charging the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association with blocking the closed shop negotiations cruised about the city's streets yesterday The signs read:

"Connecticut Manufacturers' Association unfair to organized labor. Won't let our bosses sign a closed shop with us—truck drivers."

Charles I. Evanson, secretary and assistant treasurer of the association, said it had no statement to make relative to the charge or the signs.

In Federal District Court yesterday, Judge Carroll C. Hincks continued until Oct. 7 a hearing on a petition by Massachusetts truck concerns for a permanent injunction against the stopping of through trucks in the Hartford area.

Meanwhile, stipulations were filed by both the union and the Massachusetts truck companies, through counsel, agreeing to a truce in the matter in lieu of a temporary injunction. The union agreed to refrain from stopping the companies through trucks and the concerns themselves said they would not transport strike materials.

G.O.P. Greets Women Visitors To Washington in Bid for Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—The Republican National Committee seems to have large confidence in New England in its avowed purpose of wooing the women's vote.

When Marian Martin, Maine national committeewoman, comes to Washington this month as assistant to Chairman John Hamilton in charge of women's activities, she will find comfortable and pleasant quarters at national committee headquarters presided over by another New Englander, Mrs. Fletcher Hale, widow of the late Congressman Hale of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Hale's job is a recently established one and marks the first step in the Republican's efforts to win a large following among the women of the country, namely, to make feminine visitors at headquarters pleasantly comfortable and happy.

Gracious and Alert

Mrs. Hale, trim, alert and good-looking, acts as a sort of hostess to women visitors at headquarters. But she isn't called that. Hostess, committee members decided, smacked too much of nightclubishness. She signs letters, "Secretary to the Women's Advisory Committee of the Republican National Committee," but admits she hasn't the slightest idea what her official title actually is.

At any rate, officially titled or not, Mrs. Hale is making things extremely cozy for the women who call to talk over Republican affairs. Comfortably ensconsed in a spacious office one floor below Chairman Hamilton's suite, just a stone's throw from the White House and at the right hand of the Brookings Institution, Mrs. Hale welcomes visitors and makes them happy.

There are easy chairs and a comfortable davenport or two. Some letters to write? There's stationery and a stenographer to take dictation. Lonely?' There's lively companionship and conversation at headquarters. Hungry? Mrs. Hale has a snack luncheon or tea sent in. Recreation? There's a card table and some cards. Visitors are no longer faced with lonely hotel rooms when their business is done at headquarters!

Mrs. Hale's office is more like a large reception room, with smaller offices opening off it for the transaction of business. It is furnished with a pretty rug, artistic venetian blinds which permit a fine view of historic Lafayette Park without centering attention on the dashing equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson there, plenty of comfortable chairs, some nice pictures, including an autographed photograph of Alfred M. Landon, and a big wall mirror.

It is in such relaxing surroundings that women dropping in at headquarters find themselves. But it is not all rest and recreation. Meetings of the Republican National Committee are held there also when the walls fairly echo with discussions of strategy and politics.

Mrs. Hale, who has a distinct flair for politics gained during years of campaigning with her husband, fairly revels in her new job—she has been busy at it since the middle of last May. Five years ago she joined the staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation where, she admits wryly, politics as expounded by a staunch Republican with concrete views was not a popular topic.

Likes Her Job

"I'm having a marvelous time here," she declares. "I am nearly busting with the joy of being allowed to talk politics all I please and to say what I think when doing it after bottling it up five years."

The idea of having some such gathering place at Republican headquarters is the result of suggestions from a group of Republican women and wives of prominent Republicans who are organized into the Women's Advisory Committee of the Republican National Committee.

The women's committee includes the following: Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, wife of the Michigan Senator; Mrs. Bertrand D. Snell, whose husband is minority House leader from New York; Mrs. Wallace H. White, wife of the Maine Senator; Mrs. Charles McNary, wife of the Republican Senate leader; Mrs. Clarence Hancock of New York, Mrs. Albert E. Carter of California, and Mrs. Ralph Church of Illinois, whose husbands are members of the House of Representatives; Mrs. Virginia White Speel, president of the Republican League of the District of Columbia; Princess Julia Cantacuzene, and Mrs. Cooper Rhodes, leaders in District Republican politics.

These women not only put across the idea of a comfortable gathering place for women visitors at Republican headquarters but are largely responsible for its attractive furnishing.

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Fletcher Hale

New Hampshire Hostess Who Presides at Republican Reception Room in Washington

Port

(Continued from Page 9)

indicating as a first hand example of our lack of preparation, if the Port Authority is successful in its determined efforts to secure rate parity with other ports, we would not have near enough pier facilities and especially those of modern construction, to handle the business which would be offered.

"In the past, we have apparently followed the procedure of trying to get the business first and then hope that somehow facilities might be furnished to handle it. On the other hand, steamship operators having a free choice of ports and provided no one port has an attraction over another, want to see the facilities before they will agree to operate into a port."

Upkeep Heavy

Interest, depreciation and maintenance of piers take 33 cents a square foot annually and that amount must be earned before there are any hopes of profit, the brief states. "And if the venture was a private one, at least 12 cents a square foot annually should be added for taxes." This makes earnings of 45 cents a square foot necessary before profits can be realized.

"It can be seen readily enough it would not pay private capital to erect pier facilities in Boston to compete against piers located in this and other ports and which are presently subsidized from the public purse.

"There is a natural revulsion, particularly in our conservative part of the country, against public ownership and socialization of facilities and in this thought I most heartily join. However, from a practical point of view we have recognized that some facilities are better carried on if operated by local, state or federal branches of the Government.

Public Operation

"While reluctant to have the public operation of facilities spread to the field of ocean terminal operation the competition of other ports has to be met and they have already in a great many instances taken this step. We probably have no choice except to follow or drop behind in the ever-increasing competition for our share of the world's business."

Most of the piers in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Pacific coast ports, Gulf of Mexico ports and the South Atlantic seaboard, are publicly owned or controlled.

N.E. Colleges Reopening For Another Year

(Continued from Page 9)

people. Youth has always been the time of adventure and of danger."

"Many of the ideas and ideals which you bring to college will be challenged here," he said. "The mediaeval colleges were monastic; the modern college is not. You will study under teachers whose interpretation of truth may not agree with what you have formerly believed; they are not 'red' but they are sincere students of social progress; you must decide whether to modify your own convictions or not."

Pembroke College

A formal assembly held this morning at Pembroke College in Brown University marked the opening of the 45th academic year. Dean Margaret S. Morris and Miss Dorothy Trumbull, Los Angeles, Cal., president of the class of 1938, led the senior processional into Alumnae Hall. Classes were begun immediately after the assembly.

Among innovations at Pembroke this year is the new curriculum with its broadened program of student advice, increased freedom for the individual in electing courses, and its advisory board of four counselors. A social director will be in charge of social life and activities on the campus.

At Cambridge, groomed and painted for the inflow of its dormitory and "house" tenants, Harvard will receive freshmen for registration on Friday. Students in other classes will register Monday. Technology registers Monday, with classes beginning Tuesday.

At Northampton, anticipating the opening of the 66th academic year Monday, this week has been spent celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Laurenus Clark Seelye, first president of the college. Each day fresh flowers have been placed before his portrait which hangs in the college library.

Boston University

Figures are not yet available on Boston University's enrollment for its 69th year. Early enrollment, since Monday, indicates that the total figure, according to university authorities, will equal last year's total of 12,000 full and part-time students. One change this year is the promotion of Ralph W. Taylor, registrar of the college of liberal arts for the past 18 years, to succeed Dean William M. Warren, who retired last June.

Tufts' 83rd year saw classes under way yesterday, with a notable enrollment total. In the freshman class of the college there were 404 newcomers inducted in the pre-registration period. Upper-class registration in arts, engineering and at Jackson College totaled 1293. Enrollment in some of the graduate schools continues until Oct. 1.

Wellesley Opens

Mildred H. McAfee, president of Wellesley, welcomed the 422 freshmen who registered yesterday at a gathering this morning in Alumnae Hall. With the freshmen there were enrolled about 80 transfers from other colleges and new graduate students, who, with the freshmen, will bring the total enrollment this year close to 1500.

Upper classmen do not have to report until Friday. This leaves the campus to the freshmen for the annual three-day period of orientation.

The newcomers this year represent 38 states, the District of Columbia, and 11 foreign countries. New England, as usual, contributes about a fourth of the students, but New York heads the list as the single state with the largest enrollment.

Four girls have come from beleaguered China, three of them from American missions and the fourth from Nanking where her father is in the ministry of railroads. From the Spanish embassy in London comes one representative. Other countries represented are England, France, Italy, Turkey, Canada, Puerto Rico, San Salvador, Guatemala, and the Canal Zone.

Simmons College

Adoption of a more selective method of admission and increased tuition rates failed to reduce enrollment at Simmons College this year, according to registration officials. By noon today 291 first-year students had presented themselves and the total enrollment in all classes had reached 1547.

Registration of upper classmen will continue throughout this week, freshmen having completed their registration Monday when classes opened at the college. Meantime, under a guidance plan adopted last year, new students have been taking a series of language, mathematics and aptitude tests to determine the most profitable field of study for each.

Among the first students to register this week were 49 entering the Prince School of Store Service Education, one of the 10 Simmons schools. These came from 28 states and one from Canada. More of the registrants were from California than from Massachusetts.

Colby College

Pointing out to the 119th freshman class that this year marked the fiftieth anniversary of his own entrance into Colby College, Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president, compared the college of that time with the Colby of today, stating that the Waterville, Maine, institution was then only one-fifth its present size, that the freshmen studied only mathematics, Greek and Latin, and that there was then no football, dancing, radio or movies.

"To you it must seem that college life in the gay nineties was nothing but a dul monotonous routine," he said. "But let me assure you that, in retrospect, it seems to me as thrilling as college life today can possibly be to the present generation of students. Life in those days was certainly simpler, but you must accept by testimony that it was no less enjoyable than yours."

The largest freshman class in Middlebury's 137th year history, 270 strong, registered yesterday. Paul D. Moody, president of the college, will welcome the entire student body tomorrow morning in Mead Chapel. Classes start on Friday at 8.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

of course the weather influences the exact date.

* * *

Constitution Program

Observances were held last Friday in Portsmouth and Exeter to honor the New Hampshire signatories to the United States Constitution on the 150th anniversary of the signing of that document. The day was of interest in New Hampshire for the signing of the Constitution by New Hampshire representatives made it law. Nicholas Gilman, one of the New Hampshire men, was born at Exeter and the other signer, John Langdon, was born at Portsmouth.

* * *

Nashua School Strike

Nashua had a school strike last week which at its peak included about 500 students of the high school there. The pupils struck because they are required to attend school longer hours this year than last and because they object to conditions for eating their luncheons at school, chiefly the absence of seats, which means that they must stand up while eating. Regarding longer hours, school officials point out that because of crowded conditions in the school last year it was necessary to limit student attendance at the school simply to class periods with all studying being done at home instead of partly at study periods.

The construction of a new high school has remedied this situation so pupils are required to remain at school for the full day. Regarding the lack of seats in the lunch room, it is said that these will be provided shortly but were not ready when the new building was opened. Those striking pupils over 16 years of age were suspended for the balance of the week and those under 16 years of age were ordered to return to school as they are required by law to attend. Yet some of the latter group remained out on strike.

* * *

Betting Opposed

New opposition is appearing against the pari-mutual system of betting as used at Rockingham Park. Mrs. Louis P. Elkins, of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, is the latest to come out in opposition to "legalized betting and gambling in New England." Some of the state's leading political figures are known to be against the continuation of the system after the present law expires next year. The cry has long been that the revenue from Rockingham Track is one of the state's largest sources of income, but the attitude now seems to be that the raising of money for the state by this means is more harm than benefit.

It is felt that the ending of the pari-mutuel license would divert the money being spent and lost at Rockingham into channels that would do more people more benefit than is provided by the present system. Yet there is another group which takes the attitude that the public are gamblers and that the state might as well run lotteries to raise money and legalize bookies whom they claim now do business without any advantage to the state.

Though it is hard to determine which element leads among the state's lawmakers at the present time, it is at least certain that the opposition is more strenuous at present than in the last few years and that the extension of the pari-mutuel system got through only by a small margin when it last came up for renewal.

* * *

Classes on Government

The Concord League of Women Voters plans an extensive program during the coming year to acquaint its members and the public in general with federal and local political affairs. The league will study the structure of government, reorganization of the Federal Government, state and federal constitutions and public finances. They will also delve into school finances, local school system, and permanent or emergency federal aid to education. Studies will also be conducted of unemployment, protection of consumers by establishing food, drug, and cosmetic laws requiring quality standards and labeling of consumers goods, and economic planning.

* * *

Flood Dam Soil Tests

Apparently United States Army engineers have not given up hopes that the proposed Merrimack River valley flood control project will be carried out for they have returned to the site of one of the proposed dams to conduct soil tests. Prior to the adjournment of Congress without approval of the compacts under which the dams were to be built, the engineers had been conducting soil tests above Franklin on the banks of the Pemigewasset River where the larger of the two dams would be constructed.

Now the engineers are conducting similar tests at the site of the proposed Blackwater River dam.

HOUSE & GARDEN'S

September Double Number

Offers in addition to the regular issue a dramatic 76-page portfolio of

30 PRIZE-WINNING HOUSES

Selected from scores of entries in House & Garden's First Annual Architects' Competition — presented with the architects' plans, photographs, elevations and other essential building data.

NOTABLE FEATURES IN HOUSE & GARDEN'S *September Double Number*

SECTION I

Paris Exposition, Structural Glass, Conditioned Lighting, New Color Schemes, Kitchen Gardens, Furniture Preview.

SECTION II

1st Prize Large House
1st Prize Small House
2nd Prize Large House
2nd Prize Small House

10 Houses Receiving Honorable Mention

Other Distinguished Entries in Architects' Competition

SINGLED OUT by a distinguished jury composed of David Adler, of Chicago, Harrie T. Lindeberg and Allmon B. Fordyce, of New York, and the editors of House & Garden, these prize-winning house plans in House & Garden's First Annual Architects' Competition are brilliant demonstrations of the utmost comfort and convenience at moderate expense.

The portfolio includes not only the winners of first and second prizes, but also the "honorable mention" houses and a score of other distinguished homes representing the best work of architects in every section of the country. They are all houses that are being lived in—the thirty best examples of recent American home construction, complete with architects' plans, photographs, and essential data.

In addition to the Portfolio of Prize-Winning Houses, the September Double Number includes the regular issue containing all customary House & Garden editorial features.

Here you will find an eye-witness account of the decorative exhibits at the *Paris Exposition;* a preview of Fall decorating ideas, new furniture styles and color schemes; important articles on conditioned lighting and new uses of structural glass. For garden enthusiasts there are features devoted to kitchen gardens, double tulips, white daffodils, and madonna lilies.

TWO MAGAZINES FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

Every Double Number of House & Garden has sold out within a few days of its appearance. Get your copy now, or use this coupon for an introductory subscription.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY - - - 5 ISSUES FOR $1

HOUSE & GARDEN, *Greenwich, Connecticut*

I enclose $1 for the next 5 issues of House & Garden.

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY.....

STATE.....

CSM 9-1-37

Issues Included in this offer:
SEPTEMBER Double Number—including the separately-bound portfolio of homes.
OCTOBER Double Number—including a separately-bound portfolio of home furnishings.
NOVEMBER "Winter Entertaining" Number.
DECEMBER "Christmas Gifts" Number.
JANUARY "Small House" Number.

Direct to You from the News Center of the Nation

Special Offer brings it for 1½¢ a Week

PATHFINDER is published where news is made—in the center of the nation's activity. To Washington comes reports of all important happenings the world over. From Washington goes PATHFINDER. Every week it selects, digests, condenses and clarifies the news, organizing it into eighteen convenient departments. It makes the news a continued story, giving it coherency, consistency and fullness. It rounds out "heavy" with "light" news.

PATHFINDER'S more than a million readers are evidence of its value. They like its concise, unvarnished, honest story of world affairs, mingled with cartoons, pictures and lively comment.

There's nothing needlessly fancy about PATHFINDER. That's why its price is so low. The regular rate is only $1 a year. To introduce it to you, we offer 65 issues—fifteen months—for $1. This makes its cost barely a cent and a half a week. Or you may try it seven months at the special rate of 50c. Just fill out and mail the coupon now and enjoy the weekly visit of this vivid, vital, easy-to-read news review.

65 Issues for $1.00

Pathfinder, Washington, D. C. CSM917

In accordance with your special offer, please send PATHFINDER to the address below for the period checked:

( ) 15 months, $1 ( ) 7 months, 50c

for which I enclose $.....

NAME.....

STREET OR R. F. D. .....

CITY..... STATE.....

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

When the Men of the Family Buy Their New Suits

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

What Man Does Not Prefer to Buy His Clothes With Economy!

Therefore, Besides Knowing Good Cloth, He Needs to Know Linings, Details and After-Care

By Theodore Carlson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In buying woolen clothing, the first consideration should be the quality of the material. In a previous article (March 10, 1937) I indicated as essentials of a good wool cloth, a high grade of pure virgin wool, a "fast" dye, and thorough cold-water shrinking. Good cloth alone, however, does not mean a satisfactory garment, important though it is. There are 18 or more linings and "trimmings" used in making a man's suit of clothes. If these are of inferior quality, the garment will not "stand up" any more than can a house which is built on an unsound foundation.

Especially important is the haircloth used in giving shape to a coat; for if it is of poor quality—flimsy and loosely woven—the coat will not stay in shape. Moreover, the wearer will experience great discomfort when the horsehair works out around the collar and the armholes.

For linings, I consider rayon superior. It may not be so luxurious; but it looks well, and it costs less and will wear much longer. Thread, however, should be silk for the sake of durability. When cotton thread is used, the seams not infrequently split.

Materials for Pockets

The materials used in the pockets should be substantial and hole-resisting, especially in the trousers pockets, for which a strong, special pocket material is the most suitable. If the pockets in your trousers will have especially hard wear, they should be made of drill, a heavy canvas material.

Although buttons may all look alike, they are not all equally serviceable and here again quality is important. Genuine horn buttons, although about twice as expensive as the imitation, are worth the extra cost, for they will not fade, nor will they break easily.

Often the question is asked, "Should my coat be full or half-lined?" If your shoulder blades are large or prominent, a full lining will make them less noticeable. If the cloth is very hard finished, or if it is especially thin, the full lining will keep the seam in the back of the coat from showing. On the other hand, half-lined coats are lighter in weight and, of course, are cooler. With either lining, most men like the protection and extra wear that arm shields in a coat give.

Heel Stays for Trousers

In trousers, zipper closings, because of the neater appearance they give, are beginning to take the place of the buttoned closing. A small but often neglected item in trousers is what is called "heel stays"—a reinforcement of cloth that very effectively saves the bottom of the trousers from wear.

Whereas all will agree that good tailoring is a requisite of good garments, not everyone knows what constitutes good workmanship. A well-tailored coat will have a soft front, supple shoulders, and a smooth collar. Both suit and overcoat will have hand-worked buttonholes and buttons sewed on by hand. All edges and corners will be smooth. Hand-picked (hand-stitched) edges and imitation buttonholes on sleeves give a touch of elegance and individuality.

In addition to good tailoring there should be also perfect fit, comfort, and appropriateness of style to your person and your need. From the point of view of good taste it is advisable to avoid extreme styles and too bright colors.

If Not Individually Tailored

If you cannot afford to have your clothes made for you by a tailor, you can have a suit made to your measurements by one of the large and reliable tailoring firms which have agents in all parts of the United States. There will be less hand-tailoring, less fine finish; but unless you are particularly hard to fit, you can get a very satisfactory suit, well-made, and considerably less expensive than one made by your local tailor. Much depends upon the reliability of the house and upon the ability of the salesman to take correct measurements and his willingness to correct any mistakes.

Wherever you have your suit made, it is advisable to place your order early in the season, before the best patterns are sold out and before the rush season, when new and less experienced tailors often augment the usual force. Also, you should always request some cuttings or scraps of the material of your suit; they will be useful if there are ever tears to be mended or small holes to be rewoven.

Care of Your Suit

Quite as important as the tailoring of your garment is the care you give it after it is made. When the tailor delivers your suit his responsibility ends, and yours begins. When not in use, all garments should be kept hung up on suitable hangers. For the coat, the wish-bone shape is best, as it curves to conform to the shape of the coat. Trousers should be clamped at the bottom and suspended bottom up; in this way they will regain their press while hanging in the closet.

In the care of your clothes there is no better investment than a really good clothes brush or whisk-broom—provided you use it regularly. By keeping all dust and spots from the cloth, you will not only preserve the appearance of your clothes but also prolong their life. An occasional thorough cleaning by an expert cleaner is also desirable; but it is a simple task for you to do your own pressing. There is on the market an electric clothes presser, weighing only ten ounces—almost as light as a curling iron. With this you can easily keep trousers and coat collar in press and also your neckties.

A final question that enters the mind is "How much should I pay for a good suit of clothes, one that is well-tailored and that will be durable?" There is, of course, a wide range of price; furthermore the price does not always indicate the value of the garment. A suit for which one tailor might ask one hundred dollars may be inferior in many ways to one which another will make for sixty-five. There is an old saying that "you pay for what you get." Rather, let us say that it is with clothes as with other things: it is not what you pay, but what you get for what you pay that counts.

The above article, written by a men's tailor, may be of special interest to the men of the family.

Small Harness Loom With Mrs. Harvey K. Meyers as Weaver

A harness loom of table size such as this always captures the interest of those who enjoy weaving. The one shown here was designed and made by Harvey K. Meyers, instructor in woodworking at the University School of Adult Education, Camp Roosevelt, near Ocala, Fla. It will make towels, bureau scarfs, luncheon sets, purses, etc., in interesting pattern weaves. His wife, Mrs. Meyers, who enjoys weaving, offers the interesting idea that women who are musical make the most skillful weavers. "Anyone who is musical seems to grasp the rhythm of the loom more quickly," she has said. "It is a kind of waltz tempo—one, two, three. You beat once, change the treadle and beat twice. The directions for weaving are written on a five-line staff instead of a musical score, using small lines in the white spaces instead of notes. Those who can read music readily have an added advantage as weavers."

Deans Among Women Legislators

Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Rogers—Workers on Capitol Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Representing hundreds of thousands of citizens is one of the finest jobs in the world for a woman, in the eyes of two veteran Congresswomen on Capitol Hill.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, from Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mary Norton, Democrat, from New Jersey, have each served 13 years to date in the lower house. Originally elected in 1925 and 1924 respectively, each has been re-elected six times without a break. Runner-up among the seven women now in congress for length of service is Senator Hattie Caraway, who has occupied her seat in the upper house since November, 1931.

Rules for Woman Lawmakers

Deans of the steadily growing corps of women legislators, Mary Norton and Edith Nourse Rogers differ as greatly in personality as in political affiliations. Where the smooth-haired Mrs. Norton is quiet and forceful, curly-headed Mrs. Rogers employs the light touch, laughs frequently, often wears flowers. Both women agree, however, that the decalogue for a successful woman lawmaker includes the following rules:

1. Be accessible.
2. Be cheerful.
3. Be accommodating to constituents; acknowledge all letters; do anything possible asked by your people.
4. Attend to business.
5. Pay your own way—always.
6. Be a good sport.
7. Be prepared for heckling.
8. Realize that your job is for 24 hours a day and that you have to work harder than the men do.
9. Dress well, but conservatively.
10. Don't expect to save any money.

Mrs. Norton, who was in public life many years before she came to Washington, had regulation political organization training. She is proud of the fact that she came here originally on her own merits. Her husband had never been in Congress. Hers is a city constituency. Many demands are made upon her for help in the matter of obtaining positions with the Government. Since her accession to the chairmanship of the House Labor Committee, she must often be in conference not only with groups from New Jersey, but with Navy Yard employees, longshoremen, woolen mill workers and others who may hail from any part of the United States.

Willingness to Help

Mrs. Rogers' training was of another variety. She was closely associated with her husband's work when he was in Congress. Also she had been working for years as personal representative for three Presidents on veterans' affairs. Her willingness to help any worthy veteran anywhere made many friends for her among other congressmen. The latter will often support measures in which she is interested because she has helped them with their problems.

Mrs. Rogers is probably the cheeriest person on Capitol Hill. If ever she has appeared without a smile, no photographer was present. She keeps a weather eye on her people in Massachusetts and is pleased when she feels that they approve her course of action in large and small matters. She uses airplanes for travel, for example. When congress is not in session, she travels about her district, meets people, talks to them about their needs.

Contact With Constituents

Mrs. Rogers probably receives more letters from constituents on impending legislation than does Mrs. Norton. Neither has worked up lists of impending blessed events and birthdays in order to send congratulations when a child is born or a potential voter comes of age, or some worthy couple celebrates a silver wedding anniversary. (This is often done by men on Capitol Hill.) Mrs. Rogers has sent out questionnaires at times upon important matters, such as the proposal to enlarge the personnel of the United States Supreme Court.

So engrossed in important work has Mrs. Norton been that she would have had small opportunity to do aught but attend to business. On a day when practically every male legislator on the Hill was attending a baseball game, both Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Rogers were working in their offices. Both like baseball, too.

Mrs. Rogers has made it a rule never to allow a constituent to take her to lunch—never to permit a fellow congressman even to pay so much as a taxi fare for her. When Mrs. Norton goes out on a speaking engagement, she buys her own ticket, pays her own hotel bills, taxi fares and so on. Both find that they must do much paying of luncheon checks for guests, friends, and constitutents. Just part of the job—they expect it.

Good Sportsmanship and Tact

Five women representatives amongst 430 men—the present ratio in the House—makes a situation calling for good sportsmanship and tact.

Mrs. Rogers takes heckling with a smile and usually succeeds in getting the audience to laugh at the disturber before she finishes with him. Mrs. Norton gives any heckler a quick, snappy comeback.

Both Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Norton have found out in their many years in politics, that you have to be on the job practically all the time when you're a United States Representative. Constituents call you at home if they can't find you in the office. If they can't get you late at night, they will call you early in the morning. Of a woman in Congress they ask many favors which they might hesitate to put up to a man. They will ask her to do delicate errands; to collect worn out clothing for the needy; to send canary birds or cocker spaniels; to get books autographed by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt; to get sons in the army and navy—and out of jail. A veteran asked Mrs. Rogers to introduce a bill requiring the Government to pay for divorces and alimony for ex-service men. A farmer once wrote Mrs. Norton asking her to find a wife for him.

Fortunately most women members of Congress have been mature persons who dressed quietly. Mrs. Rogers remembers a constituent who once admonished her to wear dark hosiery, however.

The $10,000-a-year salary, even with the mileage added thereto, doesn't show much residue in the bank book at the end of a year. What with traveling, extra clerical hire, home office rent, entertaining and campaigning every two years, the money melts away. That's the why of the tenth commandment.

F. G. O.

Snapping Out of Humdrum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Snaps, those humble hole-and-knob closings which we have sewn secretively upon our garments, are snapping out of their humdrum existence and entering society. Attired in ornamental metals, this mechanism is now seen, keeping up with the zippers, and coursing down the front of smart wool frocks, from neckline to hem, at once a closing and a trimming.

Necks Long or Short

Wrong Right
A long neck should be made to appear shorter

Wrong Right
A fluffy arrangement of the hair will help a thick neck

Wrong Right
The illusion of length should be given to a short neck

Courtesy of Victor Gorgas, Lord and Taylor Beauty Salon, and the Publishers

Is your neck too long, too short, too thin, too thick? There are ways! And one is the shape of your coiffure. These charts may help. They are reprinted by permission of the publishers, from a new textbook, "Your Clothes and Personality," by Mildred Graves Ryan, published by D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, $1.72. The book was recently reviewed on the Education Page.

Peasant Kerchiefs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peasant kerchiefs, usually silk squares, shrouding the top and back of the head and tying under the chin, will have a vogue on campuses as they are already having a vogue at resorts. It is rumored that they will soon be available in fabrics made water-repellent.

Through the Editor's Window

Honoring the Woman Next Door

By Mabel Grandy Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Jones, "the woman next door," who does her own cooking and washing and who never gets into the newspapers, is named as the woman who has "contributed most to the development of the United States from 1925 to the present." The judges of the essay contest of the New York League of Business and Professional Women, in making the award to Dorothy Taylor of Brooklyn for her essay on "Mrs. Jones," have done something very fine for women everywhere.

We all know "Mrs. Jones." She is pretty busy, but she finds time to pass a gay greeting when we go by, and to get over to see an elderly neighbor who is indocry a good deal. Her vegetable garden is shared with all of us—luscious ripe tomatoes and pans full of green beans, even a jar of chili sauce in a bright paper wrapping; and her flowers are frequently brightening other people's living rooms or gladdening the eyes of the congregation at her church.

We have been interested in her quiet way of keeping her children happy at home. With friendliness and just enough outdoor equipment, together with a suggestion or two aptly given, she attracts the little boys and girls of the neighborhood to play in the yard with her small brood, and the result is a delightful community of children on whom she keeps a kindly weather eye. This is part of her expression of neighborliness and good citizenship, but she neglects no other part. In fact, we have found her alert concerning international affairs, and active in taking people to the polls at local elections.

* * *

One of the things we like about Mrs. Jones is her consistent cheerfulness and the way she finds good things to say of people or else keeps still. Another thing we like is her quiet, well-modulated voice. Even when the children playing on her grounds grow definitely plentiful and rather noisy with their shrill shouts and rough-and-tumble "football practice," she never gets shrill herself. The children may not realize it now, but some day they will probably be able to look back and know that her carefulness about making courteous requests of them instead of giving sharp commands has made a very real difference with them. And she never forgets the please and thank you.

If you happen to be out on our street when Mr. Jones comes striding up with other commuters from the 5:30 train, you will learn something about the atmosphere Mrs. Jones maintains in the Jones home. For as Mr. Jones reaches the top of the street, almost imperceptibly and quite unconsciously his steps quicken. Into his eyes comes an eager look, and his face lights up with anticipation. You know then, without being told, that Mr. Jones does not cross the threshold into a lot of "problems" he have to listen to tales of woe or unfriendly gossip about the neighbors, or sins and temper from the children.

* * *

And on these crisp autumn evenings, if you happen to be passing, you are likely to see, through the windows of the homey living room, the little family cosily gathered around a fragrant open fire of birch logs, as welcome a group picture as one could desire. For Mrs. Jones and her family really enjoy one another. Furthermore, that enjoyment, that quiet, well-thought-out sense of home, sends out a warmth and radiance which is an influence all up and down our street, and which through Mr. Jones's office and Mrs. Jones's shopping reaches the business world, as it also, through the little Jonses's school and play life, reaches the educational and juvenile worlds.

Yes, Mrs. Jones, everybody's neighbor, "the woman next door," is the most important woman in the United States, or in any country. Mrs. Roosevelt herself would be swiftest to give her the title "First Lady of the Land." We are proud of "the woman next door," and grateful that she has been recognized and written up in an essay that has won for her a richly deserved place of honor.

A Wednesday Column

Who's Who Shows Women In Many Professions

The second volume of American Women, the official Who's Who among women of this country has been issued recently giving brief biographies of nearly 800 women prominent in many lines of work. The first volume came out in June, 1935, and contained 6214 names. A brief summary of data regarding the women listed in the 1937-38 volume shows that 43 per cent are married and that over 300 have one or more children in their homes. Half of the women were under 40 years of age, and nearly a third were 50 or older.

Most of the women are engaged in some professional work, the largest group, 28 per cent, being in educational work. Authors and other writers form 13.5 per cent of the total, these not including 58 poets. Nearly 7 per cent are engaged in various lines of art, nearly 6 per cent are librarians, 4 per cent in musical lines, and 4 per cent doing editorial work. Government officials and personnal or business executives each form 3 per cent of the total. Other pursuits represented by 100 or more women were law, medicine and surgery, sociology, and research.

The volume is a good indication of the progress women have made, the great variety of fields in which they have gained prominence, and the breadth of their interests.—U. S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau.

"American Women," published by American Publications, Inc. Los Angeles, Calif. $10.

Take Time by the Forelock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Hatter said: "I daresay you never even spoke to Time!"

"Perhaps not," Alice cautiously replied; "but I know I have to beat time when I learn music."

"Ah! That accounts for it," said the Hatter. "He won't stand beating. Now, if you only kept on good terms with him, he'd do almost anything you liked with the clock."

* * *

The modern clock manufacturer—or better, designer—is making it very easy to keep on good terms with time. The Grandfather clock with its round, large, benign face somewhat bewhiskered, has been replaced by a new use of materials and by the introduction of a variety of colors. These two factors make possible the selection of clocks which will harmonize with almost any scheme of interior decoration in any room.

Beginning at the back, there is the kitchen clock made of plastic which comes in red, green, ivory and black. The kitchen clock has been made to work for its breakfast, too. It has a reminder attachment with a special setting hand so that an alarm may be rung at five-minute intervals to warn the cook when to remove her cake or golden brown loaves from the oven. If she is cook-secretary, she can also run to the stairs and shout up them—"Time to leave for your luncheon engagement, madam."

Another forelock is the Radio Timer Clock with a special switch to connect with the radio. By means of keys representing 15-minute intervals, spaced around the dial of the clock, you can arrange to have your favorite radio programs automatically turned on and off.

The self-starting synchronous electric clocks have achieved new household effects in the treatment of wall space and furnishing, by the use of both clear and mirrored glass. One such is finished in a mirror glass in a range of colors such as amethyst with lavender dial; blue glass with lighter blue dial and clear glass with a silver dial, which permits a choice to suit boudoir or library, reception hall or living room, and suitable to the rugs and upholstering around them.

Clock hands have likewise departed from the old regulation arrow and taken on the streamline so popular with all moving objects. In one factory they are made of steel and lacquered top and bottom with rust-resisting lacquer. They are turned out anywhere from a foot and a half in length to tiny second hands a quarter of an inch long for fine Swiss watches.

The longer, stream-lined hands required the development of a new high speed clock hand to lighten the load on the electric motor. Hour and minute hands in larger clocks are made of aluminum and the second hands of duralumin.

* * *

But the layman, looking at the rows and rows of clocks on the shelves of the clockmaker asks: "What do you expect to do by streamlining the hands? Beat time like Alice? Wouldn't it be better not to beat him, since he doesn't like it, but to keep on good terms with him, so he'd turn the clock back at the odd moments when you are fifteen minutes late for an important engagement?"

But the clocks only reply:

You must
Keep up
With time
Streamline
Streamline
Streamline.

D. D.

MAKE MORE MONEY
CANDY MAKING AT HOME
LESSONS PRACTICAL OR BY MAIL
Candymaking, Chocolate Dipping, Cake Decorating. Wonderful opportunities everywhere. Practical instruction at school or home study.
We Sell All Supplies. Write for Booklet.
LIBERTY CANDY CO. (Dept. C1)
355 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

Dawn cream Mask

its rich, nourishing oils CLEAN the skin thoroughly, leaving it soft, fresh, radiant.
$1.00 per Jar Postpaid
Money Back If Not Satisfied
DAWN COSMETIC CO.
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago
Representatives Wanted

Kickernick
the freedom pair
Fashion Notes
Silhouettes . . . *"pencil-slim with that poured-in look."*
Waists . . . *"swathing the entire mid-section, like a corselet—almost concave."*

"Lastex" Panties
Entirely seamless, finished with soft "Lastex" webbing that cannot cut or bind—with double glove silk crotch. Brief and long lengths!
Kickernick construction to give them the maximum in snugness and comfort!
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Honey Skin Food
A nourishing, refining night cream
Nature's own beautifier $1.50
LIQUID BEAUTY—Day and evening beautifier and powder base. Excellent for men after shaving $1.50
DEEP PORE CLEANSER $2.25
Money Refunded if Returned in 10 Days
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
JENNE D'OR 546 Fifth Ave. Dept. M, New York

DELICIOUS!

For your refrigerator Made by the makers of
BURNETT'S PURE VANILLA

WHY THOUSANDS ASK FOR "Foundettes" BY MUNSINGWEAR WITH THE NEW Bando-Lure Top
Before you shop for that new dress, ask for "Foundettes" by Munsingwear with the new *Bando-lure* top that transforms thin and full figures alike into the new trim-slim, high-bust lines. Two-way stretch "Foundettes" of Lastex come in full-length foundations, girdles, pantie-girdles and separate *Bando-lure* bandeaux.
MUNSINGWEAR, Minneapolis

Enjoy WINTRY DAYS with Indera FIGURFIT SLIPS
Even on the coldest winter days INDERA FIGURFIT (Coldproof) Knit Princess Slips and Underskirts keep you warm and comfortable. Knit by a special process, these smartly styled slips lie smooth and close without bunching or crawling. Choice of beautiful colors in cotton, wool mixture, rayon and wool, 100% wool worsted, silk and worsted. Easy to launder no ironing necessary. Exclusive STA-UP shoulder straps.

Ask for INDERA FIGURFIT by name at your favorite store. Correct sizes for Women, Misses, Children.
Write for FREE Descriptive Catalog No. 90
INDERA MILLS COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.

THE CLEANSING TISSUE RECOMMENDED by Beauty Experts!
SITROUX (pronounced Sit-True) Face Tissues are STRONGER and more ABSORBENT—yet as soft as rose petals. Unsurpassed for removing cold cream.
Save handkerchiefs and laundry bills.

SITROUX FACE TISSUES
For sale at WOOLWORTH, KRESGE, McLELLAN, NEWBURY and Other 5 & 10c Stores

Enna Jettick

SPECTATORS AND SPORTS
FOLLOW THE RULES OF THE FASHION GAME
Punching, pinking, lacing — these sports and spectators have them all down pat. And that first big rule—ease in action—has been thoroughly drilled into them from the very start. See them, flaunting the winning colors—red cedar, Windsor tan, grey, blue and brown.
AND STILL ONLY $5 TO $6
SIZES 1 TO 12
WIDTHS AAAAA TO EEE
Nola
Black or Brown Suede or Windsor Calf. Sizes 3½ to 10. Widths AAAA to C.
$6

Greenbrier
Red Cedar, or Brown Buccaneer. Brown or Black Llama. 3 to 9; AAA to C.
$6
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
See them at your local dealer's or write direct to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

The Gift to Give
Luscious, full-of-flavor California Dates, packed in attractive boxes, are welcome gifts for anniversaries, for Christmas and for other holidays.
We will ship California Dates promptly to any address, enclosing your card if desired.
3 lbs. for $2.00
Postage Included
Send Postal Money Order or Bank Draft with Order to
MRS. DONNA TAYLOR
763 North Nicolas, Fullerton, California
Delicious California Dates

Nelson on Way to Course Record — Young Detroit Catcher Is Making Grade

High Scores In Belmont Golf Chase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Sept. 22 — Byron Nelson of the Reading Country Club, Reading, Penna., this afternoon was well on his way to breaking the existing course record here as he rounded the first nine with a brilliant 33, two under par, in today's first round of qualifying play in the Belmont international $12,000 open golf tournament. His 33 for the outgoing nine set a new competitive record for the tricky Belmont layout.

Nelson, who is one of the favorites to win first money, was at the top of his game. There is little doubt, unless he has a complete reversal of form, that the Pennsylvania star will break the record of 69, now held by the home club professional, Bert Nichols.

The lowest 18-hole total score to be posted at an early hour this afternoon was a 73 made by Charlie Yonsick, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Yonsick played the outgoing in even par figures of 36 and came down the home stretch with a 37, two over par.

Generally the field is finding the course here difficult. Scores are running well into the 80's, with some even hitting the 90 mark.

Qualifying Scores at Belmont

*John McNiff, Salem C. C.	45	38	83
Arthur L. Cody, Braintree	42	43	85
Gabriel Gaustsos, Stoneham	46	42	88
John Connell, Lexington	(no card)		
Henry Gerardi, Rye, N. Y.	43	37	80
Fred Bissell, Dixville, N. H.	39	42	81
C. M. Bruneau, Woodbridge, Conn.	41	39	80
Fred Davis, Rye, N. Y.	42	38	80
Dan McNiece, Wollaston	43	38	81
Harry Markel, Reading, Penna.	(no card)		
Eddy Schultz, Trop. N. Y.	(did not appear)		
Jack Igoe, Brookline	44	36	80
Earl Jamieson, Nova Scotia	42	36	78
Bud Lewis, Jeffersonville, Penna.	39	40	79
Larry Rowe, Portland, Maine	40	43	83
Red Francis, Bellefonte, Penna.	38	39	77
Tom Mahan, United Shoe	38	37	75
Waldo E. Martin, Norfolk, Conn.	39	40	79
M. M. Montgomery, Revere	44	39	83
Bob Stupple, Glencoe, Ill.	(no card)		
William Schwartz, Chicago	(no card)		
Walter Work, Tyrone, Penna.	38	39	77
Joseph Melanson, Wolfboro, N. H.	(no card)		
John Sheehan, West Newton, Mass.	48	42	90
Elbert Williams, Stafford, N. Y.	No card		
Jack Williams, New Haven, Conn.	41	38	79
W. J. Burns, Kennebunk Beach, Maine	43	41	84
Charles Emery, Bangor, Maine	40	38	78
Larry Gannon, Lynn	41	39	80
John Homan Auburndale	41	39	80
Francis Love, Leominister	No card		
Albert Barber, Wayland	42	40	82
Charles Rice, Franconia, N. H.	40	39	79
Herman Rams, Paterson, N. J.	42	37	78
Dugald Porter, Rock Island, Ill.	No card		
Charlie Yonsiuk, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.	36	37	73
John Adams, Charleston, S. C.	(no card)		
Einar Anderson Woods Hole	43	40	83
Arthur Johnson, Weston	42	43	85
Johnny Mahoney, Summit Springs, Me.	52	47	99
*R. W. Wilson, Hingham	(withdrew)		
Dan GGalgano, White Plains, N. Y.	40	36	76
Leo R. Mallory, Noroton, Conn.	39	38	77
Mike Turnesa, Fairview Country Club, Elmsford, N. Y.	39	36	75

*—Amateur.

Panorama of Golf Scene at Bel mont Yesterday Afternoon

By a Staff Photographer

Top—Harry Cooper Demonstrating Shots, With Horton Smith at the "Mike"

Below—Sam Snead, Favored by Many to Take First-Prize Money, and Johnny Bulla, Youthful Chicagoan Who Has Surprised Local Golfers by Long Hitting

Boston Bruins Dispose Of Minor League Stars

Manager Arthur H. Ross of the Boston Bruins announced last night that in accordance with the adopted club policy of developing amateur hockey players, the Bruins had disposed of all their minor league players with the exception of Alec Motter and Bobby Bauer, both of whom he hopes will play with the Bruins this year.

Ross said that Percy Jackson who played with Vancouver last year, Walter Kalbfleisch, Bert McInenly and Sammy McManus, all with Providence, had been sold to the Providence Club. Furthermore, the Bruins have sold Jean Pusie, Lorne Duguid and Peggy O'Neil to Cleveland of the International-American League. All other minor league players were disposed of a year ago.

Encouraged by the development of Porky Dumart, Milton Schmidt and Ray Getliffe, Ross said that the Bruins would make a special effort to sign four or five of the 25 or more amateurs who will report at the Bruins training camp at Hershey, Penna., Oct. 18. In this connection he stated that the Providence Club would have the first refusal of any surplus Bruins players or any amateurs who required minor league seasoning before playing with the Bruins in the National Hockey League.

Ross will attend the National Hockey League meeting in New York on Friday at which time the schedule will be drafted by the Board of Governors of the National Hockey League.

Seven Seas Wins

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22 (AP)—The square rigger Seven Seas was awarded victory in the Bermuda-to-Newport sailing race yesterday when her similarly-rigged but smaller opponent, the Joseph Conrad, failed to reach here at 2 a. m. (E. S. T.), end of the time allowance given the latter.

American Association Playoff

(Finals)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	1	0	1.000
Milwaukee	0	1	.000

Clubs, Not Styles, Make Differences in Golfing

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It must be the clubs.

Everywhere I wandered at Belmont yesterday afternoon caddies were toting smart looking bags. And in those bags were sets of clubs as polished as your radio and Sunday silver. There are over 200 golfers out there with sets and not one caddy shouldered a bag that would not have frowned at the mere thought of housing one of my poor clubs.

Like thoroughbred horses, those clubs are given minute care. The steel shafts and club heads reflect the sun rays like mirrors and the polished woods are encased in woolen stocking caps with paternal care after each usage. When I think of my wooden shafted irons all nicked and rusty, the woods scratched, and the faded canvas bag, I don't wonder that I play poorly.

After craning my neck and rising on tip toes, moving some 100 or 150 yards around the first tee encircled by 2000 spectators (all of them seemed to be tall people) I reached a vantage point. Overhead on the club veranda roof a mellow-toned public address system carried the smooth voice of Horton Smith. He introduced various of the star golfers and explained their style of shotmaking as each demonstrated in turn.

Size Does Not Count

While Horton went into detail describing the grips and arc swings, they all looked alike to this individual. And except for a rare hook or slice after the severely smote ball reached some 200 yards up the fairway, the styles did not seem to matter. They were all good and that went too, regardless of the differences in physical makeup of the hitters. There again I became more firmly convinced it must be my clubs, because I'm not large.

The demonstration was amazing, but these pro golfers lack the showmanship of—say our pro wrestlers. They failed to grunt, puff, work hard or even miss, excepting Harry Cooper who purposely topped one and drew a laugh. They passed up the opportunity to make the execution of their good shots look difficult. All I learned from them is that I need good looking clubs so I hope some one tells them all they need is the professional art of showmanship.

The exhibition was good. Everyone in the huge gallery of spectators enjoyed it, but one could really learn little. It was much too advanced for most of the hearers and the shots were too easily executed. What seemed to excite and please the crowd most of all was the chance to watch the top-notchers at close hand. Amateur photographers outnumbered press and they grabbed shots, not of shots, but of golf personalities.

Corcoran On Hand

Behind the entire scene, neatly attired in gray, worked a pleasant faced young fellow named Fred Corcoran. His part in local golf has been told and re-told. He left this section to become tournament manager for the Professional Golfer's Association. His departure was a loss to New England and locally he was honored with a huge testimonial dinner. This week he has returned and with him is one of the greatest collections of golfers obtainable.

He has brought about the most stupendous golf tournament these parts have ever known and he has brought it back to the very course where he, himself, secured his first start in golf—Belmont. Freddie began his golf activity as a caddy on this very course and he has fully repaid for the chance he once received. Belmont is signally honored, Freddie is a happy individual, and local golf fans already have shown their appreciation by thronging the grounds to see the great show.

No one person is busier than Corcoran. He is constantly in demand to settle problems. Only his complete knowledge of what to do and when to do it solves the flow of bewildering requests. There are more than 200 golfers and each golfer has a question or two to be answered and that is merely illustrative of part of Corcoran's task.

In such a tournament as this Belmont affair, with great players making great shots with monotonous regularity, the experts watch more for the mistakes, the costly miscues which really prove the turning point for failure or success. The Belmont course has proved interesting all through the practice and the field will have to be at its best to score well.

Seeded Players In Quarterfinals

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Pacific Southwest tennis championship retained its international flavor yesterday as seeded stars from America, England and Japan, moved into the quarterfinals of the featured men's singles. The biggest casualty of the day befell Henner Henkel of Germany. He tripped on his racquet and twisted his right ankle during a struggle with Gene Mako of California. Leading 6-5 in the first set, he was forced to default.

Baron Gottfried von Cramm downed Owen Anderson of the University of California at Los Angeles, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, and his rival American foe, topseeded Don Budge, won easily from Bill Doeg, Santa Monica, 6—3, 6—2.

Budge meets Jiro Yamagishi of Japan in the quarterfinals, the latter having beaten Ronald Lubin, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—2.

National Professional Football League

Cleveland 14, Philadelphia 0.

N. E. Sidelines

Dartmouth's football prospects looked brighter today as the Big Green warriors began putting on the final touches for their initial game of the season with Bates, Saturday. Still experimenting with his backfield, Coach Earl Blaik hit a combination yesterday that may be his starting unit. Fred Hollingsworth and Bob MacLeod, veterans of last year, were at the quarter and half back positions, Colby Howe, junior, handled the fullback duties, while Cowboy Hayden, a sophomore, was in the other halfback spot. This group rolled-up four touchdowns against the scrubs.

Capt. Russ Allen of Harvard had his first taste of scrimmage today as Coach Dick Harlow sent the squad through a long, hard session. Allen, because of a slight leg injury, was late in reporting. Harlow was pleased at the showing of two backfield men in yesterday's workout. They were Bill Clothier and George Roberts.

It's more supervised scrimmage for the Yale football squad today. Coach Ducky Pond announced yesterday that two more scrimmages will be held before the final workout on Friday. At this time a game between the varsity and the Jayvees will be held.

Brown's pre-season drill came to a close yesterday as the A eleven ground out a 20-to-7 triumph over a B team. Frank Foster, Saugus veteran, featured the work of the varsity by ripping off a 70-yard run from scrimmage for a touchdown. Bob Regler, John McLaughry scored the other varsity scores, while Larry Atwell went over for the lone B eleven touchdown.

Holy Cross, with 0-to-0 score which the St. Anslem team held them to last year vivid in their thoughts, prepared today for their opening game Saturday with the Manchester (N. H.) eleven. Coach Eddie Anderson announced his starting eleven after yesterday's practice session. Sarno and O'Melia will be at the end posts; Manoli and Fields, tackles; Carr and Collings, guards; Captain Maunner, center; Ouelette, Giardi, Osmanski and Gerasimas, backs.

With Fella Gintoff promoted to the varsity backfield, Boston College will field a veteran backfield against Northeastern Saturday. Gil Dobie made his shift yesterday after the Eagle's light practice. Combining with Gintoff will be Capt. Tony Di Natale, quarter, Al Horsfall, fullback, and Tom Guinea, right halfback. This group started against Holy Cross last November.

Although three places in the starting line-up still are vacant, Northeastern will be at full strength for its opener with Boston College on Saturday. The Huskies, as was the case last year, have been committed to a wide open attack to compensate for the power of the Eagles, and a repetition of last year's spectacular games seems in the offing. Coach Jimmy Dunn has planned a scrimmage for tonight.

Despite the fact that B. U.'s regulars scored six times in yesterday's scrimmage with the scrubs, Coach Pat Hanley was not pleased. He termed it as "the raggedest exhibition to date."

Tufts concentrated on forward passing yesterday and the work of Joseph Sweeney of Brockton pleased the coaches. Coach Lew Manly gave every one of his backfield candidates an opportunity in the throwing role. Ben Collier, veteran, and Jim Welson, made some creditable heaves.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	54	.612
Chicago	85	57	.599
St. Louis	77	66	.538
Pittsburgh	76	66	.535
Boston	71	71	.500
Brooklyn	61	82	.427
Cincinnati	56	85	.397
Philadelphia	56	86	.394

Results Sept. 21

Chicago 7, New York 5.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 2.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 1.

International League Playoff

(Finals)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	0	1	.000

Result Sept. 21

Newark 2, Baltimore 0.

Committee Named To Pick Successor To Walter Okeson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—That the Eastern Intercollegiate Association is going to have a successor to Walter R. Okeson who will have much broader duties than those held by the present commissioner seems quite certain following the meeting of the officials of that organization at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. James Lynah, director of athletics at Cornell University and president of the EIA, presided at the meeting and after adjournment, Asa S. Bushnell of Princeton, secretary of the association, gave out the following prepared statement:

With 27 of its 33 members represented, today's meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association approved a proposal that efforts be made to establish a central office for Eastern intercollegiate athletics, the same to be administered by a commissioner directing the activities of the various leagues, associations and groups participating in the program of the office.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Association led the way toward the creation of such a central office by appointing a committee instructed to investigate the possibilities of putting the suggested new federation or affiliation in operation on Jan. 1, 1938, with the commissioner of the central office succeeding Walter R. Okeson, the resigning commissioner of the EIA in his responsibility for the appointment of football officials.

While little light was thrown on the nature of the proposed "expansion" of the new commissioner's duties, it looks very much as if he might become to the EIA what John L. Griffin is to the Big Ten Conference. The special committee which has been named to pick the new commissioner and outline his new duties is composed of the following: James Lynah, Cornell; William J. Bingham, Harvard; Commander Andrew C. Pall, U. S. Naval Academy; George E. Little, Rutgers and Alex J. Serverance, Villanova.

York's Home Run Hitting Brought Tiger Promotion

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the more prominent players in the American League during the second half of the season has been Rudolph Preston York, better known as Rudy. Until early August York was just another Detroit Tiger, warming the bench most of the time and appearing only occasionally in pinch hitting roles. But today the Indian from Atco, Georgia, is Mickey Cochrane's first string catcher, and a fellow who looms large in the future of the Detroit club.

Although Yankee Joe Di Maggio is the leader by a fairly comfortable margin, York is actually the home run sensation of the current season. As this was written, the big Tiger receiver had 32 circuit drives to 44 for the leading Di Maggio, but had York played regularly at the beginning of the race he would be giving the Yankee ace a struggle for top honors in this, the final month of the campaign.

Donned Mask

York owes his chance to the fact that Manager Cochrane was struck by one of Bump Hadley's fast balls in New York. With the retirement of Mickey as a catcher, Ray Hayworth and George Tebbetts were asked to pick up the burden. However, they failed to pack enough punch to deserve regular work. Meanwhile, York was sitting on the bench, getting heavy from inactivity.

Cochrane had tried the Atco rookie at third base, but found him too awkward. He had tried him in the outfield and found him too slow. At one time Mike had visioned a pitching career for Rudy, but when Hayworth and Tebbetts failed York appeared behind the plate. He had had experience there before with the Tigers, back in 1934.

With the assurance of daily work, York began to find himself. Hitting home runs with amazing regularity, he stole the Detroit spotlight from big Hank Greenberg. During August Rudy smashed 18 homers, which is a feat even the great Ruth was unable to equal in a single month. In September, 1927, Babe collected 17, for his best monthly output.

York has been in professional baseball only four years. Scout Eddie Goosetree discovered the youngster at Atco and planted him with Baton Rouge in the little Dixie League in 1934. From there Rudy moved to Beaumont and later to Fort Worth in the Texas League. Near the close of the season, the Tigers called him in for a look. Next year York was with Beaumont, where his catching and hitting won the most valuable player award.

Star at Milwaukee

In 1936, Cochrane decided to convert the Georgian into a first baseman. He had some notion of shifting Greenberg to the outfield. York spent that season with Milwaukee, hitting .334, with 37 homers, 21 triples, 25 doubles, 151 runs batted in, and 119 scored. The American Association voted him "Most Valuable."

Last spring Cochrane tried out the York-at-first and Greenberg-in-outfield experiment at training camp, and discovered that neither fitted into his position. Greenberg, of course, returned to first. Later, when Marvin Owen was injured, York had a chance at third. But when Owen was ready again, his substitute returned to the dugout.

York hit his thirty-second homer yesterday at Fenway Park, in the second half of a doubleheader with the Red Sox. It helped the Tigers put over a victory, 4 to 1, and knock the locals back into the second division of the American League. A 10-run rally in the sixth inning, featured by Ben Chapman's homer with the bases loaded, enabled the Sox to take the opener, 12 to 7.

The Detroit series continues today and tomorrow with singles. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday the Yankees come to Fenway for three singles, unless the officials of both clubs agree to erase the opener and double up either Saturday or Sunday.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Keep your eye on the Columbia University football team this season, for from the outlook up at Baker Field Lou Little is going out to equal the record of the only unbeaten team ever turned out at Morningside Heights, the team which re-established the game after the hiatus which was in 1915, and under present conditions it looks as if he might make it against a stronger group of opponents than that team did.

The schedule in 1915 defeated St. Lawrence, Stevens, New York University and Wesleyan, while the schedule this season calls for both the service teams at West Point and Annapolis, Pennsylvania, Cornell, the latter at Ithaca; Brown, Dartmouth, Syracuse, Williams, and, to end the season, Stanford. If he can accomplish this feat, it will be the greatest feather in his cap in the eight years he has been coaching at Columbia.

Already, 10 days before the first game, against Williams, Little has his first team in such excellent shape, with plenty of reserves of experience in addition to an oncoming group of sophomores who fully measure up to his standards, that he is now devoting his attention to the second stringers, and here also he has a number of promising candidates, both veterans and newcomers.

With a squad of only 34, the chief problem is now to keep the players in condition, so that injuries, the chief handicap of recent years, will not interfere with the combinations which the coach has already tried out with brilliant effect. This was amply proved last week end, when the powerful Manhattan College team, though considerably outweighing the Morningsiders, came out at the little end of a two-touchdown score, in a practice game for both teams. Manhattan should be further advanced than the locals, as it started practice earlier. Its first game comes on Saturday, while Columbia starts a week later.

But it is the advanced development of the first team that is really the foundation for Little's hope. His fame rests largely on fancy variations of the customary plays, which require skilled, rather than powerful players, and his first team is now equipped with some of the fanciest combination plays ever invented by him. And they are working them well. Forwards, laterals and wing runs followed by laterals, were sprinkled all over the practice field last Monday, and were being executed with precision and effect, not only by the first-stringers, but by the red-shirted second-stringers when the ball was turned over to them, and Bonum and his cohorts sent to the defense. Of course, the first string did better, but the others will also be very much better than their predecessors a year ago were, if the progress they are now showing is maintained.

In the kicking line, Little is also better equipped than last year, with Schultze exceeding his limits of 1936 by more than 20 yards a kick, so that defensive receivers for Manhattan were compelled to retreat as a regular thing in the Saturday practice. There are several others available for kicking, including Luckman, so that end of the tactics is also of a better standard.

Altogether, Coach Little has one of his best teams, and can be counted on to furnish sensations comparable with his previous performances, if not better them.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	94	45	.676
Detroit	84	58	.592
Chicago	78	63	.553
Cleveland	75	66	.532
Boston	73	65	.529
Washington	67	74	.475
Philadelphia	48	91	.345
St. Louis	42	99	.298

Results Sept. 21

Cleveland 6, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4. (11 innings)
Boston 12, Detroit 7.
Detroit 4, Boston 1.
Only games scheduled.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Squash Pie

There is one particularly good reason why those golden brown squash pies in Waldorf cafeterias taste so good . . . they are so fresh! Every few hours, each day of the week, they come from our great ovens. By rapid dispatch they are delivered to our cafeterias . . . still warm, delicious indeed!

To be good . . . squash pie must be fresh!

The GATEWAY RESTAURANT
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Side Entrance from Falmouth St.
Our Excellent Food served at Comfortable Counters, or Tables.
Breakfast Specials 10c to 40c
Luncheon and Dinner Specials 25c to $1.00
Full Service Until 8 P. M.

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT
17 WINTER PLACE, BOSTON
A Fine Colonial Premises

LUDLOW, MASS.
THE HOMESTEAD
Overnight Guests
Luncheon 75c and $1.00 Tea 40c
Dinner $1.00 - $1.50
Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Rd., Route 9 Tel. 480

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Walton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

For Excellent Food
Minerva Cafe — Minerva Cafeteria
214 Huntington Ave.
Opp. The Mother Church
Cafe Luncheons 50c Dinners from 75c
Cafeteria serves economical specials

Luncheons Dinners
85 FALMOUTH STREET
Near Publishing House
KUM-UP-TU

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily Also a la Carte

Brittany Coffee Shop
The gardens are a delightful setting for luncheon, tea, and dinner.
229 Newbury Street, near Exeter Street

PEABODY, MASS.
The Town Line House
by MADELENE GIBBONS
Serving Food from 11:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
NEWBURYPORT TURNPIKE at SUNTAUG LAKE
Route 1 Tel. Breakers 10017

WOBURN, MASS.
Shaker Glen House
Old historical house — Built in 1804
Chicken or Steak Dinner $1.25
200 yards from junction Route 3 and Route 128, Woburn, Mass., on Route 128
For reservations call Wob. 0360

NEW YORK, N. Y.
147 W. 45 St. Rosoff's 155 W. 44 St.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

LITTLE OLD MANSION
61 EAST 52ND ST. ELDORADO 5-7868
Unusual Food Served in One of New York's Delightful Old Houses
Luncheons from 50c
Dinners from 1.00
Catering No Liquor Served

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
French Pastry Shop Restaurant
370 MAIN STREET
Famous for Food since 1914
S. A. FRANGK & CO.

DANBURY, CONN.
WHITE TURKEY INN
OPEN ALL YEAR
3 miles north of Danbury, Conn., on Route 7
A typical New England Inn of the 1760 period, where old fashioned hospitality still prevails.
INTERESTING BROCHURE MAILED ON REQUEST.

TEANECK, N. J.
THE Cedar Lane Tea House
Established seven years.
Simple, delicious food, carefully prepared, attractively served in harmonious surroundings.
No Liquor Closed Mondays
714 Cedar Lane Teaneck, N. J.

HARRISBURG, PA.
PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION
The Union News Co.
GATEWAY RESTAURANT and Lunch Room

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
BLUE LANTERN INN
MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mgr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.

Amusements

BOSTON
SHUBERT TONIGHT AT 8:30
4 WEEKS ONLY—Secure Seats Now
HELEN HAYES
in GILBERT MILLER'S Production
Victoria Regina
By Laurence Housman

PLYMOUTH — TONIGHT 8:30
SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
EVES. 55c to $2.75 Pop Mat THURS.
SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 55c to $1.65

EXETER ST. THEATRE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
Fox Movietone News
"Convention in Technicolor"
"March of Time"
CLARK GABLE and MYRNA LOY
"Parnell"

NEWTON, MASS.
PARAMOUNT THEATER
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Edward Arnold, Cary Grant, Jack Oakie
Frances Farmer in
TOAST of NEW YORK
Stuart Erwin and Jean Muir in
Dance, Charlie, Dance

NEW YORK, N. Y.
MAURICE EVANS
IN SHAKESPEARE'S
KING RICHARD II
New York, St. James Theatre, Sept. 13-Oct. 16
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE, Week of Oct. 18
COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

Business and Industry

Officials Say Farmers Have Pre-Depression Purchasing Power

Commerce and Finance

Eggs From China Still Big Problem Of Poultry Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—Defeat of the excise tax bill on imported eggs at the last session of Congress is accepted here in the center of the "egg belt" as one more failure of the poultry producers in their 17-year efforts for tariff protection against importation of foreign eggs, particularly from China, which they claim is a menace industrially and from the standpoint of pure food production.

Since 1920 a concerted effort has been made on the part of Central California Poultry Producers Association to prove its contentions that a constantly increasing importation of Chinese eggs has reached the point where it equals or exceeds the entire egg production of its members.

Imports Rise Steadily

Since 1935 a steady increase in egg imports has been recorded, with the first five months of 1937 showing 80 per cent excess over the same period a year ago and threatening to exceed the domestic output by one and one-third times, being equivalent to 800,000 cases (30 dozen per case) for the year.

With 5400 members in the association which embraces Sonoma county, it is estimated that the industry in central California alone affects directly 50,000 persons, including families of producers and families of those engaged in and dependent upon the handling and shipping of poultry products and poultry food.

Therefore, present importations of eggs in dried and frozen form are claimed to displace the livelihood of approximately 65,000 people in central California who might be gainfully employed under an adequate protective excise tax.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace argues against the excise tax on the basis that he does not consider the egg imports important and that they have little effect on domestic prices. "Over 90 per cent of our egg imports come from China," the agricultural secretary declares, "and an increase in the already high duties would probably exclude them from the United States and this in turn might have an adverse effect on our exports to that country."

Chinese Prices Low

Reports on record of the Tariff Commission made in 1929 stated that it would require an import tariff of 42.3 cents per pound on dried whole eggs, 33.2 cents per pound on dried egg yolk, and 59.5 cents per pound on dried albumen to equalize the cost of production in the United States. The present tariff rate on imports is shown at 27 cents per pound for dried egg products, 10 cents per dozen on shell eggs, and 11 cents a pound on frozen eggs.

A study of the standards of living and cost of egg production in China reveals that it is profitable for China to sell eggs in the United States at a price averaging from $1 to $2 per case of 30 dozen, while domestic eggs must bring a minimum of at least $4.50 per case to show a fair profit to the producer and maintain the quality of eggs produced in the United States, where fowls are groomed and cared for in the highest approved methods and where culture insures a certain weight of shell and color of yolk demanded to meet the epicurean taste, it is claimed.

The imported products which come in as dried and frozen eggs are said to be hidden in confections, baked goods, ice-cream and prepared flours, and the manufacturers who use them are low bidders for fresh domestic eggs at a higher price.

John Wenchel Named To Revenue Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau announces President Roosevelt has named John Phillip Wenchel assistant treasury general counsel, as chief counsel for the Internal Revenue Board.

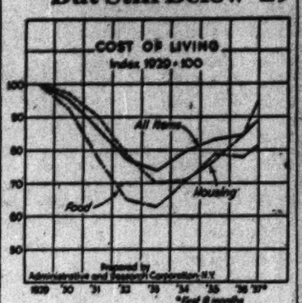
Mr. Wenchel, a civil service employee with the Government for 23 years, will succeed Morrison Shafroth, who resigned recently.

Mr. Shafroth said he quit because he was given the choice of aiding in the administrations investigation of alleged tax avoidance and evasion or resigning.

Sound Insurance Is Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8540

Living Costs Mount But Still Below '29



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The recent rate of increase in living costs cannot be attributed solely to a "normal" rising price trend in a period of recovery, the Administrative and Research Corporation's Weekly Letter reports. As a matter of fact, the rise has not been normal, and some of the influences causing the rise have little to do with recovery. These include the '34 drought, the NRA, AAA crop controls, higher taxation, devaluation of the dollar and increased labor costs.

However, while food and housing, the most important components to low income groups, have risen precipitously in the last four years, present prices are still well below the 1929 level. All items of living costs at the end of 1936 were 84.8 per cent of the 1929 level, and are now slightly over 86 per cent.

Crude Oil Output Has Slight Gain In Daily Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States' daily average gross crude oil production last week was 3,671,200 barrels, compared with 3,642,000 in the previous week, an increase of 28,800 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Gains of 10,600 and 8600 barrels, respectively, in the daily average outputs of Texas and California were the important changes. Production was 161,900 barrels daily more than the calculation of 3,509,300 made by the Bureau of Mines for September.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week was 66,057,000 barrels, compared with 66,456,000 a week before, a drop of 399,000 barrels. On Sept. 18, 1936, motor fuel stocks were 58,478,000 barrels.

Gasoline and fuel oil stocks at the close of last week amounted to 116,178,000 barrels, against 114,666,000 a week earlier and 112,710,000 on Sept. 18, 1936.

New Freight Cars At Top Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class 1 railroads in the United States put 49,327 new freight cars to work in the first eight months this year, the largest number for any corresponding period since 1930, the Association of American Railroads announces. In the same period last year 20,588 new freight cars were put into service, and 2819 in the same period two years ago. New freight cars put in service in the first eight months of 1930 totaled 64,418.

The same classification of railroads in the eight months of 1937 also installed 226 new steam locomotives and 38 new electric and Diesel locomotives, the number of new steam locomotives put in service being greater than for any corresponding period since 1930. In the same period in 1936, 42 new steam locomotives and 20 new electric and Diesel locomotives were installed, and 27 steam locomotives and 101 electric locomotives, in the same period in 1935.

Sears, Roebuck's Sales Up 15 P. C. in Eight Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sales increase of $2,889,732, or 7.8 per cent over the same period last year, is reported by Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the period of Aug. 14 to Sept. 10. Last year's sales were $37,047,510; for the current period they were $39,937,242.

For the first eight months of this year, sales were $331,585,878, compared with $288,344,391 in the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of $43,241,487 or 15 per cent. R. E. Wood, president of the company, declares that sales volume is fairly evenly distributed over the country, but that retail demand has been a little slower in the South because of declining cotton prices.

New Chemical Units

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas—The Southern Alkali Corporation, subsidiary of Pittsburgh Glass Company, will construct salt chlorine units at its $10,000,000 chemical plant here. The salt will be obtained from brine which the company now brings to its plant through a 60-mile pipe line from a group of salt water wells.

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street
RALPH LOWELL, Resident Partner

1937 Farm Buying Power Held Equal To Pre-1929 Level

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Purchasing power of the farmers this year has climbed to the levels held just before the depression, federal economists reported today.

They rated the 1937 farm buying power at 103 per cent, compared with an average of 100 for the 1924-29 period. The 104 per cent for 1929 was the highest farm purchasing power in 14 years.

This year's rating, the economists said, is made on the theory that the important factor of income is not how many dollars are taken in, but what those dollars will buy.

Cash farm income for 1937 is estimated at $9,000,000,000 from marketing of cotton, wheat, corn, livestock and other crops plus government payments of about $450,000,000.

This is considerably below the $10,479,000,000 income in 1929 and an average of more than $10,000,000,000 for the 1924-29 era.

Offsetting this, the economists said, is a lower level of prices of things which the farmer buys. They estimated this at 14 per cent below pre-depression levels.

Attainment of the pre-depression purchasing level is not a particularly favorable sign, said C. M. Purves of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He noted the 1920's were not relatively prosperous for farmers.

The economists said the pre-depression period was marked by declining land values, a burdensome mortgage debt, high taxes and lower prices of farm products relative to other commodities.

This year's income, he added, must be spread out over a larger number of people because more persons are now living on farms than in the 1920's.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the wide break in prices of farm products over the recent past, the outlook for farm income still points to an appreciable increase in the cash return from the new crops. According to estimates by the Standard Statistics Company, the total value of the crops and livestock produced this year will be approximately six per cent more than that in 1936.

The sharp decline in quotations for many of the leading farm commodities has been an unsettling factor for some time in the outlook for agricultural income and has led many to believe that farmers might be faced with a smaller return. Breaks in prices for farm products, however, are the natural consequences of the sharp rise in agricultural production this year and the relief from the scarcities created by the severe droughts of 1934 and 1936. The declines have been accentuated by the fact that, in most instances, the increases in harvests will be even greater than those indicated in the early summer.

The markets have still to contend with a heavy crop movement, and the offering of the late crops during the immediate future may lead to further pressure on prices for agricultural commodities. Any such development will be almost certain to create additional unsettlement regarding the outlook for farm income.

Short Selling Seen As Minor Factor

NEW YORK (AP)—A report by the New York Stock Exchange, showing an Aug. 31 short interest of 966,395 shares, a decrease of 41,341 shares from the July total, accentuated discussion in brokerage circles concerning the influence of short selling in the recent market slump.

Although the exchange's figures reflected the short position before the violent break which started just after Labor Day, leading brokerage circles continued to express the opinion that bear operations were a minor factor.

Comment was based on Washington reports that the Securities & Exchange Commission contemplated an investigation of bear activities in the belief they might have accelerated the decline.

Spokesmen for the brokers said a scrutiny of transactions put through by a representative number of stock exchange firms after each of the severe declines of the last two weeks indicated that no abnormal volume of selling for short account had occurred.

Cudahy Dividend Passed; First Break in 13 Years

CHICAGO (AP)—Indications that the Cudahy Packing Company's profits so far this year have been disappointing largely because of the shortage of livestock caused directors to omit dividends on both the common and preferred stocks, E. A. Cudahy Jr., president disclosed. The company had maintained an unbroken devidend record since January, 1924.

Sales for the year to date were considerably in excess of a year ago, he said.

Substantial increases in wages, additional forms of taxes and increased costs of certain supplies contributed to higher operating costs.

N. E. Textile Concerns Feeling Lack of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass. — Textile plants in this area are curtailing heavily because of lack of business. New Bedford (Mass.) production is estimated at slightly less than 50 per cent of normal, with this city operating close to 65 per cent.

The specialty field, applicable to New Bedford, is unusually quiet for this season of the year. This center is devoted to staple numbers, which accounts for the higher percentage of operations.

Curtailment procedure varies. Some mills close alternate weeks, with the general practice of protecting second shifts.

Serious Slump Seen Inherent In Rapid Raw Goods Price Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—That the rapid rise in the prices of raw materials, while contributing to the prosperity of the main producing countries, "holds out the possibility of a serious reaction at a later stage," is a warning contained in the International Labor Office Year-Book for 1936-37, just published here.

"Judged by the general standards of economic activity," says the Year-Book, "1936 was a year of great improvement. Throughout the world production was on a higher level, both quantitatively and from the point of view of profitability. Countries which as late as 1935 were still in the trough of the depression finally succeeded in emerging, at least to some extent, into a phase of increasing activity.

Production Not Prosperity

"General indices of production are, however, scarcely an adequate criterion of prosperity. In the first place, the phenomenon of chronic mass unemployment has not completely disappeared. Not only is the volume of total unemployment some 25-50 per cent above the 1929 level, but in certain countries there are clearly defined groups which have remained untouched by the general improvement.

"The fact that the general quantum of international trade remained some 15 per cent below the 1929 level furnishes a partial explanation of this failure. Certain of the recovery features, moreover, are double-edged. The rapid rise in the prices of raw materials, whilst contributing to the prosperity of the main producing countries, is already threatening manufacturing countries with an unwelcome rise in industrial costs and holds out the possibility of a dangerous reaction at a later stage.

"Furthermore, the favourable picture of recovery as a whole is modified to no small extent by the fact that national economies have, in a varying degree, come to be dependent on policies of hurried rearmament."

Discussing the rise in prices, the Year-Book points out that while the prices of foodstuffs are still mainly below the 1929 level, those of industrial raw materials have to some extent recovered their former position.

"The prices of non-ferrous metals and of rubber," it says, "have, indeed, risen even more sharply during the first quarter of 1937. In general, the tendency to reduce the gap between industrial and agrarian prices, already noted in 1935, continued during 1936."

Comparing the position of some of the principal countries in international trade, the Year-Book notes an improvement in the United States, Canada, and Japan over 1935. But in Japan, it says, the rate of increase in the value of exports fell off during the greater part of the year, "due to some extent, perhaps, to the trade war with Australia which terminated only at the very end of the year.

Various Trade Effects

"Both in Germany and in France," it says, "the value of international trade in national currency remains exceedingly low; the improvement in the French position at the end of the year—and similarly in that of the Netherlands and Switzerland—is, of course, mainly the statistical reflection of the devaluation, although the volume of these countries' external trade at this period also showed a slight increase over the same period of 1935."

The Anglo-French-American monetary agreement of September 1936 is hailed by the Year-Book as perhaps the most significant happening in the economic world since Great Britain left the gold standard in 1931.

However, it holds that the possibility of a world system of managed exchanges, working with the smoothness of the gold standard, but avoiding that standard's drastic effects upon international credit and prices, is probably still "remote."

TVA Competition Brings Suit From Private Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Alabama Power Company charges the Rural Electrification Administration with illegal competition with private industry, in an application filed in Federal District Court for an injunction against loans to the Cherokee County Electrical Membership Corporation of Alabama.

The power company told the court the co-operative organization, constructing lines in Cherokee and Dekalb counties, plans to use TVA power despite the fact its loan application sought funds for a generating plant as well as distribution lines.

Forty per cent of its mileage in the area concerned would be paralleled by the new lines, the power firm contended, jeopardizing a $91,000 investment.

Directing its suit against John M. Carmody, Administrator, and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, as well as the REA, the company contended the REA Act provided for financing of construction only where private enterprises would not be affected.

Maryland 'Blue Sky' Law Operates Oct. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland citizens will be more fully protected from so-called wildcat securities on Oct. 1 when the state's new "blue sky" law goes into effect.

Herbert R. O'Conor, State Attorney General, issued a statement that under the terms of the new act, passed by the 1937 General Assembly, all brokers and dealers in stocks and bonds would be required to register with his office. Preparations have been made to receive such registrations, he said, after a series of conferences with officials of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Maryland and the federal acts will be complementary, the Attorney General said, since the SEC requires the registering of all new securities, and the state act requires the registering of persons who deal in securities. Brokers who are members of national exchanges will not be required to register.

Mining Methods Changed On Mesabi Iron Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn.—Something of a revolution is taking place in methods of mining on the great Mesabi iron range of Minnesota. One of the classic remarks attributed to James J. Hill many years ago was that iron ore production on the Mesabi was not a question of mining but of switching charges. Now these charges are being eliminated.

The switch engine, the railway dump car, and the spiral track running at steep grade out of mines are out, and are being replaced by the caterpillar tractor, the bulldozer, the gasoline or diesel truck, and the continuous belt. This year there has been a rush to the new type of equipment, so that manufacturers are behind in their orders.

The method of mining not only has changed, but the unit of machine is evolving to larger and larger all the time. Today there are trucks in mines on the Mesabi that can handle as much ore as an ordinary freight car, there are belts up to a mile long. Ore is being loaded on belts and shot out of the mine direct into shipping bins more speedily and at a lesser cost than it could be hoisted through shafts.

Depleted Backlogs Force Steel Mills To Curtail Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Downward adjustments in ingot production and rolling schedules are being made by the steel mills as a result of greatly depleted backlogs, and a further decline in the production rate is indicated unless business improves more rapidly than it has in the past two weeks, the Iron Age reports.

Steel ingot output for this week is estimated at 70 per cent of capacity compared with about 80 per cent last week. The sharpest declines occurred in the Pittsburgh and Wheeling districts, from 82 per cent to 72 per cent in the former and in the latter from 97 per cent to 85 per cent, the magazine stated.

Pronounced weakness in steel scrap, particularly at Pittsburgh, where a decline of $2 a ton was reported, tends to confirm the less favorable view of autumn prospects for the steel industry. With a drop of 75 cents a ton at Chicago and 50 cents at Philadelphia, the Iron Age scrap composite price declined to $18.25, or only $1.17 above the year's low in June.

While there has been a moderate improvement in the volume of new business, it has emanated mostly from the automobile industry, which thus far has bought only a small part of the steel it will require for its contemplated production during the fourth quarter.

Building construction activity, so far as heavy steel products are involved, seems to have flattened out. Railroad buying of steel is at low ebb, which gives more than ordinary importance to an order for 10,000 tons of plates placed by the New York Central for car repairs at its various shops.

With car builders reaching the end of their old orders, there is no new equipment buying of importance in sight, though it is confidently expected that a satisfying settlement of the wage and freight rate questions now confronting the carriers will bring the railroads back into the equipment and steel markets.

Expansion by Walgreen Involves Over $3,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An expansion on a national basis for the Walgreen Company is announced here by Charles R. Walgreen, president, who tells of a program involving more than $3,000,000 for three new stores in the South and Southwest in addition to a new one in Indiana.

The concern has just leased for a long term of years some property in Lafayette, Ind., where one of the largest stores will be opened after air-conditioning and other alterations.

A $1,000,000 store will be opened in Miami, Fla., Oct. 1, Mr. Walgreen says. Negotiations for a second store in New Orleans involving $2,000,000 in rent over a period of 50 years have been concluded, he said, and a new store has been opened in San Francisco, the first Walgreen unit in that city and one of the largest in the system.

Douglas Selected As New SEC Head; Succeeds Landis

WASHINGTON (AP) — William O. Douglas, new chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, pledges immediate and vigorous action by the Commission in the role of "the investor's advocate" when he took office.

In discussing recent breaks in the stock market, he asserted that the commission is "not interested in price levels as such."

"Prices always will go up and down in response to natural economic forces. We do not want to interfere with that. And we do not want other people to interfere with it, either."

He promised the commission would prosecute speedily all cases of manipulation.

Taking cognizance that some Wall Street circles regard him as a radical, the 38-year-old former law professor said he was a "true conservative." He said his "whole philosophy about finance is the application of simple honesty to all transactions."

He also outlined these prospects for actions on problems of securities regulations:

Registration of new securities—He said experts are studying methods of reducing the size and increasing the intelligibility of prospectuses.

Accounting—"I think the commission must be the pace setter in accounting and crystallizes the practices of the most conservative and respectable elements in the accounting field."

Margin speculation—"I never talk about margins with anyone but the Federal Reserve Board, which has charge of margin regulation."

Segregation of brokers and dealers—He said the commission would consider immediately prohibiting margin trading for their own accounts by commission brokerage houses and would continue study to determine complete segregation of brokers and dealers.

Over-the-counter regulation—"We will move more swiftly in this field."

Rules on pegging, fixing and stabilizing—He said rules would be issued on price maintenance of new securities during their period of initial distribution but the rules would not permit any manipulative pool operations.

Mr. Douglas also expressed confidence that Congress, at the next session, would pass the Lea-Barkley and Chandler bills to regulate activities of protective committees and to broaden laws on reorganization of corporations. He said the commission would send recommendations for regulation of investment trusts to Congress by Jan. 1.

The new chairman remained in Washington only a few hours, immediately returning to Pleasant Bay on Cape Cod to remain until Oct. 1, with his family.

Mr. Douglas was selected for the chairmanship suddenly by his associates while he was away on a vacation. They did not even know where to send him the word.

Although he generally had been expected to get the post eventually, no action had been considered likely until President Roosevelt named a new commission member to succeed Chairman James M. Landis, who resigned last week to become dean of the Harvard Law School.

The election gives the commission leadership to a man with a career strikingly like that of his predecessor. Both were born of poor missionary parents. Both worked their way through college. Both came to the commission from law school professorships and were looked at askance by professional market operators. And both reached power in the middle thirties, Landis having become chairman at 36.

Mr. Douglas came to Washington from Yale University in 1934 to direct the commission's investigation of protective committees and reorganizations and became a member of the commission in January, 1936. His term runs until June, 1939.

He was born Oct. 16, 1898, at Maine, Minn., and grew up in Yakima, Wash. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Whitman College in Walla Walla, Wash., taught in the Yakima High School for two years and then "rode the rods" to New York in 1922 to study law at Columbia University.

After a couple of years working for the law firm of Cravath, Dugersdorff, Swain & Wood in New York City, Mr. Douglas became a lecturer at the Columbia Law School and in 1928 moved to the Yale Law School. There he specialized in bankruptcy law and eventually was appointed Sterling Professor of Law, a post from which he has been on leave of absecen since 1934.

Crude Rubber Use Drops Off 5 Per Cent in August

NEW YORK (AP)—August domestic crude rubber consumption by manufacturers totaled 41,456 long tons, a drop of 5 per cent under July and a decline of 11.4 per cent under August, 1936, the Rubber Manufacturers Association estimated.

August gross crude rubber imports were 48,785 tons, a jump of 24.7 per cent over July and a gain of 14.6 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago. Total domestic crude rubber stocks on hand August 31 amounted to 171,052 long tons, against 164,445 a month earlier and 230,167 a year ago.

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
RAYMOND D. WILLARD, C. P. A.
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT, C. P. A.
EITA M. URQUHART, C. P. A.

SEC Chairman

Wide World

William O. Douglas

Who Succeeds James M. Landis, Resigned, in Leadership of the Securities and Exchange Commission in Its Work of Supervision and Regulation of Security Markets Throughout the United States

N. Y. Banks Pay 66 P. C. More Taxes; Stability Is Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—An increase of 66 per cent in bank tax receipts in New York state for the last year is called by Mark Graves, State Tax Commissioner, "convincing proof" of improved banking conditions.

Bank tax receipts payable Sept. 1, Mr. Graves said, amounted to $5,139,000 for the year, compared with receipts of $3,088,201 for the previous year.

Further indication of improvement, according to the commissioner, was disclosed with tax payments by 316 national banks which are not compelled to pay a minimum tax except when a profit is shown for the year. Taxes were paid by 255 banks last year, he said.

"This healthy condition would not be possible," Mr. Graves asserted, "unless general business conditions had likewise improved throughout the year. It is also evident from the returns that the average citizen as well as business has faith in the stability of our banking institutions."

The receipts shows that 266 State banks and trust companies returned $3,725,426 for a net gain of $1,629,929 over the preceding year and 316 national banks paid $1,325,075, an increase of $951,241.

An increase of more than 110 per cent, Mr. Graves said, was found in the tax paid by 24 foreign banking corporations which returned $88,448. The tax on foreign and State banks and trust companies is computed at 4½ per cent of net income, Mr. Graves explained.

U. S. Sugar Net Up With Record Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net earnings of the United States Sugar Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, amounted to $871,082 after all charges and federal income taxes. This is equivalent to 55 cents per share on 1,511,352 outstanding shares of common stock. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, net income totaled $804,910, or 52 cents per share on 1,493,894 shares.

Total working assets amounted to $1,943,375, as of June 30, 1937, compared with total current liabilities of $411,967, the corporation's balance sheet showed. Included in working assets is a valuation of $691,362 for growing crops.

The 1937 crop was the largest ever produced by the corporation, the annual report reveals, and it was produced at the lowest unit cost, $44.28 per ton, despite increased labor and material costs. Net operating profits resulting from the harvesting of 48,736 tons of 96 degree raw sugar amounted to $1,018,848, equal to $20.90 per ton of sugar.

Continued research has resulted in an almost complete change in types of cane planted, some of the new varieties showing a yield as high as seven tons of raw sugar per acre-year, the report added. Ninety per cent of present plantings consist of Java and Florida canes.

Europe Now Chief Steel Scrap Buyer, Replacing Japan

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Japan is entirely out of the scrap steel export market and the British-European cartel is currently the dominant consumer, it was learned in reliable quarters.

I. F. L. Elliott, director of the British Iron and Steel Federation, and the director of purchases for the cartel, who sails for England today on the Queen Mary, has placed orders with American scrap dealers for around 750,000 tons within the last six weeks.

British Cartel Buying

Of this amount, orders aggregating approximately 250,000 tons were placed within the last few days, informed sources said, and the rest was contracted six weeks ago, before Mr. Elliott came to New York. These orders were placed with six firms.

While the domestic price of scrap iron and steel has fallen in the last few weeks from $22.50 at Pittsburgh to $19.50, the British-European Cartel price has increased. The cartel paid $2.50 a ton more for the 250,000-ton order than it did for the orders of six weeks ago.

With the British Cartel making heavy purchases, it was believed likely among scrap dealers that the total export tonnage this year would be close to 4,000,000 tons. Scrap dealers, however, were quick to point out that the export business was small in comparison with the total American tonnage, running about 5 to 6 per cent.

In the first seven months of this year, as shown by the Department of Commerce, there were 2,100,000 tons of scrap steel exported—more than all of the exports last year, 1,900,000 tons. Of the seven months' totals, around 1,500,000 tons went to Japan and most of the rest to the British-European Cartel.

Japan Out of Market

Japan has not made any scrap purchases in this country in two months. To a very large extent, shipments on the unfilled Japanese orders have stopped. Dealers said this was due primarily to exchange restrictions placed on imports by the Nippon government, the dealers saying they want their payment in hand before the cargo leaves American ports.

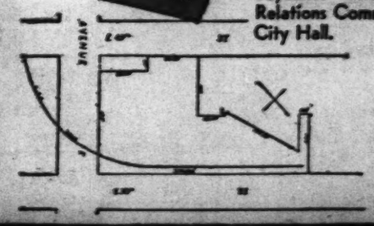
Furthermore, exporters of scrap express the belief Japan will not be in the market again this year.

The cartel orders will be filled from yards east of the Rocky Mountains, with shipments from Atlantic and Gulf ports. As a consequence to the falling off of the Japanese business, Pacific Coast dealers have reported their yards were overfilled and they, too, have been seeking a share of the European business.

The countries in the cartel, in addition to Britain, are Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Denmark, Austria, Germany and Sweden. The bulk of the cartel's orders in the last six weeks will go to Britain, Italy and Poland, apportioned in the order named, and the residue to the other countries.

ACCOUNTANT With 14 Years' Experience Seeks New Connection . . . . .
Now in charge of the accounting departments two large mortgage guarantee and title companies. Thoroughly experienced in the banking, real estate and building and loan field.
Has made all reports required by the Banking and Insurance Dept. of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as well as all Federal and State tax reports.
Specialized in higher accounting, investment accounting, and cost accounting at the University of Pittsburgh, and can adapt this experience to any business needing a thorough accountant. Unmarried girl. Best references, including present employer.
REPLY TO BOX M-3
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
615 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

112 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Factory Construction Financed for Al Firms
Planning to re-locate or expand your operations? We can arrange financing for construction of factory buildings to your specification on any industrial site in Bayonne. Write to Industrial Relations Committee, Room 113, City Hall.


Site illustrated here has railroad siding, is easily accessible to highways and docks.
CITY OF Bayonne NEW JERSEY

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day 1,010,000
1937 sal. to date 203,815,000
1936 sal. to date 345,267,000

Stocks Generally Show Gains, But Trading Sluggish

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The stock market retrieved some more of its lost ground today, many leaders posting gains of fractions to 2 points.

The comeback was cluttered with profit selling, however, and near the final hour extreme upturns were halved in many instances.

Dealings were exceptionally slow throughout, with transfers at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

Bonds and commodities generally displayed unevenness.

Steels in the Lead

Outstanding shares on the forward jog included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Rolling Mill, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Phillips Petroleum, Texas Corp., Deere, American Telephone, North American, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, National Lead, Phelps Dodge, Howe Sound, Loew's, Allis Chalmers, Borg Warner, Coca-Cola and Union Carbide.

Inclined to backslide for a while were J. I. Case, Caterpillar Tractor, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Nickel Plate and Union Pacific.

Pere Marquette prior preferred stock, on its first sale since last week, jumped 7 points following action of directors in wiping out $10 a share of accumulations on the issue and paying the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25.

Bond Prices Narrow

Narrow action in the bond market today centered in a few selected railroad and industrial obligations which turned down a trifle. Isolated utility liens managed to creep up a bit. Federal loans, the strong point of recent markets, held barely steady and foreign issues were largely neglected.

Sagging fractions in the carrier group were Missouri Pacific 5s, St. Paul 5s, B. & O. 4½s and Chicago & North Western 4¾s. Losing a bit in the industrial section were National 3¾s and Youngstown 3½s. Lifting modest fractions were International Hydro Electric 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and American Telephone 3¼s.

Central of Georgia 4s, Chattanooga division, were carried down 4 points on 3 sales and Lehigh Valley New York 4s slipped around 4½ on a couple of sales.

In the foreign dollar loans, Italian governments were the most active. The 7s of 1951 lost a minor fraction. Some South American issues tended a little higher. Japanese obligations dropped fractions to a point.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Curb stocks drifted fractionally higher in an idling market today. A few specialties sagged as much as a point but, for the most part, price shifts were held to minor fractions and many shares were inactive.

A little higher were Pan American Airways, Pennroad, Sunray Oil, United Gas, American Gas & Electric, Arkansas Natural Gas "A," Cord Corp. and Electric Bond & Share.

Heaviest losers—about a point—were Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Aluminum Co., while Northern States Power "A," American Cyanamid "B," American Light & Traction and United Light & Power "A" slipped fractions.

Such leading issues as Creole Petroleum, St. Regis Paper, International Petroleum, United Wall Paper and Cities Service were unchanged.

London Market Has Profit-Taking

LONDON—News that Italy is willing to co-operate in the Nyon pact arrangement led to a generally improved tendency at opening of the stock market, but around mid-day quotations reacted on considerable profit-taking following news of the bombing of Nanking.

International issues, after a firm opening developed a weaker tendency. British funds continued firm, the war loan 3½s being quoted at £100⅝ and United Kingdom funding 4s at £111. Foreign bonds were quiet.

Domestic rails were very firm, quotations being generally ⅛ to ¼ higher in anticipation of good traffic figures for the past week. Oil securities opened firm, but later eased. Rubber issues were dull, with the commodity price quoted at 8 15-16d after registering 9d. Industrial issues were quietly steady with iron and steel shares attracting buyers, while tobacco issues improved.

Among the mining stocks, Kaffirs were easier. Copper issues were irregular.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—There was a continued good demand for securities, and prices in today's stock market moved higher. The industrial group was exceptionally firm with tobacco, motor, rayon and chemical shares in good demand.

Paris—The Bourse closed firmly with Suez Canal up 330 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed steady, ½d net lower. Bombay traders purchased a fairly large amount of cotton but the market reacted under local selling and prices were unchanged to 2 points lower at the close.

Abitibi Plan Gets Support

NEW YORK (AP)—The bondholders' representative committee for Abitibi Power & Paper Co., of which Joseph P. Ripley is chairman, has been advised that a group of Winnipeg bondholders has swung its full support to the Ripley plan, to be voted on by bondholders at a meeting in Toronto on Oct. 15, next.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales In 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	41	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	42½	42½	42½	— ½
85	53¼	Acme Steel (4)	3	68	67	68	Sep 21
22⅝	14½	Adams Exp (.30g)	9	14⅝	14½	14½	
28⅝	22	Adams-Millis (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	Sep 18
36	26½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
4⅝	1⅞	Advance Rumely	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 17
80¼	61½	Air Reduction (1a)	9	64⅝	63½	63½	— ⅝
8¼	1⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 21
18⅝	9⅛	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
5⅝	1⅝	Allegheny	46	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
58½	23	Allegheny pf xw	3	23½	23½	23½	Sep 10
59¾	18	Allegheny pf 630 ww	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
59	21	Allegheny pf $40 ww	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—2⅝
52¼	19	Allegheny pr pf	4	21	20¾	20¾	+1½
49¾	25	Allied Stl (1.20g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
27⅞	13	Allen Indust (1)	2	14½	14	14	— ½
258½	183	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	11	193½	191	192	+4
17½	14¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Sep 21
33½	17⅞	Allied Mills (2g)	4	18¼	18	18	
21⅛	13½	Allied Stores (.20a)	23	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
85	69⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	70	69½	69½	Sep 18
83½	53½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	24	57	55½	57	+2¾
39¾	17½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	17½	17½	17½	Sep 20
8½	3½	Amal Leather	2	4¼	4	4	
52¼	35¼	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	38	36	36	Sep 20
114⅝	71¾	Amerada (2)	8	72	71¼	71½	— ½
101⅓	78	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	3	78	78	78	
41⅝	20	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	9	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
80¾	46	Am Brake Sh (2g)	3	49⅜	49½	49¾	+ ⅜
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	10	97⅛	96	97¼	+ ⅜
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	156½	156½	156½	Sep 20
71	29	Am Car & Fdr (¼g)	3	33½	31½	33½	+3½
104½	69	Am Car & Fdry pf (4g)	1	89	89	89	—1
23¾	9¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	14	27	25½	25¾	
150	118	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	2	150	150	150	Aug 28
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	7	99	98½	98½	—0½
23⅜	10	Am Colortype	4	13	11½	12	Sep 21
30⅝	17⅜	Am Comml Alcohol	5	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
33½	20½	Am Crystl Sug (2½g)	2	21½	21	21½	Sep 21
13½	5⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17	9⅝	Am Europican	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 20
15¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	11	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
58⅞	25	Am & For P $6 pf	5	27	27	27	
68⅞	34	Am & For P $7 pf	3	36½	36⅛	36⅝	
38½	13¾	Am & For P 3 pf	1	15	15	15	+ ⅝
21	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)		13	13	13	Sep 20
11¼	5	Am Hide & Leather	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
55¾	32½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	33	32½	33½	Sep 20
52⅜	39½	Am Home Pr (3.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	22	22	22	Sep 21
17¾	10½	Am International	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
58⅞	28½	Am Locomotive	8	30½	30	30	— ⅛
125	90	Am Locomotive pf	1	88	88	88	—2
29⅜	16⅝	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	2	17	17	17	
13⅜	6⅛	Am M & Met (.60)	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
68¾	39½	Am Metal (4g)	6	42¼	42¼	43¼	+1⅜
129½	108	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	108	106	106	Sep 14
16⅛	7	Am Power & Light	25	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
87⅛	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	50	50	50	
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	44	44	44	+1½
29½	15½	Am Rad & St S (.80)	32	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
52¼	30½	Am Roll Mill (2)	39	32⅝	31⅞	32	+1¼
101⅝	88	Am Roll Mill pf (5)	12	91½	90½	91	+1
36	23½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	26½	25½	25½	Sep 21
29	19½	Am Seating (1⅛g)	3	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
105¾	69¾	Am Smelt & R (4g)	31	74⅛	73¼	73⅝	+1
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	140	140	140	+1
67½	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅜
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	26	38¼	37½	37¾	
26½	13	Am Stores (1½g)	11	13½	13⅜	13⅝	— ¼
56⅞	38½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	7	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅜
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21	21	21	Sep 21
187	157	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	161¾	160¾	161	+⅜
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (6)	6	75¼	74⅝	75¼	Sep 21
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	75	74¾	75	
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137½	137½	137½	+ ½
20½	9½	Am Type Founders	7	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅛
29½	14½	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	35	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep 8
14⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
78	48¾	Am Woolen pf (3k)	6	51	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅝
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	23	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
78⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	4	50	50	50	Sep 21
69½	39¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	168	43⅜	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅛
97	60	Anacon W&O (2½g)	1	60	60	60	Sep 21
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	17	17	17	Sep 20
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 18
46	38¼	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	
111	104	Armour Del pf (7)	2	105	104¾	105	+1
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	38	9½	9⅛	9⅜	
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	82	82	82	Sep 21
128	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Sep 10
70½	50	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	7	51	50	50½	+ ½
16¼	10	Arnold Const (⅞g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	5⅞	Artloom	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
24¾	12¾	Assd Dry Goods	24	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 7
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	2	48	46	46	Sep 10
94¾	66½	Atch T & S F (2g)	25	62¾	61	61⅜	+1⅛
104	90	Atchison pf (5)	3	90	90	90	
55½	33	Atl Coast Line	10	38	37¼	37¼	+ ½
20	10	Atl Gulf & W In	2	10	10	10	Sep 20
44	15¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	16	16	16	Sep 20
37	23¼	Atl Refining (1)	17	25½	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
116½	104	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	104	104	104	Sep 15
18½	13¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
52⅜	49	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	
94	64	Atlas Powder (2½g)	2	65	64	64	Sep 20
18¼	7½	Atlas Tack (½g)	4	7¾	7½	7½	Sep 21
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	2	14½	14	14½	+1
9½	4	Austin Nichols	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
		—B—					
23¾	13	Baldwin Loco ct	45	13⅞	13½	13¼	— ⅛
40½	17¼	Balt & Ohio	31	20½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
47¾	20½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+1
45	38	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	39	39	39	Sep 17
43⅜	20	Barber Co (¼g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
32	18	Barker Bros	1	20	20	20	
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	12	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
20¼	11½	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28¾	19	Beatrice Cr (1a)	6	20	19⅞	20	Sep 21
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	Sep 10
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Sep 20
15¾	10½	Belding-Hem (1)	4	11	10⅝	11	+1⅜
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	8	Sep 9
30½	15½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	22	16¾	15¾	16	— ¼
23¾	19⅜	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	5	19⅜	19½	19½	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅜
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	87	77	74¾	75	+ ½
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	17⅞	17½	17½	Sep 21
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	109	109	109	
69¾	45	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	46	46	46	Sep 21
38	22	Black & Decker (1a)	1	22	22	22	
29⅞	16	Blaw-Knox (.75g)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
49¾	22¼	Boeing Airplane	14	26½	25	25	—1½
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	1	37½	37½	37½	
25	19	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	19	19	19	Sep 18
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	18	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
50⅝	38	Borg-Warner (2)	14	42⅜	41½	42	+ ¾
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	2	7¼	7	7	Sep 18
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 20
35⅝	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	5	28¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 20
23¼	13	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	16	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	36½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	7	37½	36¼	36¼	— ¼
53½	41	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	2	44	43½	44	+1
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
8	2	Bklyn Queens T	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
38⅛	10½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 21
53	12⅞	Bklyn-Man T	24	14⅛	13½	13¼	— ¾
102½	39¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	41½	40	40	—2
52¾	25	Bklyn U Gas (2.80g)	2	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
50	41½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	
24½	13½	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 21
25¼	12½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅜	6⅞	Budd Mfg	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅜
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
45¼	24½	Bullard Co (1)	4	26½	26¼	26½	+1½
65¼	44½	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	46¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
18⅜	11¼	Burlington Mills (1)	5	11¾	11¼	11¼	Sep 21
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	16	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Bush Terminal	5	1¼	1	1¼	Sep 20
39	11¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Sep 13
18¼	12⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	5	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
36¼	26	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	27	26⅝	27	Sep 21
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
33¾	13½	Byers Co	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
34⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1g)	5	23¼	23¼	23⅞	Sep 21
		—C—					
48¼	30	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	30½	30½	30½	Sep 21
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6½	2¾	Callahan Z-Ld	6	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
20¼	11½	Calumet & H (1.10g)	5	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
38¼	16½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	281	18¼	16⅞	17⅜	
17½	9¼	Canadian Pacific	67	10⅜	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
81½	37½	Cannon Mills (1½g)	5	37½	37½	37½	Sep 20
18½	10½	Can Adm A (¼g)	9	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	Sep 13
35¾	24	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	2	6	6	6	+ ⅜
191¾	130	Case (J I)	4	141	140	140	—2
100	77¼	Caterpil Tract (2¼g)	7	80	79	79½	—1½
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Sep 17
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2½g)	11	31⅜	30¾	30⅝	— ⅛
115	106	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	+ ¾
48¼	28	Celotex (.80g)	1	32	32	32	
39¼	29½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
12⅝	4⅝	Cent Fdy	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	2	17½	17	17	Sep 18
24¾	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	8	8	8	Sep 16
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	8	8	8	Sep 16
86⅜	53	Cerro de Pasco (4)	16	55	54	55	+1
23⅝	8	Certain-teed	4	9½	9	9	
63¾	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	3	46	44	44	Sep 20
48	10¾	Checker Cab	2	13½	13	13	Sep 17
68⅛	41¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	25	43	42¾	42⅝	— ⅛
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91	91	91	
90½	52⅜	Ches Corp (3)	5	54¾	54½	54½	+ ¼
4¾	1¾	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Sep 20
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
6⅝	2½	Chi & N W	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
19½	6½	Chi & N W pf	1	9	9	9	Sep 21
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	5	1½	1½	1½	Sep 20
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	3	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
32	19⅞	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	Sep 21
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7¼	2⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
33	16¾	Chi Pneu T	7	18	17⅝	18	— ¼
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	40	40	40	Sep 16
3⅜	1½	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1½	1½	1½	
8⅜	3⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10½	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 20
27½	13	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
23½	18¾	Chick Cot Oil	7	17½	17	17½	Sep 21
16⅝	7½	Childs Co	4	7½	7⅝	7½	
135¼	90½	Chrysler (⅞g)	79	97¼	94⅝	95½	+ ⅝
21⅝	13½	City Ice & F (3)	4	13½	13½	13½	
18⅝	4½	City Stores	7	4	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
48	33¾	Clark Equip (1.20g)	2	38¼	38½	38½	
48½	33	Clev Graph Br (1½g)	2	38¾	37¾	37¾	+ ½
20⅞	18½	Cluett Peabody (1)	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
129½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	3	139	139	139	—1½
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	57½	57⅞	57⅞	Sep 13
25¾	14½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	14	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102½	103½	103½	
42¾	30	Coll & Alk (4g)	3	41	40	40	— ¾
51½	33	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	36	34	35	+1
38	23¾	Colum Br A (1.05g)	2	26	25½	26	Sep 21
31¾	23¾	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	25½	25½	25½	Sep 21
20⅞	10	Colum G&E (.20g)	39	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	87	87	87	
39½	19¼	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	4	21	20½	20½	—1½
46½	27⅞	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	27⅞	27½	27⅞	Sep 13
125¾	101	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	102	102	102	Sep 21
69¾	51	Coml Credit (4a)	7	52⅜	52	52¼	— ⅜
114	97	Coml Credit pf (4½)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Sep 17
80¼	51	Coml Invest Tr (4)	6	52½	52	52¼	— ¼
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	100⅛	100	100	+1
21¼	10¾	Coml Solv (.60)	14	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	64	2½	2	2	
75⅝	41	Comwith & So pf (3)	4	45½	45	45	—1
19½	8¼	Conde Nast	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep 20
45½	13½	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	7	32	31½	31½	— ⅝
19¼	13	Congress Cigar	3	13	13	13	Sep 13
33¾	14	Consol Aircraft	4	16	15¼	15½	
18½	9¾	Consol Cigar	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
40⅞	30½	Consol Edison (1½g)	13	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
108	99⅛	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	101¾	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅜
5¾	2	Consol Film	1	2½	2¼	2¼	Sep 21
1⅞	9	Consol Film pf	2	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 21
13½	6½	Consol Laundries	1	7½	7½	7½	
17⅛	12	Consol Oil (.80a)	25	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
108½	104	Consol Oil 85 pf (8)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Sep 21
109⅝	4¾	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
1⅞	⅛	Consol Textile	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
13¼	7	Consol Coal	1	8	8	8	
53¾	33	Consol Coal pf	10	34	34	34	Sep 21
92½	88	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	88	88	88	Sep 21
37⅜	20	Container Corp (1.20)	9	22½	21½	21¾	
37⅜	18¾	Cont Baking A	12	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	+ ⅛
5½	2	Cont Baking B	15	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
109¾	80	Cont Baking pf (8)	12	85⅝	85½	85½	Sep 16
69⅛	60	Cont Can (3)	6	65	64½	64½	
25¾	11¾	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	9	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
42¾	30½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	8	33	33	33	
3⅛	1¾	Cont Motor	18	2½	1⅞	2½	+ ⅛
48	36¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	14	38¾	38½	39¼	— ⅛
35⅝	21	Cont Steel (1)	5	21	21	21	
71¼	54½	Corn Products (3)	5	60	59½	59½	— ¼
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	2	161¼	161¼	161¼	Sep 14
130¼	122	Coty	13	128	128	128	—1½
56⅛	38½	Crane Co	18	39¾	39¾	39¾	
113	100½	Crane Co cv pf (5)	13	108	107½	107½	— ½
37	26	Cream of Wh (2g)	1	27	26¾	27	Sep 21
38¾	13	Crosley Radio	1	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
100⅞	40	Crown Cork (2)	10	53	51½	52½	+3⅛
56½	41½	Crwn Ck pf ww (2½)	1	42	42	42	—3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Results of Two September Corn Quizzes Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Data of alleged manipulation of September corn are now in the hands of the Federal Commodity Exchange Administration, following its demands for the position of all traders in that option on the Chicago Board of Trade. Results of a comparison of this report with a similar one required from individual members of the grain pit by its Business Conduct Committee, are expected to clear up the charges and counter charges that have flown thick and fast in regard to a possible "corner" in September corn. Final conclusions should be forthcoming in a few days.

Counter Contentions

Leading holders of September contracts have charged the shorts with selling September corn in the pit in an effort to depress the market, rather than making an effort to cover their short lines. On the other hand, the shorts charge that the longs in September futures have been buying cash corn heavily in the sample market and to arrive in an effort them from securing the cash grain to fill their contracts.

It is being said that while there are several fair-sized short lines in September corn, the amounts have been exaggerated and are overshadowed by the scattered short interest. The Cargill Grain Company, however, is generally credited with being the leading long, estimates made early last week intimated its holding was as high as 7,000,000 bushels, a considerable part of which was held through other commission houses.

Heavy Open Interest

The new inquiry tended to call attention to the large open interest in September corn which at the opening of business Sept. 21 amounted to 10,642,000 bushels, or only 300,000 bushels less than on the previous day, although included in the latter total was the actual delivery of 291,000 bushels of cash corn. This development was regarded by traders as indicating there was considerable undesirable speculation coming into the market, attracted by the prospect of rapid price changes. Deliveries of 499,000 bushels of cash corn have been made on September contracts in the last few days, but of this 200,000 bushels were not paid for until yesterday.

Variety Stores Do Better in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Variety store August daily average sales were about three per cent above August, 1936, according to preliminary estimates of the United States Department of Commerce. Compared with July of this year, sales for August declined by considerably more than the usual seasonal amount. The seasonally adjusted index receded to 100¼ for August, on the basis of the average for 1929-31 as 100, from 109 for July.

The total value of sales for the first eight months of the year was about 5 per cent above that of the corresponding period of 1936.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate riod	Pe-	Pay- able	Hldrs of record
Chicago El Mfg "A"	$1 ..	Oct.	11	Oct. 1
Emerson El Mfg pf	$1.50 ..	Sep.	27	Sep. 24
Goodyear Tire & Rub of Calif 7% pf	$1.75 ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Gotham Silk Hosiery 7% pf	$1.75 ..	Nov.	1	Oct. 11
Invest Foundation Ltd 6% conv pf	25c ..	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Johnson Pub Co 8% pf	$2 ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 18

Increased

Am Smelting & Ref	$1.75 ..	Nov.	30	Nov. 5
Crown Cen Petroleum	10c ..	Nov.	10	Sep. 23
National Casket	$2 S	Nov.	15	Oct. 30
Ohio Leather	35c ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
South Berkshire Pow & Electric Co	75c ..	Sep.	20	Sep. 18
Wilton R R	$3.50 S	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Worcester Sub El	$1.50 ..	Sep.	30	Sep. 16

Extra

Cannon Shoe Co	5c ..	Oct.	1	Sep 21
Woodward & Lothrop Inc	25c ..	Sep.	29	Sep. 24

Initial

Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper $2 pf	33c ..	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Michigan Silica	7½c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 25

Irregular

Marchant Calculating Machine	$1.15 ..	Oct.	15	Sept. 30

Regular

Acadia Sugar Ref 6% pf	7½c Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Am Smelting & Ref pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	30	Oct. 8
Atlas Corp	40c ..	Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Bobbs-Merrill Co 4½% pf	$1.12½ Q	Oct.	1	
Brinks Inc	$1.25 Q	Sept.	30	Sept. 23
Cannon Shoe Co.	5c Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 21
Do 5½%	68¾c Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 21
Davenport Hosiery Mills	25c ..	Oct.	1	Sept. 24
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 24
Dixon (J) Crucible	$1 ..	Sept.	30	Sept. 20
Emerson Elec Mfg pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 24
Empire Trust	25c Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 24
Essex Tr Co (Lynn Mass)	$2.50 Q	Sept.	30	Sept. 17
Federal Mogul	25c	Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Fiberboard Prod 6% pr pf	$1.50 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 16
Gimbel Bros pf	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 9
Gotham Silk Hosiery 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 11
Greenfield Tap & Die Corp pf	50c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Invest Foundation Ltd 6% conv pf	50c Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Kellogg Co	40c ..	Sep.	13	Sep. 7
McCall Corp	37½c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Natl Fire Insurance Co (Hartford, Conn)	50c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
North & Judd Mfg Co	37½c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 17
Northern Trust	$4.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Ohio Leather 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Do 8% pf	$2 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Old Dominion Fire Ins (Roanoke, Va)	35c Q	Oct.	9	Sep. 23
Penna Co Inv Trust & G & A (Phila)	40c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Penn Fw Co $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Do $6.60 pf	$1.65 M	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Phil Nat Bk Pa	$1.25 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Pilgrim Tr (Bos)	$1.40 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
do (Reg)	$1.50 Q	Jan.	3	Dec. 20
Plume & Atwood M	50c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Shelly Oil pf	$1.50 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 4
So Berkshire P&E	75c ..	Sep.	30	Sep. 16
Springfld F&M	$1.12½ Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Std Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works	30c Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 27
Stats St T (Boston)	$2 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
U S Hoffman M pf	$1.75 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 20
United Stkyards	12½c Q	Oct.	15	Oct. 1
do pf	17½c Q	Oct.	15	Oct. 1
W Va Pulp & Pap	20c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Woodward & Lothrop pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	29	Sep. 24
do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	29	Sep. 24
Young (J S) Co	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
do pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 2¼s '41	106.10	106.10	106.10
43 2½s '67-62	106.22	106.22	106.22
83 2½s '58-53	106.8	106.3	106.6
3 2½s '56-54	106.2	106.1	106.2
2 4s '54-44	111.10	111.10	111.10
7 2½s '67-45	102.12	102.0	102.12
1 2½s '67-45 reg	102.7	102.7	102.7
10 2½s '56-46	109.22	109.21	109.21
13 2s '49-46	103.31	103.29	103.31
5 2½s '49-46	104.16	104.16	104.14
3 4½s '52-47	110.26	110.26	110.26
4 2½s '51-48	100.14	100.14	100.14
2 2½s '52-49	104.10	104.10	104.10
50 2½s '53-49	99.3	99.3	99.3
9 2½s '54-51	99.24	99.24	99.24
11 2½s '60-55	100.10	100.10	100.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	102.30	102.30	102.30
2 3½s '64-44	102.30	102.30	102.30

Home Owners' Loan

18 2½s '49-39	100.18	100.18	100.18
2 2½s '44-43	100.12	100.12	100.12
13 3s '52-44	102.8	102.8	102.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Adams Exp 4s '48	97⅛	97⅛	97¼
6 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	103½	103½	103½
4 Alb & Sus 2½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Alleghany 5s '44	79	78	78½
5 Alleghany 5s '49	72¾	72	72¼
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	113¾	113	113
16 Am & For P5s 2030	65½	65¼	65½
5 Allied Stre 4½s '50	96¾	96¾	96¾
26 Am T&T 2½s '86	99½	99¼	99¼
8 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
42 Am T&T 2½s '61	100	99¾	100
3 Am T Pdr cv '50	110½	110½	110½
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	102½	102½	102½
3 Anaconda Cop4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
7 Arm Del 4s '57	96	96	96
16 Arm Del 4s '55	97⅛	96¾	96¾
2 AT&SF 4s '05	110¼	110	110¼
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	107½	107½	107½
11 A C Lide 1st 4s '52	101⅜	100⅞	100⅞
3 ACL cit 4s '52	88½	88¾	88⅝
5 A C Line 4½s '64	85½	85	85
10 A C Line 5s '45	100½	100½	100½
3 Ati & Dan 1st 4s '48	39¾	39¾	39¾
7 Ati Gu & WI 5s '59	67½	67½	67½
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	79½	79	79
21 B&O 1st 5s '48	103	102½	102½
1 B&O 5s '96 F	67	67	67
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	67	67	67
30 B&O cv 4½s '60	88¼	87¾	88¼
20 B&O 4s '48	93¾	93¾	93¾
13 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	95	94¾	94¾
12 B&O 5s S W '50	89	88½	89
5 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	110	110	110
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95¾	95¼	95¼
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '60	69¼	68	68
9 Bkly UnElst 5s '50	95¾	95	95
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94	93½	93½
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105¾	105¾	105¾
25 Buf R&P 4½s '57	71	70½	71
10 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65	65	65
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	108¾	108¾	106¾
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	94¼	94	94
7 Caro C & O 6s '52	110	110	110
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	82	82	82
3 Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	25	25	25
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103¾	102½	102½
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	85½	84½	84½
36 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
18 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
21 C&Q rfg 3½s '96B	96½	96½	96½
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	43	43	43
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	108¾	108½	108½
18 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110¼	110	110
11 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	109¾	109½	109¾
24 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	22¾	22½	22¼
24 Chi Gt West 4s '59	30¼	29¾	30
10 Chi I & L 5s '56	10½	10½	10½
28 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	17¾	17¾	17¾
53 CMSP aj 5s 2000	6	5¾	5¾
3 CM&SP 4½s '89C	42	41½	41½
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	42	42	42
3 CM&SP 5s '75A	39½	38½	38½
6 Chi&NW rfg 4s 2037	18½	18½	18½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	31½	31½	31½
21 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	11	10¾	10¾
5 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	17½	17¼	17¼
1 Chi Stk Yds 5s '61	60¼	60¼	60¼
9 CRI&P 4½s '33A	14	14	14
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7¾	7½	7¾
2 CRI&P 4s '88	26¾	25¾	26
2 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	24¾	24¾	24¾
22 CRI&P rfg 5s '34	14¾	14	14
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107½	107	107
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100½	100½	100½
10 Ch & W Ind 6s '52	102½	102½	102½
15 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104	104	104
19 CinUn Term 4s '37	106	106	106
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	86	85¾	85¾
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '73	109	109	109
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	105	105	105
8 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	101	100¾	100¾
18 Col & Sou 4½s '80	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	99	99	99
5 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6 Com'l Iny Tr 3½s '51	102½	102	102¼
10 Con Edis 3¼s '66	105¼	105	105
5 Con Edis 3½s '66	103¾	103½	103¾
37 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106	105¾	106
13 Con Oil 3½s '51	100	99⅞	99⅞
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Consum Pow 5¼s '36	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Container Cor 5s '46	102	102	102
10 Container 5s '43	100½	100¼	100¼
6 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¼	105	105
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Cuba Nr'Ry 5½s '42	41½	41¼	41¼
5 Cuba RR 5s '52	43½	43½	45½
6 Del&Hud 4s rfg 4s'43	81¼	81	81
11 D&RG 4s'36	21½	21	21½
5 D&RG West 5s'78	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Det Ed 5s'52	107	107	107
2 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	38	38	38
9 DuquesneL3½s'65	106½	106¾	106½
27 ElecAutoLite 4s '52	107	106	106½
8 ElPaso&SW 5s'65	107	107	107
12 Erie rfg 5s'67	64¼	64	64
13 Erie rfg 5s'75	64	64	64
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	96	96	96
1 Erie gen lien 4s'96	69½	69¾	69½
4 Erie cv 4s'53A	69	69	69
4 Fairbanks M 4s '56	101½	101¼	101¾
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	103	103	103
3 Fla ECst 5s'74	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gen Mot Accst 3s'46	102¾	102¾	103¾
13 Goodrich 4½s'56	100	100	100
9 Goodrich 6s'45	103¼	103¼	103¾
5 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	105	104¾	104¾
5 South Bulk Sta 5s'46	95	95	95
3 GtNorRy 5½s'52	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	107	107	107
15 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	101½	101½	101½
41 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	119	118	118
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Gulf St Ut 4½s '61	98½	98	98½
3 Gulf St Utd 4½s '56	104½	104½	104½
5 Hockg V 4½s '99	116¾	116¾	116¾
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102½	102½	102½
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	42	42	42
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	59½	59	59
1 Hud&Man 1st&Ad 5s'57	24½	24½	24½
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	66	66	66
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 IC&CBL&NO 5s '63A	64½	64½	64½
11 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104½	104¼	104½
13 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64½	64½	64½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	21	21	21
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66	61	60	60
18 Interlake Iron 4s '47	98	97½	97½
5 Int Ot Nor aj 6s 52	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Int Ot Nor 1st 6s '52	30	30	30
13 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74¾	74½	74¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	63½	63½	63½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	89½	89½	89½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	101	100½	100½
1 Int T Pdr cv '50	110½	110½	110½
1 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86½	86¼	86¼
18 Int T&T 5s '55	66	65½	65½
6 Keith B F 4s '46	96½	96½	96½
12 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	90	90	90
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	102½	102½	102½
5 Kresge Found 3½s 47	98½	98	98
14 Lac Gas 5½s 53	64	63¼	63½
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60	62¼	62¼	62¼
11 Lac Gas 5s '39	94½	94	94
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	32½	32½	32½
7 Leh Val NY4½s40	90	88	90
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51	51	51
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	42¾	42½	42¾
4 Leh Val Term 5s '41	100	100	100
1 Loews 5½s '42	99½	99½	99½
9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	79	79	79
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	103½	103½	102½
14 Louis&N un 4s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 L&N 3s '80 St L	89½	89½	89½
2 Lorillard 7s '44	101½	101½	101½
4 Manat Sug2½s '42 ct	53	53	53
37 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31¾	31¼	31¾
8 McCrory Stre 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
6 McKes&Rob 4½s '50	103¼	102	103¼
1 Mead Corp 6s '46 A	104	104	104
9 Mil El Ry&Lt 5s '71	101½	101½	101½
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 MSP&SSM cp 4s '38	17	17	17
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	61	61	61
6 Mo Pac 3½s '45	10½	10½	10½
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65A ctf	30	30	30
36 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	31¾	31½	31½
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	30¼	30	30¼
62 Mo Pac 5s '80H	32	31¾	31¾
8 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	31¾	31¾	31¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	30¾	30¾	30¾
82 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	13¼	11¾	11¾
2 Mob & Ohio 4s '77	23	23	23
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	107	107	107
20 Mont Pow 5½s '43	83½	82½	83½
1 Morris&Ess 3½s 2000	63½	63½	63½
1 Mor&Ess 4½s '55	78½	78½	78½
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	63½	62½	62½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	33¾	33¾	33¾
20 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	101½	101½	101½
7 Natl Steel 4s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 NO Pub Sv 5s'55B	82¾	82½	82¾
1 N Ori Term 4s'53	87½	87½	87½
5 NO Tex&MS4½s'54	45½	45	45½
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	82	82	82
1 NYC 4½s 2013A	82½	82½	82½
5 NYC cn 4s'98	83¾	83½	83¾
15 NYC 3½s'46	68¾c	Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 20
15 NYC 4½s'63	101¼	101	101
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	82½	82½	82½
22 NYC&HR 5s 2000	82½	82½	82½
15 NYChe&StL 4½s'78	78¼	77¾	78¼
4 NYChe&StL 4s'46	103¾	103¼	103¼
30 NYChe&StL 4s'37	100	99½	100
1 NYDock 4s'51	100	31-32	100	17-32	100	17-32
27 NYEdis 3½s'65	101¼	101	101¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NYNH&H cit 6s'40	46	45½	46
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 NYNH&H 4s'56	22½	22½	22½
4 NYNH&H 4s'57	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 NYNH&HConn3s'51	27	27	27
17 NYO&W rfg 4s'92	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1 NYO&W gen4s'55	11	11	11
9 NYSteam 6s'47	102	102	102
6 NY Steam 5s'54	104¾	104	104
5 NY Steam 5s'51	104	104	104
7 NY Tel 4½s'39	107	107	107
6 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	9¼	9	9¼
3 Niagara Falls P3¼s'66	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
6 Niagara Hud 5½s'50	94	94	94
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	117	117	117
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	106½	105	105
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	68	68	68
1 Ohio Ed 4½s'42	103	103	103
5 Ohio Ed 3½s'72	88¾	88½	88½
1 Ohio Pub Svc 6s'47	111	9-32	111	9-32	111	9-32
4 Okla G&E 3½s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	103	103	103
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 Otis Steel 4½s'68	89½	89½	89½
22 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	99⅛	98¾	99⅛
18 Pac G&E 3¼s'61	102¾	102½	102½
2 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	106½	106¼	106¼
3 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	67	67	67
5 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
1 Para Pict 3½s '67	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 Pat Gen E 4½s'56	98	98	98
20 Penn P&Lt 4½s'81	101	100½	101
25 Penn RR 4s '48	112¾	112¾	113¾
6 Penn RR 3½s'70	98¼	97	97
71 Penn RR 3½s'52	101	100⅝	100⅝
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	97	97	97
12 Pere Marq 4½s'50	89⅛	88¾	88¾
26 Pheips Dodge 3½s'52	111	111	111
9 Phillad&W 4½s'41D	111	111	111
7 Phila Co 5s '67	95¾	95½	95¾
15 Phil Elec 3½s'67	104½	104	104
2 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Ph Read C & I 5s'72	22¾	22½	22¾
8 Philippine Ry 4s'37	16½	16¼	16½
1 PCC & StL 4½s'77	118	118	118
1 PCC & StL 4½s'77	106½	106½	106½
6 Pitt Coke Ir 4½s'52	96	96¼	96½
19 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	58	57¾	57¾
35 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	18	15¾	15¾
5 Potomac El P 3½s'66	103¾	103½	103¾
11 Read Cy 4½s'97 A	105½	105¾	106¼
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	94	94	94
16 Rem Rand 4½s'56	103½	103⅜	103⅝
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	93½	93½	93½
4 Revere Cop&B4½s'56	102½	102½	102½
1 Rio Gr West 4s '39	60½	60½	60½
1 Rl Ark & Lo4½s34	12	12	12
2 Safeway Stre 4s 47	103	103	103
5 Saguenay P&L 4½s'66	101¼	101¼	101
8 St L&F 5s 50 B	17¾	17	17
28 StL&F 4½s 78	18½	16½	16½
1 StL&F4½s78ctf xt	15¼	15¼	15¼
16 StLS F 4s 50 A	17¾	17	17
10 StSP4s50A ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Schulco 6½s '46 B	32½	32½	32½
57 Seab A L cn 6s'45	14¾	14½	14¾
10 Sea A L 4s'45-ct	14½	14½	14¾
9 Sea A L aj 5s '49	8½	8¼	8½
2 Shell Un 2½s '51	99½	99½	99½
1 Simmons 4s '52	94¾	94¾	95¼
7 Skelly Oil 4s '51	99½	99½	99½
20 So Bell T&T 3½s'62	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 So Cal Gas 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	99½	99½	99½
11 Sou Pac 4½s '68	77½	77½	77¾
4 Sou Pac 4½s '81	77	76¼	76½
2 So Pac 4½s '69	76½	76½	76½
21 So Pac rfg 4s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 So Pac 3¾s '46	97¼	97½	97¾
42 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	85½	85½	85½
11 South Ry 5s rfg '56	85	84¾	85
15 South Ry gen 4s '56	82½	82	82
5 South Ry cn 5s '94	101	101	101
5 South Ry gen 4s '56	64½	63½	63½
4 S W Gas & El 4s '60	100½	100½	100½
8 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97½	97½	97½
2 Studebaker 6s '45	94½	94½	94½
12 Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	99	98	98
11 Tex & Pac 5s '77	99½	99	99
24 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9¾	9½	9½
3 Third Ave 4s '60	38¾	38	38
9 TideWatAsO5½s'52	100	100	100
5 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¾	111¾	111¾
7 Un Pac 3½s '71	94½	94½	94½
6 Un Pac 3½s '70	94½	94½	94½
6 Unit Drug 5s '53	88½	88½	88½
22 U S Rub 5s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Utah L&Trac 6s '44	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 Utah P&L 5s '44	95¾	95½	95½
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	47	47	47
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104¾	104½	104½
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	84	83½	83½
10 Wabash 5s '80 D	31½	31½	31½
1 Wabash 5s '76 B	21½	21½	21½
8 Wabash 4½s '78 C	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 Walwrth 4s '55	82	82	82
2 Warn Quin 6s '39	52	52	52
1 West Pan P 5½s'60	106¾	106¾	105¾

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—take orders galore—25 and 50 folders WITH NAME $1. Exquisite 21 folder asst. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Complete line, 5 boxes, Engraved personal, business $1. One of the finest in America. Good profits. Samples on approval. Sunshine Art, Dept. CM, 194 Nassau, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful designs with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Free samples. Also marvelous value $1.00 Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-156, Chicago.

Christmas Card Sensation! Bigger profits selling leading $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Experience unnecessary. Combination Offer. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg, 9-40, Mass.

Extra money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious Boxes, Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Ohilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 112, Boston, Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS

Extra money for you! Housewife earned $250 in few weeks, student $480 during evenings. Complete line Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed, in attractive sample book furnished Free. Easy to sell friends and others. Profits paid weekly. Also $1.00 bargain Box Assortments. Get details. JOHN A. HERTEL CO., 308 W. Adams, Dept. 920-C, Chicago.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder—approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"—Sells at 25c, big profits; sample free. Y. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SELL beautiful Christmas folders, Box assortments, Religious, Humorous, Etchings, Wraps, 50 Brushettes with name imprint $1.00. Big profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes, 1-5 rooms for three months' period or longer; $43-$75; Transient Rates somewhat higher. Adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 34a Clearway Street.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD

A spacious, quaint, Cape Cod home with adjacent cottages and cabins, sunny paths through the pines, on large estate with private beach; enjoyable companionship, friendly fireSides; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—My beautifully furnished $100,000, nine-room home, three master bedrooms, at great sacrifice. 300 So. Roxbury Dr. Phone OX 9024.

REAL ESTATE

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes and Investment Buys, Homes, all sizes, all prices. Rentals. Loans.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commissions; nationally advertised line. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Men for good paying work with a large shoe company; good commissions every day; free shoes as bonuses to "go-getters"; no experience needed; complete sales outfit sent free. Write
CONSOLIDATED SHOE SYSTEM
Dept. M-10, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery 7 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home-town, representing this famous line of California sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HIGHLY educated, German-American, good housekeeper, experienced in traveling by car here and abroad; interested in music and sports; seeks position as lady's companion or as chaperon for young person or as managing housekeeper. Write Box X-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED TO RENT

SMALL established tea room (or a good location for one) in the South, January to April 1938. Write C-12, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1933 WILLYS Coupe, rumble seat; fine condition; excellent tires and paint; new battery; $190. Phone Wellesley 1248-J.

BOOKBINDING

JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances. Write for definite appointment. F. KLASA, 301 E. 92nd St., New York City (New address).

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, all quality grades, clearing our stockroom; extraordinary values; samples estimates submitted. DEXTER, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU 4-4342

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

Dayton Voters To Consider Ban On Beer, Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Although a number of small communities are to vote on local option at the next general election in November, Dayton will be one of few major cities in Ohio to take the question to the polls. Four precincts in the same ward will vote on ousting beer and hard liquors from that community. Under the law, the election must concern an area of four precincts or larger.

The proposal for the balloting was brought up by the Fairview Community Co-ordinating Council, made up of delegates from various organizations such as churches, Parent-Teacher Associations, Boy and Girl Scouts, Sunday School organizations and similar bodies. There will be two ballots, one on wines and liquors and one on beer, both 3.2 and stronger percentages. Should liquor be voted out, Ohio would have to take one state liquor store out of the territory. There are several "beer parlors," while restaurants and drug stores also handle drinks.

In the territory interested are located Bonebrake Theological (United Brethren) seminary; a junior and a senior high school; an elementary school; one Protestant church; a public library branch and a Jewish community house and synagogue.

After the Co-ordinating Council prepared the campaign, the matter of obtaining signatures asking for the placing of the questions on the ballots was taken over by the community W. C. T. U. organization.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Oxford Courts

5 Arlington Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Where Your Rental Dollar Buys the Most

Delightful one and 2 bedroom suites available. Rents $65-$90 unfurnished, but including Gas, Electricity and Refrigeration. Also single rooms and bath at $40-$45—furnished at small additional cost.

Connecting Restaurant, Garage and Game Room.

HARRY A. GILBERT
Management
Clyde E. Grant, *Resident Manager*
TROWBRIDGE 4220

3 ROOM SUITES

Large rooms, cork tile floors, kitchens with full size equipment. Plus hotel service as needed. Unfurnished, from $85.

MYLES STANDISH
BEACON ST., AT BAY STATE ROAD
Madison Apts. BOSTON COM. 4000

The New DUNVEGAN
1654 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, Mass.

SMART, ultra-modern, two room suites. Features: elevator service; refrigeration, incineration, wood burning fireplaces, screened-in porches, all outside exposures. Located in the desirable Harvard Square zone. Rentals $45-$55. Res. Supt.

CLIFFORD Y. MILLER, Inc.
MANAGEMENT LON 3700

APARTMENTS, 50 Commonwealth Avenue—Sub-lease to settle estate. Mr. Poole, 294 Boylston Street, Boston. Telephone Ken. 4359.

Back Bay Suites

1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, resident janitor for each building. References required. Apply

Coleman-Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. COM. 3212

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for immediate or October occupancy. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6062.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET

Convenient in both location and arrangement, The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-8300.

Riverside Apartment Hotel

Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, nr. Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates, all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Dr., Cambridge. KIR. 4726.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road. Call Ken. 1612 (Boston).

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mother and daughter desire to share apt. with widow and child. Box B, 1293 National Press Bldg.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.
Ballroom. Modern. Correct Posture. Ballet. Tap.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 38 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Tel. 2-8724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
10 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO 5-6600. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

A 7-ROOM home, beautiful trees and shrubs, 32,150 sq. ft. land, Wellesley Hills; price $8000, rental $60 per month. Write E. P. 215 Auburn St., Auburndale, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 45 Bromfield St., Boston.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SUBSTANTIAL savings on sample furniture from finest manufacturers and interior decorators, for every room; also highest quality slightly used furniture in New York; we are authorized agents for new Simmons Beautyrest bedding and studio beds. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR—Experienced, excellent references, salary plus accommodations for small family. V-1, 1316 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Butler about Oct. 25th, trained in first-class establishment in England; expert on silver; recent references required; excellent wages. Write Box 38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED governess with references, for 3-year-old girl; knowledge of French and music preferred; age limit 35. Write Box N-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER with some nursing experience. Phone Virginia 7-2276-W, or write Box K-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

GOOD HOMES WANTED—For 2 beautiful male tiger marked kittens. Alice M. Fritz, 40 Carlton St., East Orange, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROCKVILLE CENTER, Long Island, N. Y.—Modern house, six rooms and bath, extra lavatory, oil burner, two-car garage; near school. 104 Cedar Avenue.

HOUSES FURNISHED

EXCLUSIVE section of Newton, Mass., single 9-room house, garage; responsible party required; seen by appointment only, Newton North 6622, or Box L-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

E. F. SMITH, 25 years with McGibbon Co. Draperies, Slip Covers, Venetian Blinds, Broadloom Carpets
303 Orange Avenue Cranford, N. J.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; reasonable mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 127 Washington St., Boston. Tel. HANCOCK 1600.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. HOWARD S. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 149 Harvard St., Cambridge Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2600.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Five floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Co., 23 West 33rd, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—For rent, practitioner's office, furnished, every day during session of The Christian Science Mother Church. Box L-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 67th St., 10 W. (Radio City)—Desk room, private offices, telephone and secretarial service; reasonable. Room 600.

PRACTITIONER'S office available part time; business location in Boston. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

VERY desirable double practitioner's office to sublease; excellent location, 21st floor. Please phone Pelham 8600, New York.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Fitt, 20 West Street, Boston

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST desires position with church within fifty miles of New York; references. Address Box X-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

THE WHITE GATES MAY HOME—Attractive home near church; for mature guests. Route 6, near Grand Canyon of Penn. MRS. MARTHA OLSEN, 1 Main St., Wellsboro, Pa.

PIANO TUNING

ARTHUR J. JOHNSON
Tuner for Boston Conservatory of Music
Oregon 0087-R or Kenmore 1914 (Boston)

PRINTING

Printing, Circulars, business cards, practitioners personal cards, all kinds; low prices, good service. Call Pop. 50., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6187.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

[illegible] Commonwealth Ave. Newton Centre
Con. Rte. 6258

HINGHAM, MASS.
Delightful country place, excellent for week-ends, or for permanent occupancy; available 9 rooms, 4 baths, original fireplaces, slate roof, garage. LONE R. LOWRANCE, 179 North St., Hing. 1431.

Albert Bros., Realtors
Boston—Wellesley—Newton
Massachusetts

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St.—Water views before declining, see this beautiful home; rooms, single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BOSTON, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Concord St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage, commercial men, tourists; nos. Christian Science Church 1st Blocks.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Quiet, homelike, exceptionally well furnished room in small apartment; elevator building; about ten minutes' walk to The Mother Church; preferably a business woman. COM. 1112.

BOSTON, 200 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Elevator; comfortable furnished rooms; single or for two; with light housekeeping. Tel. Circle 6397.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Desirable home, overlooking The Mother Church park; for permanent or transients. M. Peakes, Com. 0040.

BOSTON—Large, attractive room for 1 or 2; business person preferred. The Ilkley, 170 Huntington Ave., Apt. 4, 2nd floor. Ken. 7490.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave.—Single, double; quiet; elevator; near The Mother Church; Fenway; Students, transients. Manlon, Com. 8273.

BOSTON—Sunny room in small homelike apartment; plenty of heat; privileges. 16 Clearway St., S. Five, Richardson.

BOSTON—Attractive, airy single room near The Mother Church; Christian Scientist preferred. KEN. 3084.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 39 Carlton St., near 1050 Beacon—Large double room; large closets; use of kitchen, laundry, private home; refs. ASP. 8083.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in warm house, one with kitchenette; laundry privileges; parking. Long. 8778.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn, 1794 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I. — Comfortable, newly furnished room reasonable; all transportation; 20 minutes from N. Y. C. 38-63 79th St. (Apt. 3-F). NEWton 9-0135.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Large airy room, attractive home; near trains, bus, church; kitchen privileges; harmonious atmosphere for earnest woman student; references. P. O. Box 176, Maplewood, N. J.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un 4-5247 I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. (96th)—Cheerful, unfurnished room, privileges, telephone, elevator, lady, reasonable. Write Box H-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50 $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Large, sunny room suitable for 1 or 2; private bath; garage; meals if desired. Phone West Newton 2717.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Pleasant room, refined home; lady owner, only other occupant; business woman preferred; refs. exchanged. Tel. Ocean 1383.

SHOE REPAIRING

LOUIS MONTINI
Reliable and Reasonable
SHOE REPAIRING AND SHINING
12 Alden Street CRANFORD, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Young man, high school graduate, desires position; best references. 3515 Forest Park Ave. Phone Liberty 2360.

CIRCULATION man seeks position on progressive newspaper; capable of taking full control; reference can be furnished. Apply Box L-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROVISION route salesman or route foreman or cellophane casing salesman, 13 years' experience. CHARLES SHELLING, 3435 Olinville Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Tel. Olinville 2-3405.

RECENT graduate two-year radio instruction course desires employment in radio field, holds first class radio telephone operator's license and Class A amateur license; married, age forty-seven, previous experience corporation accounting; good references. Write DANIEL L. BUTLER, 829 Ohio River Boulevard, Avalon, Penna.

SALESMAN promotion man seeks partnership or interest in going concern; anywhere. Write Box G-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Housekeeper. New Englander, cultured, capable, dependable, wishes charge adult's household; prefer country. Write Box K-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKER, alteration, remodeling; by day or week; New York, Brooklyn. Telephone Sunset 6-3163.

COMPETENT, refined, American woman as housekeeper or companion; capable taking full charge of home; free to travel. Write Box M-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS, nursery, companion, experienced. German, music; references; free to travel. Write Box R-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED widow, a former schoolteacher, unencumbered; free to travel; desires permanent position as companion to one person; go anywhere. Write Box N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NON-RESIDENT managing housekeeper; capable middle-age woman; secretarial work, licensed driver; Long Island preferred. Write Box C-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-Bookkeeper seeks position in or near Boston, where ability, personality and faithful service are requisite qualifications. Box P-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY - Stenographer, experienced, wishes position N. Y. C., responsible, willing. Write Box M-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG lady seeks position in New York City, 12 years' stenographic and secretarial experience; some musical training; slight knowledge of French, German and Italian; efficient, conscientious, pleasing appearance; available Oct. 1st. Address Box X-40, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL
Artist students of ROBERT MALONE, at 1106 Carnegie, September 26th, 8:30 P. M. N. Y. C.

MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE—Private or class instruction in platform reading, drama, diction, voice development. 31 Park Drive, Boston Circle 9077.

Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New Address, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
Endicott 2-7010

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0078-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 60 Hanover St. Boston

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Berg. 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

FURNITURE, rugs, furnishings purchased. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C. RHinelander 4-5111.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. U. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-1900.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. Chi. 4-4430. Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
PHONE 1400
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 6-4871
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
152 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Henry Hornecker
FLORIST Inc.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Nine Grove Street
Or. 3-4744 Night Phone Orange 4-1880

GROVE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Expert Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
710 NO. GROVE STREET
OR 3-0707
At Park Avenue

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 3-6666

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP
We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
15 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

Attention Men—Get Your
ADAM'S HAT
at
THE LOMAR CO.
LOUISE SKLOWER, Prop.
536 Main Street

SPECIALS—For Limited Time Only
59c Suits, Coats, Plain Dresses 59c
Dry Cleaned and Pressed
35c Suits Sponge Pressed 35c
FAMOUS
CLEANERS and DYERS
11 Lincoln St. Tel. Orange 4-4809
WE CALL AND DELIVER
Joseph Sarl, Pres. John Magyar, Secy.

MAIN STREET PRESSING & TAILORING CO., INC.
Cleaners and Dyers
ESTABLISHED 1917
484 Main Street Orange 3-1141—1142

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½-218 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

Columbia Trust Company
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Interest Paid on Savings Deposited on or Before the 10th Business Day of Next Month
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry's Hair Stylists
Creator of Coiffures
By Appointment 910 Bergen Avenue
Jo. Square 7-4545 (Room 206)
Jersey City, N. J.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

LUCILE McALEER
Real Estate
MAPLEWOOD SHORT HILLS SO. ORANGE
Representing
DREWRY AND SPEIR, INC.
SO. ORANGE, N. J. S. O. 2-0193

CORNELIUS JACKSON
Representative
for
Financial Independence Founders
Booklet on Request
24 Park Avenue Maplewood, N. J.
Tel. S. O. 2-6073

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1200
9:30 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
New Fall Haberdashery now being shown
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 CHURCH STREET at Montclair Center
Fownes Gloves Interwoven Socks
A GOOD RULE: When You Need Fall Housekeeping Supplies TOOLS OR PAINT
Visit or Telephone
Phones: Mtc. 2-3210, 2-3211
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.

The Spinning Wheel, Inc
Yarns Blocking Needlepoint
27 Church St., Montclair 2-9818

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
397 MAIN STREET OR 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

Glover's Esso Service Station
68 West So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
Fast Dependable Service
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories
Motorcycle Service

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 BROADWAY, Near Main

OTTO FISCHER
Stationers and Printers
A Fine Selection
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Order Now
6 Smith Street Sher. 2-3412

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-0270-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Buck for the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
LILLIAN ABRAMS and CORA B. HEIGERICH
103 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
PInfd. 6-0302

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314
Property Management

205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
Hardware — Paints
House Furnishings
"AUTHORIZED NORGE DEALER"

R. L. MAHON FUEL COMPANY
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV MITTAG

RUTHERFORD

THE FRENCH SHOP
Silks—Woolens—Cottons
Large Assortment of Curtains and Dress Goods
Also Cannon and Pequot Sheets
31 Park Avenue Tel. Ru. 2-3131

TEANECK

Home Town Laundries
INC
Front and Water Streets
Launderers Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

TRENTON

Standard Esso Dealer
WOOD'S GARAGE
416 West Hanover St. Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 4977

WESTFIELD

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
133 EAST BROAD STREET
Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats · Poultry · Groceries
Fruits · Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 3-2102

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"Famous" College Shoes
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced

BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Appel JEWELER
32 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

William Anna HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

BETHLEHEM

The newest and best Spinet and Grand Pianos
STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND KIMBALL

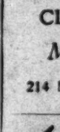
Agents: Goodenough's
451 Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
41 North 4th Street, Easton, Pa.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Fur Coats "1938" Styles in Special Event. Buy on Payment Plan if you wish.

HARRISBURG



I. L. DAUGHERTY
Second at State
Choice Table Groceries
Fresh Meat and Poultry
Refreshing Beverages
Clicquot Club
Cakes, Candies, Nuts
Phone 8274

HAROLDS
CLEANERS and DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 4232

M. Lee Goldsmith
FURNITURE and INTERIOR DECORATION
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
Model
1210 No. Third Street Telephone 2-4266

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
Ardmore, Pa.
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats
for Women

LOIS UMBSEN'S GALLERIES
Interior Decorating
UNUSUAL GIFTS—ANTIQUES
33 St. James Place, Ardmore, Pa.
(Opp. Strawbridge & Clothier)

CHAPEAU D'ART
14 RITTENHOUSE PLACE, ARDMORE
Smart New Fall Millinery from
Special attention of Kathryn Altman
ARD 2826

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

Spry
Parkdale Market
Everything for the Table
For light cakes, flaky pastry, and crisp fried foods, use SPRY, the all-vegetable shortening.

KARP
Cleaning - Dyeing
We do our own cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
128 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1458

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with ivory soap
Glenside Ave. Wyncote
Ogontz 1000

gifts
for weddings
danish silver dresden china
lingerie lamps perfumes
415 york road

PHILADELPHIA

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Res. Glen. Philadelphia Stan. 9260

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Ph. Tennessee 3500 Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Eternal Shampoo Tint for Faded Gray Hair
Soap-Cup Minute Frederics Wave
82 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

William Anna HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

If one would be strong, one should follow the rule laid down many years ago by Epictetus:

"STUVXSZ ZTAUBCDS EXVF GTHVCHVICHV, STU VFXB XB JH XIKUCLHJMDC STUVUCBB."

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

GOA) ILVYCS (UAVI LIO

UAOY UOUI

GYUC UAAL

GOOS GYUG

GUU

Letter Changing

Here's a more difficult change, involving at least one obsolete word if one succeeds in changing LIGHT to HEAVY in 10 moves, following the usual rules.

How Many Bushels?

A farmer gathered 42 thousand pounds of potatoes from a piece of land which measured 16 rods by 28 rods. Allowing 60 pounds to a bushel, how many bushels an acre did he raise?

My Diary(?)

It is hardly likely that one would list in a diary such trivial happenings as listed below, but, if one did, it probably would be in more orderly fashion. Try straightening out this "diary."

1	I	paid cash	
2	I	parked car	
3	I	awoke	1
4	I	drove home	
5	I	bought groceries	
6	I	dressed	
7	I	drove into town	
8	I	entered store	
9	I	ate breakfast	
10	I	sat up in bed	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Eligibility for Re-election

Question: A bylaw reads as follows: "The Officers shall be elected by ballot at the Annual General Meeting of members, and shall remain in office for a period of one year, being eligible for re-election at the termination of that period, except that, in the event of a person having served three years as President, or Reader, such person shall not be eligible for re-election to the same office until the expiration of two years."

The by-laws became operative May 1, 1933. "A" served as First Reader in 1930, as Second Reader in 1935, and as First Reader in 1936. Is he eligible for office as Reader in 1937?

Does service performed previous to May 1, 1933, count in reckoning the period of three years?

After the expiration of the two-year period, after how many terms would the same person be eligible for the same office again?

Answer: A literal interpretation of the by-law would make "A" ineligible for election in 1937, since he has served three years. At the end of two years of ineligibility "A" would again be eligible for election; but after serving a year, it would seem, under a strict application of the wording, that he would again be ineligible for two years. This is due to the omission of the word "consecutively" after "three years."

Perhaps the members at the time the by-laws were adopted intended that the three years of service should be consecutive. The use of the word "re-elect" instead of "elect" might so indicate. However, the by-law does not say so and may be judged only by its actual wording. The by-law should be corrected if it does not express the wish of the members. Service before May, 1933, would be counted in reckoning years of service.

What They Say

Music Before Years

"It is more important that the child should first learn to love the music of Mozart than to know the years of his birth or death."—Walter Damrosch.

Why Three?

"Don't try to see New York City in less than three weeks."—Alfred E. Smith.

Democracy

"Democracy demands more from both its citizens and leaders than any other form of Government."—James Truslow Adams.

The Swing

"There is something authentic in the boast that we make the circle from the shirt sleeves to swallow tails and back again in three generations."—William Allen White.

Politically Speaking

"You never get very far in politics trying to get even."—James A. Farley.

Economics on Top

"In the conflict between Politics and Economics, Politics always wins the first skirmishes. Yet in the end, Economics must triumph."—David Sarnoff.

Bible Facts

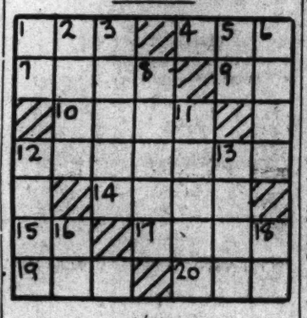
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Wycliffe the Reformer

John Wycliffe was born in Yorkshire about the year 1324, and, as he grew up, he attended college at Oxford, becoming eventually Master of Balliol College there. However, he desired to play his part in a wider sphere, and, with this end in view, he gave up his post and turned his energies to both preaching and writing in a determined effort to bring a more vital sense of religion to the common folk of his day.

Wycliffe has often been called "the morning star of the Reformation"; and possessing a deep mistrust of the methods and teachings of the ecclesiastical authorities of the time, whom he felt were often willfully misleading the people, he concluded that the best way of dispelling this darkness was to enlighten the thoughts of the common folk by providing for their use the whole Bible in English. This was the inspiration of Wycliffe's famous version.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Malay—Negrito savage.
4 Sticky substance.
7 Star
9 Jumbled type.
10 Ridge of glacier-ice.
12 Covered with wax.
13 Containers.
15 Preposition
17 Narrow way.
19 Neap.
20 Japanese coin.

Down

1 Indefinite article.
2 Sound.
3 Turn aside.
5 Above.
6 Intellect.
8 Profit.
11 Hoisting vessels.
12 Balmy.
13 Hireling.
16 Negation.
18 Printer's measure.

Solution Appears Among Advertisements.

London Silhouette

Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

Interesting Angle-Shot of Big Ben and Queen Boadicea

Daily Anecdote

Solicitude

Through the exercise of an infinite patience and kindness, Thomas Arnold, headmaster at Rugby, became one of England's greatest and best-loved educators. A slow, plodding boy was, above all others, encouraged by him.

Once in a moment of sudden impatience he had spoken sharply to a pupil of this kind, whereupon the boy had looked up in his face and said, "Why do you speak angrily, sir? Indeed I am doing the best that I can."

Arnold never forgot the deep shame he felt in that moment. Thereafter, while clever boys won his admiration and praise, his deepest respect, as well as his sympathy and encouragement, went out to those of small ability who applied themselves with industry and perseverance.

"If there be one thing on this earth," he said, "which is truly admirable, it is to see God's wisdom blessing an inferiority of natural powers where they have been honestly, truly, and zealously cultivated."

Lincoln's Temper

Executive Mansion, Washington
Feb. 5, 1863.

Major General Sigel,
My Dear Sir:

General Schurz thinks I was a little cross in my late note to you. If I was, I ask your pardon. If I do get up a little temper I have not sufficient time to keep it up. . . .

Yours truly,
Abraham Lincoln.

Quotation for Today

TO make mistakes as we are on the way to knowledge is far more honorable than to escape making them through never having set out to seek knowledge.—RICHARD TRENCH.

Brevities

Montreal Star: A correspondent in a morning paper asks what can be done with soiled dollar bills. It is splendid to keep them in boxes in a nice dry cellar.

Detroit News: "Radio," says the ever-observant Variety, "needs new timber." Charley McCarthy was only a beginning, it seems.

Milwaukee Journal: The summer now waning has been one of the worst for straw hats. The trade never really rallied after the departure of Maurice Chevalier.

Humorist: We read of a music-hall artiste who tears newspapers to shreds and then apparently reassembles them neatly folded. It is rumored that the amazing man can even put the daily paper together again after his wife has finished with it.

Montreal Star: Too many think you can't properly pursue happiness unless you're doing seventy miles or more an hour.

San Francisco Chronicle: A list of awards to movie personages since 1921 shows Walt Disney the most frequently remembered. It was Mr. Disney, you recall, who invented a better mouse.

Rise!

Those who live on the mountains have a longer day than those who live in the valley. Sometimes all we need to brighten our day is to rise a little higher.—Anon.

What Price War?

It requires the labor of many years for a nation to regain the losses sustained by one year's war; especially in the morals of the people.—George Dillwyn.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

'Hostess House'

A "hostess house" is what a young woman calls her lovely modern home in which she does special entertaining for clubs, parties, and special groups—and at the same time stays at home to take care of her two small children.

In need of money, she hit upon the idea of selling her services as a hostess to groups who like the informality and comfort of a home for their meetings and dinners more than they do the more expensive and less comfortable restaurants.

She decorates the rooms, serves the luncheons, dinners, or refreshments, and receives pay for the food only. She makes a reasonable charge, and is really a much-loved part of the community in which she lives.—R. P. S., Carlton, Ore.

Cosmopolitan Cinemas

THE film industry is a remarkably cosmopolitan institution.

In Selznick International's color picture, "The Garden of Allah," Marlene Dietrich, a German, plays the part of a Belgian; her costar, Charles Boyer, a Frenchman, plays a Russian; C. Aubrey Smith, an Englishman, plays a Frenchman; Basil Rathbone, an Englishman, plays an Italian, and Tilly Losch and Joseph Schildkraut, both Austrians, play Arabs.

Richard Boleslawski, a Pole, directs the picture, the setting of which is in Algeria.—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

In Lighter Vein

Overheard

"I understand that your vacation resort overlooked a lake."

"Yes, and good beds, good food, and lots of other things!"

Oh!

Milliner: "That dark hat goes wonderfully well with your pale complexion, madam."

Customer (breathlessly): "But I only became pale when I heard the price"—"Il 420," Italy.

Man From the South

Southern Colonel: "What have you in the way of a room, suh?"

Room Clerk: "How about something with a northern exposure?"

"How dare you!"

All Ears

"I think it is very poor taste when people ask personal questions."

"So do I—does anyone ask me the other day how much John earned a week."

"How horrid! What did you tell her?"—Montreal Star.

Last Stop

Passenger: "Fish-Hook, that's an odd name for a station. Why do you call it that?"

Porter: "Well, it's the end of the line."—Pearson's.

Why Not!

"I've just had the most delightful holiday," said Jones. "No regular hours for meals. No extra charge for baths. As much as you want of food, with plenty of fresh fruit, no tips for waiters."

"Good gracious! Where did you go, Jones?"

"Simple!" replied Jones. "I just stayed at home."—Montreal Star.

The Exact Courtesies

Sonny had been shooting for his father, and now daddy was giving him a good telling off.

"Fancy," he said, "a great, big boy like you being afraid to sleep in the dark. I'm ashamed of you."

"Huh!" snorted the child. "It's all very well for you to talk! You've got mother to look after you!"—Answers.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Highways Are Happy Ways

As the automobile speeds over the road, children finally tire of the scenery, and then is the time for the wise parents to start some games like these:

"Alphabet Find" is a good game, for it takes a long time to find all the letters in the alphabet in signs. If there are two teams, one takes one side of the road and the other the opposite side. The letters must come in consecutive order. "X" and "Z" may be seen several times, but they cannot be counted until after "W" has been reached in the alphabet.

"Three in a Row" makes it necessary to watch for car licenses. The idea is to find a car license with first "111," then "222," and so on, ending in "000."

"Sentencing a City" isn't as formidable as it sounds. It is a game in which one tries to make a sensible sentence out of the name of a city, using the letters consecutively. Thus HARVARD: "Harry and Roy very ardently raised daisies."—Anne S., Palatine, Ill.

Jest a Minute

"Have you seen a locomotive around here?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Example

Boston

For many years Miss C—— had walked back and forth between her house and her office, and on her way she passed several street cleaners. One of these men particularly attracted her attention because he took so much pains with his work, and kept his section in such good shape. Appreciating his earnest, conscientious efforts with his humble work, she fell into the habit of watching for him and saying "Good morning" to him.

Then for some time he did not appear, and she wondered about him each day as she passed his section. When he finally returned, she stopped and told him how much she had missed seeing him each day.

"You really missed me, lady? You noticed that I wasn't here?" he said, in a rather awed tone.

"Yes, indeed, I did. Your great care and effort in doing work that most people slide over carelessly has often been an inspiration to me to do better work."

Then the man came forward and asked her if she'd mind shaking hands with him, as he had never thought anyone noticed the great pains he took with his work, and she had encouraged him.

She shook hands with him, and then walked on. At the corner, a college professor caught up with her and asked why she had shaken hands with the man. She told him the story; then he said, "I too have noticed this man's work, and tomorrow I shall ask him to shake hands with me. I feel it is a privilege to know anyone who is such a good workman."

Thus does patient and careful effort spread its light, not only back to the worker, but on and on, we know not how far.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Driving Through Water

Before attempting to drive through water of uncertain depth, raise the hood and slip the fan belt off the pulley. You can then drive with ease through water as deep as the height of your distributor. With the fan operating, a car would be immediately flooded and "shorted"; but without the fan one can drive through two to three feet of water with ease, depending upon the make of car and location of distributor.

In a flooded area near Long Beach last winter a large number of cars were stranded with flooded ignition systems. One tourist, however, who knew this "motoraid," slipped off his fan belt before starting his motor, and astonished the others by calmly driving half a mile through nearly three feet of water to higher ground and out of danger.—R. I. M., Saratoga, Wyo.

Odds and Ends

The Cherry

Unlike many fruits, the cherry stops developing in color and flavoring the moment it is picked.

And No Water

It has been estimated that if all the oceans dried up, there would remain over 4,000,000 cubic miles of salt.

Faster Transportation

In the mountainous regions of Peru, airplanes transport materials in an hour that would require two weeks on the backs of llamas.

Double Lanes

The United States has about 8000 miles of highways with more than two traffic lanes.

Sugar Pines the Best

The National Park Service considers the Yosemite sugar pines as the world's finest pines.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Fortify yourself with contentment, for this is an impregnable fortress."

Letter Division: YDGOSLAVIA 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Letter Changing: Light, night, naut, bagot, bagot, boast, loast, loast, heave, heave, heavy.

How Many Bushels?: 250 bushels

My Diary (?): I awoke; I sat up in bed; I dressed; I ate breakfast; I drove into town; I parked car; I entered store; I bought groceries; I paid cash; I drove home.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Too Many Rules*

By I. E. PELLEY

WOW — LOOK AT THE TOWN CLOCK! ARE WE LATE FOR DINNER!!!
RUN LIKE EVERYTHING
WAIT — THE ONLY WAY WE CAN POSSIBLY MAKE IT IS TO CUT THROUGH THE RAILROAD YARD
BUT I HAVE TO GO TO BED WITHOUT MY DINNER IF I GO IN THE RAILROAD YARD AGAIN!
ON THE OTHER HAND IF I COME HOME LATE I DON'T GET ANY DINNER EITHER .....
?
HMMM... AS LONG AS I MISS OUT ON DINNER, ANYWAY, I MIGHT AS WELL TAKE MY TIME AND GO BY MR. LANEY'S ORCHARD
MEECHUM!

Animal Town—*Mr. Crocodile Returns the Glass Rock*

By DUMMER

BOY! I'M SO GLAD TO HAVE OUR GLASS ROCK BACK AGAIN
OH, BUSTER! YOU'VE KNOCKED OUR ROCK OVERBOARD
I'M SO SORRY-
-BUT IN ANOTHER WAY, I'M GLAD IT'S GONE. WE WON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT LOSING IT AGAIN, NOW
THANK YOU, MR. CROCODILE, IT CERTAINLY WAS NICE OF YOU
SO IT'S BACK AGAIN, IS IT?
HERE IT IS! THE ROCK YOU JUST LOST
LOOK FOR WHAT HAPPENS NEXT WEDNESDAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Exit From Nanking

IT is to be hoped Japan will not read too much into the removal of the American embassy staff from Nanking. No doubt the question uppermost in State Department thought at Washington was whether any positive service to the forces of law and order would be rendered by the continued presence of its diplomatic representatives in a city about to be mercilessly bombed by Japanese air raiders.

Evidently the State Department decided the possible usefulness of the staff's remaining in Nanking was negligible as compared with the risks it entailed. But Washington's orders to Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson to leave China's capital must be read beside the State Department's protest against the bombing of Nanking. Together they indicate that the United States will not follow a course of relinquishment of treaty rights and moral right all along the line before Japanese aggression.

No doubt the slowness with which moves toward positive and clear international consultation have developed accounts in some measure for the removal of the embassy staff. Had a joint program for dealing with the situation in China been completed by interested Western powers, as the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, hoped, there would have been no retreat from Nanking unless such action had been agreed upon by all concerned.

Consultation becomes more and more imperative as Japan's methods of warfare in China violate ever more blatantly all legal and humanitarian precepts. The carrying of the war to helpless civilians, the destruction of homes and public buildings, and the shocking slaughter of non-combatant victims, must be opposed by civilized peoples the world over. The removal of the American diplomatic staff from Nanking indicates no lessening of American interest in consultation to check terrorism in the Far East. It bespeaks an unwillingness, however, to risk American peace while such risk seems only to encourage postponement of definite international action.

Every Film a Prize Winner!

THE British film trade has finished a year of disappointment and financial trouble in a blaze of triumph. Owing to the failure in world markets of film after film many British companies have recently been forced into very difficult positions. In view of these things it is all the more gratifying that at the fifth International Cinematograph Exhibition, which has just been held in Venice, Britain carried off some of the most valuable prizes.

The Cup of the Nations, given for the best foreign film of the year, was awarded to the English production, "Victoria the Great." Another English film, "Elephant Boy," won the cup offered by the Ministry of Popular Culture, and was wildly cheered by the audience that saw it, while several British documentaries were enthusiastically received.

How is it, people are asking, that the international reputation of English films is so low, while at exhibitions like that at Venice British pictures win so many prizes? It is by no means the first time that Britain has done so well, for her pictures won several honors at last year's Venetian exhibition also. The solution of the paradox probably lies in the fact that Britain's film output is enormously uneven. Her trouble is not that she does not produce any good pictures, but that she turns out so many bad ones. It is these latter that determine her international standing in the popular estimation.

Happily, Britain herself is now waking up to the damage inflicted by the policy of "quota quickies," and is seeking to restrict the making of cheap films that injure her reputation. Thus it is hoped to inaugurate a new era when she will take her proper place in the cinema world.

Learning—After Lamplight

EVENING classes run by the London County Council have re-opened, after the usual summer interim, and all over the city earnest pupils are betaking themselves to study as soon as the day's work is over. The scope of the classes is admirably wide. Where else, indeed, can one find an academy whose syllabus includes such diverse subjects as heraldry and bee-keeping, Gaelic and mosaic work, or such recondite studies as park administration, or aquarium managing?

In fact it might almost be said that these classes, as a whole, come near to forming an ideal university. Their fees are very low; they are open to all, in the full meaning of the phrase; and they allow a man to make his way in learning for as long as he pleases, without preventing him from making his way in a profession. The last advantage may be paralleled to some extent by correspondence courses, and it may be also that "the true university is a collection of books"; but not everyone finds it easy to learn entirely from the written word.

Here, the pursuit of learning, which is engaged upon in youth so often under compulsion, and is apt to lose thereby its charm, regains its character of an adventure—a nocturnal adventure as full of diversion and wonder for many, as were those nocturnal adventures in Bagdad to the Caliph.

Washing the City's Face

CITIES of the future may have triple-deck superhighways and two autogiros in every garage but if they still have slums the net gain in human well-being will be seriously open to suspicion.

"The slum," says the National Resources Committee's report just issued on American cities and their role in the national economy, "is the most glaring symptom of urban disintegration . . . a contagious blight on a large scale."

Coincident with this report, happily, there meets in Washington a conference of housing officials from many parts of the United States to consult on the inauguration of the $500,000,000 housing and slum clearance program authorized by the last session of Congress. That the United States is at last making headway on housing is indicated by the fact that many of the recommendations in the resources committee's report are already embodied in the Wagner Housing Act.

The report nevertheless throws some interesting lights on the slum problem which should be useful in directing the attacks which the new Federal Housing Authority and the co-operating state and local authorities will launch.

The slum, it comments, "is by no means limited to derelict residential areas, but often consists of decaying business and industrial sections. Neither is the location of the slum limited to the older, central parts of the city. Actual or potential suburban slums are probably developing faster than the older, centrally located slums are being eradicated."

The planners then protest, "The problems of slum eradication are still being confused with those of low-rent housing. Areas which should not again be used for housing, because they are functionally unfit and undesirable for this purpose, are being enthusiastically rebuilt, often on such a limited scale that shortly they may be subjected to and are likely to be the victims of the same forces of deterioration which dragged down the old development before them."

The point is well made that oftentimes land cleared of slum tenements ought to be turned into playgrounds, parking lots or industrial uses instead of further misplaced residential use. But this does not invalidate the merit of the limitation written into the new housing act that each new construction project shall be contingent on the demolition of a corresponding number of obsolete and dilapidated dwelling units.

The old smudges need to be wiped from the faces of the cities if the modern beauty spots are to have any suitable background. As long as the old structures exist they will tend to be occupied in some fashion. There must be assurance, too, that the new housing is going to be within a cost range that will permit dwellers in the old apartments to transfer to the new. Demolition and construction must go hand in hand if the process is to be one of cleaning up.

Incidentally, the business of cleaning up can be carried on and is being carried on widely along with the provision of new housing. The possibilities of renovation are not to be overlooked. Still greater are the possibilities latent in taking proper care of buildings as they are being lived in. After all, the seat of slum conditions is in the slum mentality either on the part of the tenant or landlord or both.

Let America make an attack on slovenly, ramshackle, unwholesome ways of thinking along with its attack on the physical aspects of housing, and the result will be more lasting cleanliness and brightness.

Safety Zones for Pets

ONCE more the United States is witness to a worthwhile variation of the "Youth Movement," children of Belleville, New Jersey, urged to action because of a too large toll of their pets taken by motorists, and adapting to their own ends the practice prevailing in numerous larger cities—that of permitting the "older youngsters" to serve as traffic guides for less mature pupils in crossing streets adjacent to schools—have initiated a new campaign of carefulness.

Taking advantage of a recent Saturday, some twoscore girls and boys invaded the principal thoroughfares with signs which, couched in the terse terms of adolescence, pointed out the fact that adherence to established traffic regulations, especially those having to do with cautious driving, would result in prolonging the existence of many a roving Rover or trekking Tabby.

The obvious sincerity of the juvenile "safety squad" may make a useful impression upon drivers of cars who, although cautious of children and older pedestrians, are not so considerate when canines, cats, and other of childhood's playfellows are concerned. The humanitarian campaign, however, is not to be limited to the city of its origin, nor even, it appears, to the state of New Jersey. The "power of the press" has been invoked to carry the movement farther afield.

WINNERS of the New York Times essay contest on the United States Constitution are David L. Levine, Charlotte Avrutus, Stephanie Kaliszewska, Jack Stock, Mary Elizabeth Rowell, Henry H. Carse, Bernard F. Kelly, Antoinette Stabile and Frank Bowes. Americanization at work!

Guggenheim Empire

Book News of the Day

SURELY we must all admit, being so forcefully reminded, that America is the land of opportunity. The more important thing is for us to realize that this is as true today as it was yesterday, or last year, or a half-century ago. It is this that men and women and boys and girls are inclined to forget. Harry O'Connor seems admirably qualified to write all about millionaires. He gave us, not so long ago, "Mellon's Millions," an intensely interesting and complete story of the rise to wealth and power of Andrew Mellon, long influential in finance, industry and politics.

* * *

Now comes, by the same author, THE GUGGENHEIMS, THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN DYNASTY (New York: Covici, Friede. $3). The picture is complete. Its shadows, filmed in the ghettos of the Old World where the despised forebears of the "Swiss Family Guggenheim" found no permanent abiding place, reveal by contrast the brighter scenes after the pilgrimage to the "land of promise." But there were dark days even in the new land. Poverty (strangely enough as we knew the Guggenheims of later generations) was the insuperable barrier to desired progress and success.

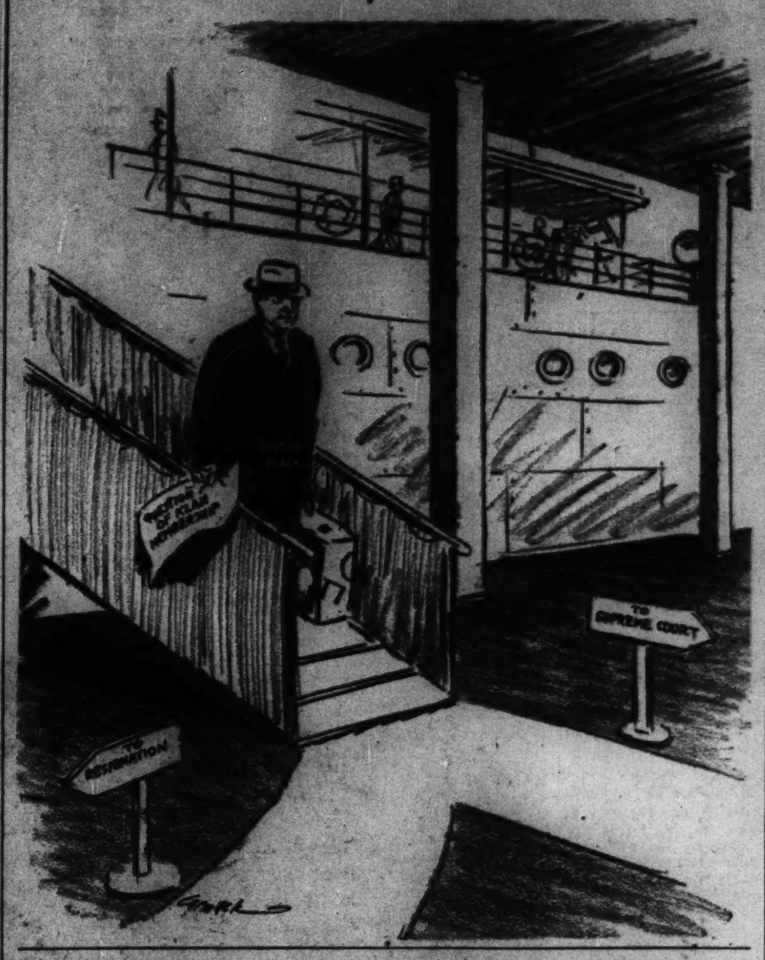
But the Nestor of the American Guggenheims knew not the meaning of defeat. He was determined that it should not be the heritage of his sons and grandsons. So from sire to son, successively, the teaching was inculcated that failure could not be endured. The lessons were not easily imparted. Perhaps they were quite readily learned, nevertheless. Eventually the peddler's pack, carried from door to door in the squalid villages of coal miners in Pennsylvania, grew to larger and ever larger proportions. Small stores expanded into big stores, and horses drew wagons carrying the wares once borne by boys and men.

* * *

Through all the interesting story one fails to find a word or an incident which would convince the reader that the road to success is smooth or easy, or that along the way there are signs and portents and cunning folk of the woods to warn of the paths to be avoided. But there is much to assure us that success lies somewhere beyond even a dreary horizon, and that it is revealed to those who approach with faith and vision.

It may be that few individuals will duplicate the achievements, materially appraised, of the members of this transplanted but finally Americanized family. Their success is epochal, perhaps, but still typical. Their wise benefactions, their generous gratitude for opportunities enjoyed and their good works, everywhere visible, are their ungrudging tribute to the people to whom the pioneer patriarch appealed for sympathetic understanding. F. L. P.

First "Decision Day" for the New Justice



Yesterday's Grist Mills Today

THESE many years an old churn may have been only an old churn to a Vermont farmer, but that was before one of the summer folks spotted it as an antique and bought it, attic dust and all, for $3.75. Old spinning wheels are fewer and frailer, but it is still possible to pick one up here and there. And venerable, if decrepit, rocking chairs and spool beds yet reward many a quest for examples of the furniture of the forefathers.

Really, the country owes a debt to vacation visitors who swarm through the land at this season for the discovery or rediscovery of many a forgotten feature of early American life. Of course, your antique addict keeps an eye peeled at any time of year for items to add to his collection, but climate being what it is, summer is when antiques bloom most plentifully, and prominently, under the roadside elms of farmhouses in New England and elsewhere.

Vacationists this summer are discovering the old grist mill which ground out its grist of corn, wheat, rye and buckwheat before the turn of the century. Then nearly every country community had a grist mill or two as surely as it had a grocery store and a post office. But that was when farmers "raised their own flour" instead of buying it from a mammoth mill somewhere in Minnesota. Today the remaining examples of grist mills serve mainly to emphasize their decline. They are still found occasionally in most eastern and middle western states—but more of them exist only in the state of recollection.

Most grist mills ran by water power, a few by wind. Visitors to the Delaware Valley in Pennsylvania report several of these old water-power buildings still standing, but most of them abandoned. One at Milliford, however, still grinds an occasional grist of buckwheat. Another operates in the summer at Egypt Mills, which derived its name from the Biblical analogy which near-by farmers recognized between themselves and the brethren of Joseph bringing grain. This mill, built about 1800 and rebuilt several times, used to ship flour into New York and New England. Its decline dated from the days when grain raising in Pike County gave way to dairying.

Down in Virginia the old Pohick mill, where George Washington used to take his grist from Mount Vernon, has been restored as a historical landmark.

Most of the early grist mills were run by large wooden waterwheels, either overshot or undershot, but they gradually gave way to steel turbines less likely to be damaged by ice. The revolving grinding wheels between which the grain was slowly reduced to the proper fineness were usually composed of several pieces of flint-like rock, bound with iron.

Among the few windmills which have not gone with the wind are a dozen or so on Cape Cod. A shingle-covered one at Eastham is reputed to be the oldest on the Cape. It not only grinds out cornmeal, which vacationists buy in small packages, but it has become an institution of sufficient importance for the Eastham Selectmen to control—and perpetuate. Even Henry Ford couldn't coax it away from them, though he did find one down Yarmouth way to add to his Americana at Dearborn, Mich.

Once grist mills were important economically, not only in supplying food, but by furnishing a convenient medium of barter. But it wasn't their economic importance which interested a boy forty or fifty years ago. Those mills were a prime place to play on a rainy day, with a friendly miller to keep you from getting caught in the belts or exploring too far under the mill, to which the only access was through an intriguing trap door. After a morning in the mill you went home with your clothes as dusty as the miller's, and if you got caught in a shower on the way, you reached home in a rather doughy condition.

It was always a joy to drive up to the high loading platform, on a wagonload of corn, and there was plenty of time to play while the golden grain was metamorphosed into sacks of meal. In summer the trip to the mill from the farm, three miles away, was an event. The old swimming hole in the farm creek in the pasture nearly dried up, but the willow-fringed mill pond above the grist mill dam was deep and cool, and the bulkhead was the best possible place from which to dive. Swimming floats had not been invented, but what need was there for one when the mill pond had a log raft which would hold a dozen boys and two or three dogs? And below the dam trout lurked in the dark water under the shelving rocks. Grist mills of yesterday ground a grist that was not all corn and buckwheat. GEORGE AUBREY HASTINGS

The People vs. Beer Propaganda

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I submit the record of a liquor case that has not been reported?

The Court: "Beer Propaganda, stand up. You are charged with an attempt to alienate the affections of the citizens of the United States for a clean, decent atmosphere in the home and in business where young men and young women can pursue their daily lives free from the maudlin examples of liquor. What say you? Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Beer Propaganda: "Not guilty, your Honor."

The Court: "We will proceed with the case."

(Here counsel for the Plaintiff—The Public—tells what they will endeavor to bring out and calls as his witness Mr. Dispenser.)

Counsel for Plaintiff: "Mr. Dispenser, what is your occupation?"

Witness: "I am a bartender, sir."

Counsel: "Some years of it, I presume?"

Witness: "About twenty-five, sir."

Counsel: "You have seen many young men come up to the bar and order what was undoubtedly their first glass of beer, have you not?"

Witness: "Hundreds of them, sir."

Counsel: "Did they stop at one glass?"

Witness: "Some of them did, sir."

Counsel: "Let me ask you this question. Did these same ones you refer to as 'some of them' patronize you on following occasions?"

Witness: "Oh! yes, sir."

Counsel: "Did these same 'some of them' on the following visits limit their drinking to a single glass of beer?"

Witness: "Not always, sir."

Counsel: "You have seen these men almost daily and have served them drinks?"

Witness: "Yes, sir."

Counsel: "Now tell me, didn't a great percentage of these same young men who started drinking beer that you served them later develop a desire for stronger liquor?"

Witness: "No doubt of it, sir."

Counsel: "Can you give us any estimate as to how many of these hundreds of young men who took their first glass of beer under your observation, and who later developed a desire for harder liquor, ever switched back to beer?"

Witness: "Very, very few of them, sir."

Counsel: "That's all—Your witness, sir."

Counsel for Defendant: "I don't believe I have any questions."

Counsel for Public: "We have no further witnesses, your Honor." (Counsel for the Defendant—Beer Propaganda—in his opening, tells what they will endeavor to prove. He calls Mr. Expert to the stand.)

Counsel for Beer Propaganda: "Mr. Expert, you drew up this analysis I have in my hand, did you not?"

Witness: "Yes, sir."

Counsel Addresses the Court: "If your Honor pleases, I wish to submit this document as evidence. You have a copy of it, and the Counsel for the Plaintiff has one also. I assume that you are both familiar with its contents As it is a rather lengthy technical analysis and covers all the ground on which we base our defense, I feel that Mr. Expert's testimony that he drew up the document is all that is necessary. Your witness, sir."

Counsel for the Public: "Mr. Expert, I am not going to ask you many questions regarding the analysis you submitted. I read it very carefully, especially your notes on the food value of Beer. But I want to ask you a few very pertinent questions: You have been practicing for how many years?"

Witness: "About twenty, sir."

Counsel: "In that twenty years of your practice can you give me a rough estimate of how many times you have prescribed Beer as a corrective of any sort?"

Witness: "That would be hard to say."

Counsel: "Do you recall prescribing any this past week?"

Witness: "No—o—I can't say that I have."

Counsel: "Well, say the past month?"

Witness: "I cannot recall any."

Counsel: "Can you remember prescribing any the past twelve months?"

Witness: "Well—er—er—not definitely."

Counsel: "Then, this idea that Beer might be so extremely beneficial to the human system, as you have explained in your written analysis, never bothered you a great deal, did it, until you were retained by Propaganda?"

Witness: "Well—er—er—naturally I presume I gave it more thought since then."

Counsel: "Yes, it would seem so. Now, let me ask you, Mr. Expert, in your years of practice haven't you treated many hundreds of cases of illness caused by Beer?"

Witness: "Yes, sir."

Counsel: "The primal cause of the trouble could be attributed to just the one thing?"

Witness: "Yes, sir."

Counsel: "Then, to sum it up roughly, the number of cases where Beer has been responsible for illness and hardship that have come under your personal observation outnumbers tremendously the number of cases where you have felt called on to prescribe it as a corrective?"

Witness: "It would seem so."

Counsel: "That's all, your Honor. The Plaintiff rests its case."

The Court: "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, all the honest and fair minded citizens of the United States, you have heard the evidence—Let your actions bespeak your verdict." D. C. S.

Boston, Mass.

They Fly Through Water

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading the article, "Playing Checkers With a Loon," taken from "Walden," by Henry D. Thoreau, and noting that author consistently refers to the swimming (with its webbed feet) under water, permit me to say what few have approached near enough to see, namely, that the "loon" and his relatives do not swim under water, but fly, using their wings in the same way that other birds do in the air.

This writer actually watched their motions in a clear water lake in Florida, where one of these birds had been shot at and a wing partly disabled. F. B. C.

Collingswood, N. J.

The Wide Horizon

Mediterranean Soundings

By Paul Crossus
Rome

TO ACHIEVE any lasting improvement in Anglo-Italian relations it is necessary for the two governments to face the main question which divides their countries and to solve it. To solve the issues of British recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, formal assurances from Italy that she will respect the territorial status of Spain, reaffirmation by both Britain and Italy of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" concerning the Mediterranean is not sufficient to restore Anglo-Italian friendship. These are mere obstacles which have to be removed if a permanent understanding is to be reached between Rome and London, but there are other more serious problems that have to be settled if amity is to be re-established between the two powers. The question is: Who is to be supreme in the Mediterranean? Can this supremacy be held by two powers?

There has been a tendency in both Italian and British political quarters to overemphasize the importance of the exchange of friendly assurances between Premier Chamberlain and Premier Benito Mussolini. These were undoubtedly significant, for they have helped to clear the Anglo-Italian atmosphere which was thick with suspicion and propaganda. A prominent fascist statesman recently told me Britain believed that Italy was preparing an attack on her, while Italy believed that Britain was feverishly arming herself to attack Italy. These mutual suspicions have now apparently been removed.

* * *

Interesting light on the problem of Anglo-Italian relations as seen in this country is thrown in an article which appeared in "Relazioni Internazionali," organ of the Milan Institute of International Political Studies. Anglo-Italian relations, it says, have now entered their conclusive and decisive phase and have assumed the aspect of a historical problem which must be resolved. The time has arrived to determine definitely whether in the present century it is possible for Britain and Italy to collaborate or not. If they fail to do so, the consequences would be obvious. There would then be established between the two countries relations of a purely formal nature, with ups and downs, until the time when, for reasons accidental or desired, the situation would degenerate into a "bloody and useless war."

As regards this "real and existent possibility" the writer of the article holds that the British affirmation that British rearmament represents a practical contribution, to present and future world peace is "one of the most formidable paradoxes which a country has ever sustained." The more states arm and the more they approach the realization of their programs, the more in the diplomatic discussions for the pacific regulation of their respective relations there will be manifest an intransigence and rigidity directly proportionate to their own military capacity for offense and defense.

"British rearmament," the writer adds, "particularly that part which regards the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and taking into consideration the British alliance with Egypt and Irak and the projected partition of Palestine, far from being a coefficient for peace is for Italy a factor for war. Furthermore, British rearmament differs from the Italian in that the former, in spite of its being defined defensive, is for all practical purposes effectively and substantially aggressive."

* * *

It should be remembered that Britain alone could encircle Italy in the Mediterranean with the passive collaboration of one of her satellites in that sea. Consequently, it is maintained here, the importance of the Mediterranean for the vital exigencies of the Italian people cannot be compared to the political and economic interests which Britain has in the Mediterranean, however great these may be.

Italy now appears to be satisfied that the British Prime Minister is showing a greater appreciation of Italian interests in the Mediterranean and is endeavoring to rectify British policy in this direction, but she is not yet entirely convinced of the good intentions of Britain and she still suspects that the approach to Italy is simply a maneuver for gaining time in order to complete the British rearmament program. Italy is ready to collaborate with Britain to settle their common problems, but she does not want to be misled by "illusions."

Italians consider that in order to settle satisfactorily the Anglo-Italian problem it is necessary for Britain to abandon that innate conviction that in the European problems there are two weights and two measures, according to whether the questions concern the British Isles or the European Continent. "The British find it perfectly normal that their own tranquillity is synonymous with world tranquillity. They accordingly consider it a perfectly justifiable act to make a military alliance with Egypt which enables them to reinforce the entrance to the Suez Canal with several heavily armed divisions, while at the same time they find that a few guns placed along the Spanish coast are a menace to world peace."

No agreement may be lasting if it is concluded for political exigencies and is not the result of mutual confidence between the contracting parties.

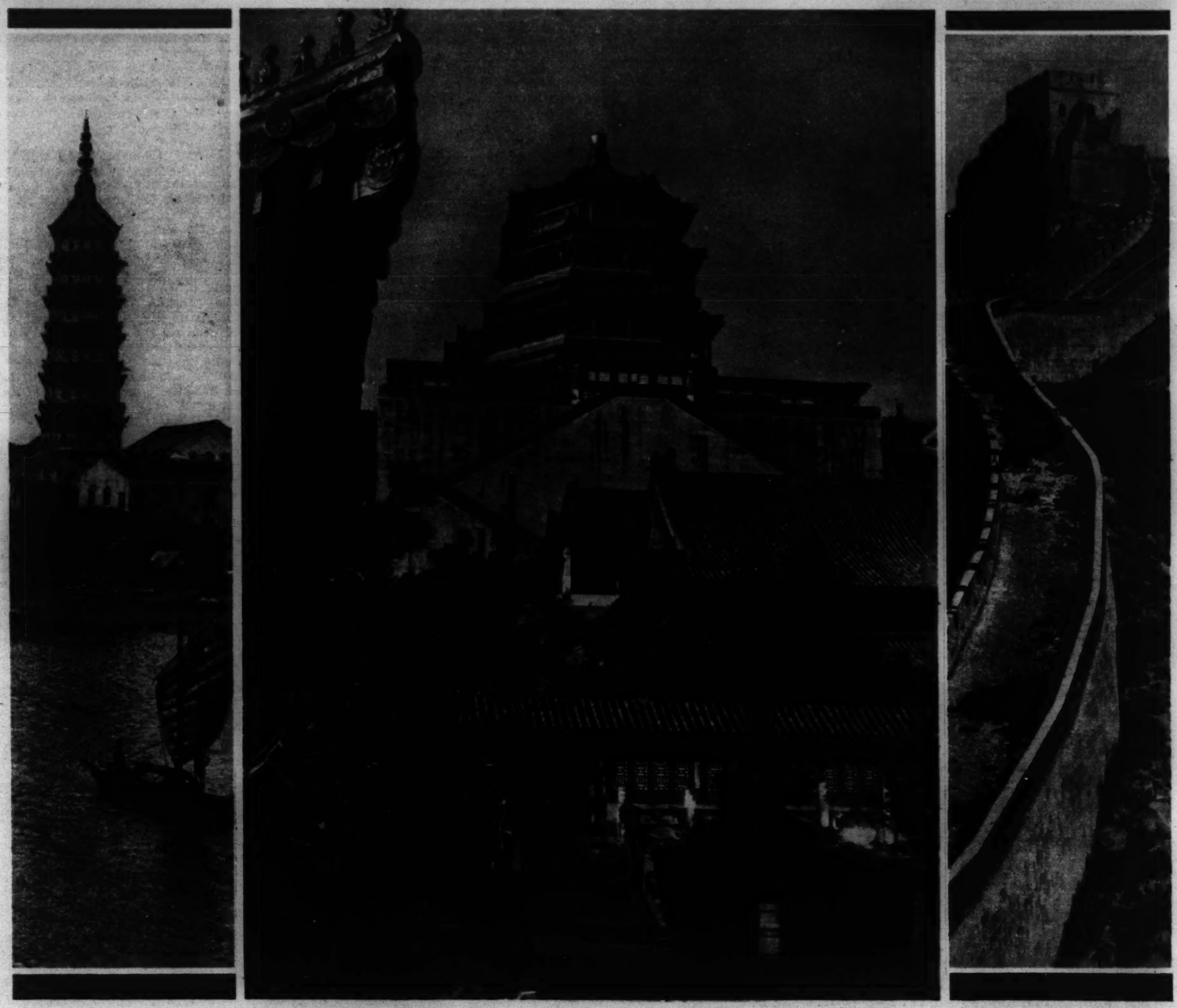
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1937



North China's "Unofficial" War

By William Henry Chamberlin

CRISIS IS A WORD that has been overworked in connection with Far Eastern affairs. But it is decidedly not an overstatement when it is applied to the present Sino-Japanese situation. The embers of hostility between Japan and China, which had smoldered since the fighting in Jehol in the spring of 1933, now are in open flame.

There has been a steady progress from the little skirmishes which ushered in the present crisis to the small-scale war which raged in the Peiping-Tientsin area during the last week of July, continued with the expulsion of the Chinese forces from that region, and went on in the Shanghai area. The casualty lists tell their own grim story. The War Office in Tokyo has announced that Japanese losses in killed and wounded from July 7, when the first exchange of shots occurred at Lukowkiao, to Aug. 3 amounted to 1233 men. The total is far greater by now.

Inasmuch as the Chinese troops were much less well trained and armed and lacked both airplanes of their own and anti-aircraft defense, their losses were presumably much greater than those of the Japanese.

Now, when casualties run into thousands, the existence of a state of warfare can scarcely be disputed, even though, for various reasons, neither of the affected powers and no other nations have seen fit to give the Sino-Japanese fighting the official name of war. Apart from the feeling generated by days of clashes, each side has its atrocity propaganda. The Chinese have been especially embittered by the wresting from their control of their historic old capital, Peiping, and by the bombardment from the air of the industrial and commercial metropolis of North China, Tientsin, and the bombing of Shanghai.

* * *

Japanese feeling has been deeply stirred by the massacre of some 200 Japanese men, women and children during a revolt of the Chinese troops in Tungchow, seat of the East Hopei Government, which had been created as a puppet state, dependent on Japan, in the winter of 1935–1936. The fact that revolt flared up here, where the Japanese during a year and a half had been functioning as advisers and shaping the course of development, is a clear indication, the Japanese say, of how little they can rely on the good will of any Chinese while they pursue their career of conquest.

* * *

There are certain fundamental aspects of the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

The Sino-Japanese conflict is more than a struggle for the domination of North China. It has assumed the proportions of a major trial of strength between Japan and China, the issue of which is bound to affect profoundly the future history of the Far East.

The unstable equilibrium in East Asia, based on the foundation of arming by every country to the limit of its strength, has broken down at its weakest point, in North China, where Japanese insistence on special rights, interests and privileges clashed squarely and, in

the end, irreconcilably with the Chinese claim to sovereignty in that region. Now everything is in the melting pot. Such Japanese leaders as the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, have repudiated any desire or intention to annex Chinese territory. But this repudiation does not cover the case of "protected" states or local administrative units, of which Manchoukuo, East Hopei and North Chahar already represent practical examples. Peiping and Tientsin are already under the rule of local régimes which would not have come into existence except by grace of the Japanese military occupation.

* * *

The Sino-Japanese conflict is a good illustration of the difficulty of employing force on a limited and localized scale—even in China, where regional particularism is strong in many parts of the country and irregular settlements of troublesome incidents are the rule rather than the exception. Japan might be satisfied with the present situation. A subservient régime has been established in Peiping and Tientsin. The 29th Army, which, like all Chinese units which are long stationed in proximity to Japanese troops, had become quite anti-Japanese in sentiment, has been driven away. There is as yet no proof that the Japanese are bent on carrying the war beyond the limits of North China or even on spreading out much beyond their present zone of occupation.

But for China to accept the passing of the two chief cities of its northern provinces under Japanese control without making some show of protest and resistance is impossible. Such a show is already being made. Chinese forces, the total strength of which is probably in the neighborhood of 200,000 men, were concentrated on the three main rail arteries leading to Peiping, the Peiping-Suiyuan line to the west, the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines, which run roughly parallel in a north-south direction, and a determined effort has been made to prevent Japanese forces taking control of the Shanghai area.

Japan and China, being Oriental countries, can use up an extraordinary amount of time maneuvering for position, trying to outface each other, before actually coming to grips. Sometimes in the past this elaborate maneuvering has been the prelude to a settlement without serious bloodshed. Until large-scale military operations actually begin there will remain a bare chance that a peaceful way out of the present hostile deadlock may be found.

But squaring the circle seems an easy problem compared with finding a formula that will prove face saving for both Japan and China. It is almost equally difficult to imagine Japan relaxing its grip on Peiping and Tientsin and withdrawing its troops or China meekly accepting the loss of those cities and disbanding the troops which have been concentrated. Either action would be politically fatal for the government which sanctioned it.

Peace, in the sense of absence of large-scale hostilities, is at the time of writing being preserved by mere inertia. Estimates of the number of Japanese troops in North China vary; a foreign military observer reckoned the number at about 30,000 in early August; it must easily have doubled or trebled by this time.

* * *

Now such a force is probably able to withstand a Chinese attack. But more troops, more airplanes, more heavy artillery and tanks are needed before the Japanese military authorities would feel warranted in launching a big offensive. It was most important for the success of Japanese plans in North China that there should be no defeats. Even a minor setback would whip up Chinese patriotic enthusiasm to a high pitch and might well excite repercussions in the territory which the Japanese already hold and in Manchoukuo.

To explain the relative inactivity of the Central Government troops is more complicated. It involves military, political, economic and psychological factors. The Chinese soldier, while he may fight stubbornly in a defensive position, has never shown much offensive capacity against an opponent so superior as Japan is in munitions and material equipment. The backwardness of China's transportation system, the limited capacity of the railways and the rolling stock, the lack of good roads, make it almost impossible to carry out swift surprise operations with large bodies of troops. In this connection it must be noted that the Japanese, up to the present time, have maintained mastery in the air.

There is also a political element that holds China back from swift, decisive military action. Despite the real and unmistakable progress toward national unity in recent years, China has not yet created a unified army, every unit of which is unconditionally subject to the Central Government.

A breach of relations might seem a rather mild reaction to the severe fighting which has already taken place on Chinese soil. But in the Orient there is nothing incongruous in warfare proceeding without any severance of diplomatic ties. Throughout the Manchuria, Shanghai and Jehol campaigns China and Japan remained on diplomatic speaking terms.

* * *

Apart from the question of military "face" the Japanese militarists and some expansionist civilians as well have long cherished definite aspirations in regard to North China. The Army looks at the problem primarily from the strategic viewpoint; control of North China, the typical Army officer believes, will assure more security for Japan's left flank if war ever breaks out with the Soviet Union. Businessmen see opportunities in the development of the iron of Chahar, the coal of Shansi, the cotton plantations of Hopei. On the principle that the cure for the defects of imperialism is more imperialism, it is argued in some quarters that the disappointments of Manchoukuo can be remedied by intensive exploitation of the riches of North China. An economic bloc of Japan, Manchoukuo and North China with a brisk triangular exchange of North China cotton, Japanese manufactures and Manchurian soya beans and cereals is a favorite dream of Japanese nationalist economists.

Whether the economic benefits that can reasonably be anticipated from North China will compensate for the costs of conquest (over 500,000,000 yen has already been appropriated for the costs of the North China "incident") and for the further prospective costs of pacification and administration is doubtful. But at the moment such economic considerations are very secondary. Japan feels that its position on the mainland has been challenged and is bracing itself for a decisive test of strength with China. If China, as seems likely, is making equally serious preparations, the struggle may assume a duration and proportions which were undreamed of when the first shots were fired near the old bridge that is mentioned in Marco Polo's chronicle.

Photos by Randall Gould and Wide World

NO WAR DECLARATION—BUT IT SEEMS LIKE WAR TO THE PEOPLE OF CHINA

Refugees From the Native Portions of Shanghai Stream Across the Bridge Into the International Settlement, Where They Hope to Find Sanctuary. The Topmost Picture, Showing This Movement of People, Was Taken by Randall Gould, Monitor Correspondent in Shanghai, From the Broadway Mansions, Looking South by the Bund. In Tientsin, Also, Chinese See Columns of Japanese Soldiers Arrive

Where History Is Dramatized

The Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, Is Far More Than the Castle-Like Building Whose Exhibits So Fascinate Visitors; That Is Only the "Front" for an Organization of Many Activities

By Tully Nettleton

"ONE PLACE I want to be sure to see is the Smithsonian Institution." This is perhaps the most commonly expressed wish of those tourist visitors who come to Washington with a background of interest in the natural world about them, its physical phenomena, wonders and inventions.

And the Smithsonian is one of the world's great centers of information and knowledge. Yet those who hope to "see" it can at best have their wish fulfilled only in relatively small part, though they will doubtless go away satisfied after hours of trudging through exhibit halls.

For large as are the museums—and it would take months to go through all the collections with any care—the most important part of the institution is invisible and intangible. It is the organization devoted to research, experimentation, collection and dissemination of specimens and facts in the service of knowledge.

If you've been in Washington, probably you think of the Smithsonian Institution as a quaint, well-seasoned old brownstone structure of Gothic castle design rearing its tower on the south side of the Mall. That, true enough, is the Smithsonian building and it houses, in addition to the graphic arts exhibit, the administrative offices of the institution—but it is not the Smithsonian Institution.

The Institution includes and administers the U. S. National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the Freer Gallery of Art, the National Zoological Park, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Astrophysical Laboratory and the International Exchange Service. Besides this it has originated and thrown off like meteorites three governmental bureaus in its 90-year course—the Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Fisheries and the Geological Survey. It sends its expeditions of scientists literally all over the world to set up a solar observatory in Chile, to seek prehistoric skulls in Alaska, to bring back strange plants from Australia or the Philippines, to hunt game animals as did ex-President Theodore Roosevelt in Africa, or collect birds and mammals in the mountains of Asia or to study the folklore of American Indians or the habits of Dutch East Indies aborigines.

All this is the outgrowth of a bequest by an Englishman who had never seen America but who provided in his will that in the absence of heirs to his only close relative, a nephew, his estate of ultimately about £100,000 should go "to the United States of America, to found at Washington . . . an Establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This was James Smithson, natural son of Lord Percy, and a scholar of some ability in chemistry and mineralogy. Disappointed at not being permitted by law to inherit his father's honors in early life, he vowed, "My name shall live in the memory of man when the titles of the Northumberlands and the Percys are extinct and forgotten." He very likely had given up this hope when he wrote his will.

One of the most visited objects in all the extensive Smithsonian collections now is the Lindbergh airplane, "Spirit of St. Louis," suspended in the central hall of the Arts and Industries Building. The other aeronautical exhibits include the Langley aerodromes of 1896 to 1903, which flew unpiloted, and the first machine sold by the Wright brothers in 1908 to the Federal Government.

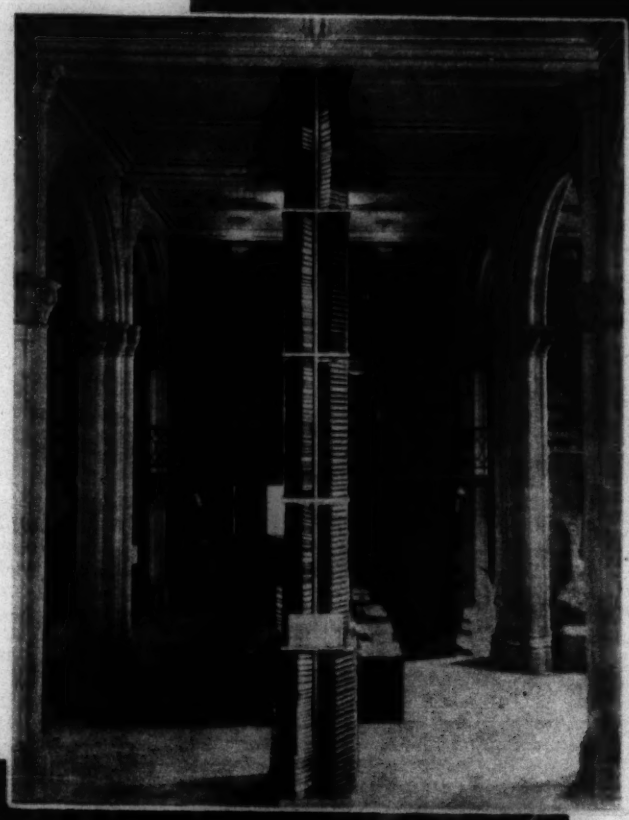
Down one corridor runs an epitome of the story of transportation, represented in the oxcart, the stagecoach, the first steam locomotives used in the United States, and, in an adjoining room, a long array of early automobiles. In another wing is a display of many kinds of textiles and some of the principal types of spinning and weaving machinery on which they are produced. The development of electrical communication is shown from the early instruments of Alexander Graham Bell and Samuel F. B. Morse to an automatic telephone exchange.

Across the Mall stands the larger and more modern Natural History Building, full of fossils, reproductions of extinct monsters, stuffed birds and animals, minerals, Stone Age artifacts, Indian metal work, Mayan and Aztec relics and particularly the family groups so realistically modeled to show the life of Indian, Eskimo, Malay and Oriental peoples that some visitors have asked how often the people have to come out of the cases and whether they mind being stared at.

By way of realism there is also in the Arts and Industries Building a section of a mine in which the shaft is so convincingly dark and deep that a woman who dropped her hat in the hole did not trouble the guard to retrieve it, though, in fact, it lay only two feet below the floor level.

All the exhibits, however, are but a tiny fraction of the enormous collections of objects, ranging from prehistoric skulls to wild flower sketches, connected with all branches of the natural sciences and most of the arts. The National Herbarium, for example, contains hundreds of thousands of pressed specimens of grasses, herbs, ferns and other plants. Such collections, running into many millions of specimens altogether, fill the laboratories and offices behind the scenes, where really the greater part of the Smithsonian Institution's work is done.

THE SMITHSONIAN BUILDING
Erected in 1852, It Contains the Administrative Offices and Various Collections of the Smithsonian Institution



Photos by Harris & Ewing and Courtesy Smithsonian Institution

ONE OF THE GREAT WORLD CENTERS OF INFORMATION
The Collections in the Smithsonian Building, Remarkable as They Are, Are Merely Surface Evidences of a Vast Organization for Discovery and Dissemination of Knowledge. The "Book Column" Above Is a Four-Square Tower of Books 23 Feet High, Without a Duplicate, All Published by the Smithsonian Institution, and 1500 Copies of Each Distributed Free Throughout the World. Almost Every Reference Book of the Last 50 Years Owes Some of Its Facts to These Publications. The Spirit of St. Louis, the Plane in Which Charles A. Lindbergh Flew the Atlantic in 1927, Is One of the Most Popular Exhibits in the Arts and Industries Building of the Smithsonian. In the Background Is a Plaster Cast for the Statue of "Freedom," Which Tops the Capitol Dome in Washington

For the Smithsonian is very much more than a museum or a group of museums; it is an institution for the discovery and diffusion of learning. It has staffs of expert researchers and experimenters continually at work to extend the boundaries of knowledge about the material universe and corps of librarians and clerical workers exchanging this information with people all over the world.

The first secretary or administrator of the institution, Joseph Henry, discovered the law of electromagnetic induction which is involved in almost all electrical invention.

Samuel P. Langley, the third secretary, was an astronomer and a student especially of heat radiation from the sun, but is more widely known for his important researches in aeronautics.

In recent years, under the directorship of the present secretary, Dr. C. G. Abbot, the institution has carried along studies in which Dr. Langley was interested as to variations in solar temperatures and their possible effect on the weather. Each day pairs of observers at stations in Chile, in California, and in South-West Africa, make observations as to the heat of the sun. Then, by intricate computations, they calculate the temperature just outside the blanket of the earth's atmosphere. This "solar constant," rising and falling as has been found in a sunspot cycle of 25⅔ months, may furnish a basis eventually for long-distance weather forecasting.

Another field of research is the preservation of American Indian lore, which had its beginnings with Maj. John Wesley Powell, who shortly after the Civil War led a party of six men in two boats down the Colorado River through the terrific rapids of the Grand Canyon. It has proceeded through classification of the many tribes to the printing of numerous legends in phonetic equivalents of the original languages and to the phonographic recording of Indian songs on the reservations.

All these and other researches led to the publication of the Smithsonian Reports, the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Bulletins and Proceedings of the National Museum and Bulletins of the Bureau of American Ethnology, which record the results of many kinds of researches into new fields of knowledge or preserve compilations of reference material.

In addition to this, the Smithsonian staff answers an average of 8000 letters a year from persons mostly seeking information on various subjects. Included are some contributing a useful observation or specimen and a number of "cranks." Most ask a specific question, which may take a few minutes or several hours of investigation to answer. One of the broadest requests received read:

"Dear Sirs:

"Will you please tell me how I can get the publications published by you on the following subjects: Geology, biology, botany, National Museum, National Gallery of Art, Bureau of American Ethnology, Indians, International Exchanges, National Zoological Park, Astrophysical Observatory and any other interesting subjects."

To have filled the order completely would have involved shipping several thousand volumes and pamphlets.

Ounce of Prevention

Big Brother and Big Sister Volunteers Prescribe Individualized Friendship and Guidance for Maladjusted Teen-Age Youths to Head Off Criminal Careers

By Walter L. Winchester

Wide World

BIG BROTHER-IN-CHIEF
Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Professor of Criminology at Harvard Law School, Is President of the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation

IVAN ("SHOW-OFF") GAMBETZKI was a bright, fine-looking boy, but his hankering for an audience led him to misappropriate a parked motorcar, to take a girl for a ride. Henry Puccini (the gang mostly called him "Tinker") stole an automobile because of an overpowering urge to tinker with the machinery and feel the throb of the engine as he raced the car down the boulevard.

Then, there was young Ferdi Kolzech. He filched a tin "bazooka" from the Nickel and Dime store because his parents couldn't buy toys for him to play with. "Red" Petersen lifted a harmonica because the Windsor Alley gang dared him to. But Ernie French took things that didn't belong to him, because—well, "something inside" pushed him into it, he guessed.

In Juvenile Court, these youths were delinquents. The act each had committed was essentially the same, stealing; yet each was motivated by an entirely different emotion.

Delinquency beginning in childhood or early youth—usually in such simple acts as committed by these fictitiously named lads—lies in the life background of the majority of those who overflow correctional institutions today. It can be circumvented before the youngsters reach the courts, in the vast majority of instances, by dealing with each boy or girl individually and differently from all the others, and with complete understanding of the latent causes of their "maladjustment." That this is not done more generally is responsible for much of the youth failure of today—for the rapid increase in the numbers of youthful criminals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Such is the forthright conviction of nearly 15,000 men and women volunteers in an international movement who are laboring to guide youths away from unsocial or criminal lives. Through the far-flung organization known as the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation and its many local affiliates in the United States, Canada, England, Australia and New Zealand, they reach more than 55,000 boys and girls in a single year.

The pioneer movement dates back to Dec. 3, 1904. On that day, Ernest K. Coulter, who had helped organize the New York Children's Court, asked the Men's Club of the Central Presbyterian Church, in that city, to take the interest of a "big brother" in Protestant boys arraigned in the new court. The term struck deep into the hearts of his auditors and set a ball rolling that today finds expression through 377 federated organizations, or groups, and embraces Big Sister groups as well. But, today, nearly three fourths of these groups are conducted on a non-sectarian basis, divided among Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths.

What is this so-appealing Big Brother idea? Mainly adult friendship that fills a big gap in a boy's life. It recognizes that youth is plastic material. The way to help a lad is not through gifts of money, nor through reform machinery, nor institutional life, but to mold his formative years with large doses of real love and friendship and guidance. That's the Big Brother idea. And it works—so well, in fact, that only 2 per cent of the boys and girls who come within this influence are, subsequently, arraigned before any court, or other legal body. The movement is justifiably proud of that 2 per cent record!

Naturally, the training of children should be left to their parents, but too many come from homes incapable of rearing good citizens. Here the Big Brother idea finds opportunity. Each "little brother" discovered in need of this influence is placed under the guiding wing of a Big Brother; proximity, personal characteristics, similarity of religious affiliations being considered. "Little brother" has won a close friend and adviser. A kindly word of wisdom, a quiet talk, an hour's companionship now and then. What an influence on any lad's future! Not charity, just plain friendship plentifully oiled with the milk of human kindness.

The youth also is helped to unite with a church, a young men's organization, school. In a nutshell, Big Brother—in all probability he is an active business or professional man in his community—volunteers a few hours out of his week to bridge the gap in the boy's life, opened, perhaps, by a father's neglect. It is this personal comradeship that makes the Big Brother idea successful. Practical help, however, keeps pace with the camaraderie. Homes, jobs, good clothing are provided, and summer camp privileges, financial loans, scholarships, convalescent care, reading guidance, Christmas baskets, and a good many other services.

It works just the same with the "little sisters." The movement has a warm heart for all youngsters regardless of race, creed, color or sex, and is spreading its influence over added thousands every year. But its leaders look toward ever-widening fields. They feel they should be reaching 432,000 children yearly in the United States, and 36,000 in Canada. They have plenty of room for more men and women volunteers in the work.

Through this organization, thousands of youngsters have been turned into a mode of living that has won them respect in their communities. Indeed, many now head their own business and professional establishments and are experiencing a development in their lives which never would have been possible under conditions in which they were discovered.

As the movement gained momentum and experience, its leaders saw advantage in reaching possible delinquents before they actually committed acts that placed them in court. Therefore, today, 75 per cent of the activity is preventive, 20 per cent after court arraignment, and less than 4 per cent after release from some institution. Dealing with the youngster after serving a term in an institution is considered a task for the professional social worker rather than the volunteer.

♪ ♪ ♪

More than half the children are helped by the Big Brother movement before their sixteenth birthday. It is found possible to discover in young children certain traits likely to lead to delinquency. The schoolroom offers, perhaps, the best place to locate these predelinquents. Group contacts of the school frequently bring out symptoms of maladjustments that the Big Brother movement can correct, such as truancy; and many teachers are co-operative.

Federation headquarters are in New York City. It claims to be the only nation-wide organization which, through its affiliated movement, specializes in crime prevention by intensive personal and individual methods. Its president is Dr. Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminology at Harvard University, who also heads the National Crime Prevention Institution. The Big Brother program finds support in the judgment of the New York Baumes Crime Commission: "The method of individual study and treatment gives the greatest promise of success in preventing crime." . : . "The expense of the individual method is probably less than the cost of crime to society, per criminal."

Compare the average prison maintenance cost in the United States, $440 per annum per capita, with the $16.41 per capita annual cost of Big Brother and Big Sister service. Even cold statistics present a telling story, but the human relationships present an even greater—thousands of youths saved from a court record and a possible criminal career. Upon retiring as director of federal prisons of the United States recently, to become executive head of the Boys' Club movement, Sanford Bates expressed the conviction that the ultimate way to stop crime is not to keep on filling up the prisons but to head off the formation of criminals.

Big Brother federation headquarters staff advises and assists the many local groups. The local work in New York City itself, however, is conducted exclusively by the Big Brother and Big Sister Movement, Inc., the pioneer group. With steady growth reported in the past year, there are now 222 federated Big Brother groups, 112 Big Sister, and 43 mixed groups. Fifty are "organizations," with professional staffs and a board of directors; 38 are "departments," attached to some other parent association but having a paid professional worker assigned to Big Brother or Big Sister work; 289 are simply "committees," composed entirely of lay persons.

Few communities under 150,000 population are able to furnish the $8000 average yearly budget required for classification as an "organization." The average "organization" comprises 115 Big Brothers or Big Sisters, has three or four paid workers, and takes on 220 clients, as the youths are called, each year, and makes 496 client contacts in a year. Nearly 3500 volunteers are acting on the "committees," without professional help, reaching 14,700 children. From eight to 18 months are required to develop a functioning service after the idea once takes hold in a community. The workers receive a course of training divided into lectures and case studies, before being considered qualified for their trust.

The President of the United States and the First Lady serve as patrons for the organizations in this country. The movement has secured friendly understanding with such groups as Rotary, Optimist, Kiwanis, Elks, Lions, American Business Clubs, Gyro, Kinsmen, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys' Clubs, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A. and others in the social work field.

FUN AND GUIDANCE FOR THE CHILDREN

Black Box Studi

That Is What the Big Brothers and Sisters Offer, by Radio and in Person. Bob Emery (Left), as "Big Brother" of the Air, Has an Audience Once a Week, Over the Mutual Broadcasting Company Network. Both Boys and Girls, More Than Half of Them Less Than 16, Find Friendship and Understanding Through This Movement, Which Began in 1904

What Price Self-Sufficiency?

Not to Alter Boundaries, but to Lessen Their Importance, Defined as One Conclusion of Discussions at the International Peaceful Change Conference in Paris

By Eugene Staley

Professor of Economics, University of Chicago

ON SATURDAY, JULY 3, while the forges of many steel factories in Europe flamed to turn out cannon, M. Edouard Herriot rose in an amphitheater of the Sorbonne to pronounce the closing words of the International Studies Conference on "Peaceful Change." He paid tribute to the experts on international affairs from 24 countries who, meeting under the auspices of the League of Nations through its Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, had spent a week trading views on the possibility of solving international problems by methods other than war.

Raw materials, population pressure and colonies were the chief topics discussed in a series of carefully prepared roundtables. The sessions were attended by more than 150 political scientists, international lawyers, economists and historians, many of them of world repute. The basis for roundtable discussions had been laid by exchange of memoranda and exhaustive documentation on factual matters extending over a period of two years before the Conference.

Analytical studies of political problems such as the conference had produced, said M. Herriot, should be of importance to statesmen. "Politics ought to rest on science, supported by the methods of science, and look toward ethics as its goal." The achievement of peaceful international relations calls for evolution toward laws and institutions firm enough to provide guaranties but supple enough to permit change.

On the speakers' platform, besides M. Herriot, the chairman, were Mr. John Foster Dulles of the United States, who had presided over the plenary study meetings; M. Charles Rist, a leading French economist, who has been a close adviser of the Bank of France; Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford, and the Belgian jurist, Prof. Maurice Bourquin, who as "general rapporteur" had been in charge of the preliminary research.

* * *

Mr. Dulles recalled his attendance at the Peace Conference at the close of the World War. The authors of the Versailles Treaty and the creators of the League of Nations, he said, had made a mistake in directing their work too exclusively toward the achievement of a system of collective security which would preserve the *status quo*. We see now that there must be provision for changing the *status quo* by peaceful means. But while realizing this important truth we must not go too far in the other direction and forget collective security. The peaceful changes that are necessary, he observed, would be facilitated if we would view the world less as a collection of nations and give more attention to the human beings that compose the nations.

At the three roundtable sessions of the week on "Raw Materials and Peaceful Change" the economic experts present rose to support each other in explaining that to give every nation "access to raw materials" it is essential first of all to restore international exchange. This, in turn, depends on the lowering of trade barriers and on the reconstruction of dependable international monetary relationships, which is in turn closely bound up with the political problem of easing tensions between nations and enabling peoples to feel more secure against the menace of a possible war. "Access to raw materials" is not a problem capable of solution by any kind of territorial redistribution, even the most drastic that could be imagined. Furthermore, the experts seemed unanimous in the view that the world problem of raw materials is just as much a problem of abundance as a problem of scarcity. Raw materials simply illustrate in a concrete way the general paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty which results from a breakdown in the processes of exchange, in this case complicated by many sorts of nationalistic barriers to trade and to monetary transactions.

Wide World and Bain

THE WORLD REFLECTS THE THINKING OF MEN

It Can Place Its Faith in the Might of Armies, Such as Mass Beside the Coliseum in Rome; or in the Ballot Box, Which Was a Peaceful Means Used in 1935 to Determine the National Status of the Saar. Preparations for That Plebiscite Are Shown Under Way at the Right. Directly Above Is the Famed Sorbonne, Paris, Where Met the International Studies Conference on "Peaceful Change," Described in the Accompanying Article, and Which Suggested Some Alternatives to Violence

The factual reports submitted to the Conference appeared to convince many delegates that much nonsense had been going the rounds in those popular discussions which run in terms of "haves" and "have-nots" and which couple raw material supplies with colonial possessions. The Danes led off with the observation that though they had no colonies and hardly any important sources of supply in their own small country, they were not suffering from lack of raw materials. They were able to obtain all the raw materials they needed from abroad, to the extent that they could pay for them. They would be glad to see barriers to exchange broken down so that they could sell Danish products and buy foreign products (including raw materials) more readily.

The British and the French submitted memoranda from which it appears that Great Britain, with all its far-flung empire, depended on foreign countries in the five prosperous years before 1929 for 72 per cent of its imported raw materials and 63 per cent of its imported foodstuffs; while France, with the second largest colonial area, bought 94 per cent of its imported raw materials and 66 per cent of its imported foodstuffs from non-French countries.

* * *

The depression and deliberate measures to confine trade within empires have since lowered these percentages somewhat for both Britain and France, but not by more than about 10 per cent except in the case of French imports of foodstuffs. Belgium gets 3 per cent of its raw material imports from the Belgian Congo and a fraction of 1 per cent of its foodstuffs. Raw materials do not come mainly from colonies, these memoranda show. A complete list of major raw materials of which the world draws as much as half of its annual supply from colonial and mandated areas would hardly include half a dozen commodities. The most important of these would be rubber and tin.

These figures and others used by the Conference revealed that all modern industrial countries are "have-nots" in some degree, and most of them to a very considerable degree, in the sense that they depend on imports from abroad for raw materials essential to the running of their factories and the feeding of their peoples. The real raw materials problem, so far as peacetime conditions are concerned, was summed up by one delegate as having two facets: one, the problem of obstacles to international exchange, which applies equally to other goods as well as raw materials, and the other certain difficulties raised for consuming countries by raw material control schemes and cartels of producers exercising monopoly powers. This latter question received considerable attention in the discussions, and there seemed to be a consensus of opinion in favor of some sort of international "control of control schemes."

It has often been pointed out that the ability of countries like Germany to get raw materials from abroad is limited by their ability to sell abroad, for they must acquire foreign exchange with which to pay for raw material imports. Thus obstacles to trade imposed by tariffs and quota schemes and monetary controls all over the world are the factors that most impede access to raw materials. For this reason much approval was shown for such efforts as those of Secretary Hull toward breaking down trade barriers as most important in the interest of peaceful change.

* * *

One major conclusion of the Conference, in the opinion of several American delegates, was that territorial transfer of any kind, whether in Europe or in Africa, is one of the least promising forms of peaceful change. Perhaps some slight territorial adjustments can be made, but for the most part readjustments will have to be sought in the direction of reducing obstacles to economic intercourse. As one delegate put it, not so much to change boundaries as to lessen the importance of boundaries should be the strategy of peaceful change.

However, the Conference registered a decided shift in the attitude toward colonies and those who possess them which has been more and more evident in recent years. Delegates from countries that have large colonial empires, as well as from those that do not, remarked that no longer can colonies be regarded as the private preserves of the countries that administer them. Not simply the interests of the metropolitan country (i. e., the colony-owning country) but the interests of the natives and the interests of the world at large must be taken into account in the formation of policy. Eventually, and this was stated especially by the British experts, one must expect colonies to "grow up" and achieve independence or dominion status.

In the meantime, colonial administration must be regarded as trusteeship, not as an opportunity for exploitation.

The experts on population problems agreed that serious maladjustments in the form of over-population and under-population exist in various parts of the earth. It came out clearly in the discussions that the apparently simple remedy of migration is much more complicated than in previous ages. Possibilities of migration depend on the economic situation of the world. Modern migrants cannot move without considerable capital to set them up in some productive occupation.

* * *

There was disagreement among the population experts as to how effective emigration may be as an aid to countries suffering from surplus population.

In the sessions on population, as well as in those on raw materials and colonies, when it came to concrete proposals for peaceful solution of the most pressing problems it was observed by more than one delegate that organized international co-operation is indispensable. The League of Nations may be in eclipse today, but when experts get together to find means other than war for meeting international problems they seem to propose more and more duties that need to be performed and can only be performed through a world organization. It was a striking thing about the Conference that nearly every member took for granted that the League must be strengthened and its powers extended if the world is to have peaceful evolutionary change rather than war.

Signs of the Times

The Great White Way Actually Shows All Colors of the Rainbow, and Douglas Leigh, Who Came From Florida, Has Helped to Illumine New York's Night Scene

By Janet Mabie

PLANNING A LIGHT DIVERSION

Douglas Leigh, Who Left the Deep South for the High Towers of Manhattan, Has a Knack for Producing Illuminated Signs That Stop Traffic Even in New York

WHEN YOU GO TO SEE HIM, you still recognize the soft, almost plaintive, voice heard on the telephone, and the characteristic Southern mannerism of saying, "Yes, ma'am." Nevertheless you think, "This can't possibly be the right man. He's too young. He looks as if he were in preparatory school."

But when he sits, surrounded by interruptions—telephone calls, messenger boys, voices in the doorway of his office—and begins to talk about signs; and though what he says is disarmingly simple, you notice that it all has a curious kind of authority about it; and, after all, if a man says his name is Douglas Leigh, and that he puts up the signs, then his name is probably Douglas Leigh, and he does probably put up the signs.

You have to hear about someone like him to make you realize for how long, and how completely, the great illuminated signs overlooking Broadway have made its fabulous reputation as the Great White Way and yet, on the whole, how much that brilliant and provocative illumination has been accepted, as if it really grew there of itself, and no questions asked. Of course, there must be someone behind it. But who ever hears anything about who it is?

* * *

It is true that last year, when a great sign was "unveiled" at dusk one evening, before almost election-size crowds, blinking their eyes at the antic fish of South Sea dreams, people did momentarily pay a little attention to where electric signs come from and approximately why. That fish sign turned out to have been basically a matter of a young woman, somewhere out in the Middle West, who idly scribbled on a paper an idea for an advertisement that would make people laugh and read what it said. Really a flippant sort of a sign. Someone looked over her shoulder at the scribbling, said "Hm-mm-mm," and took it away. She got the general impression that the person who took it was only thinking a sensible young woman would find better ways to spend her time than drawing ridiculous fish on paper.

The rest, however, is history. The young woman heard her scribbling had become an electric sign on Broadway. She didn't believe it. The night the sign was unveiled they had her come to New York to see it. They thought she would be pleased. She didn't believe her eyes, murmuring, "Goodness, look at it! Is it real?" She can hardly believe it yet.

* * *

But to get back to Mr. Leigh. If it is true that people generally have tended to take the bright advertising signs of the so-called Great White Way pretty much as if they just grew, like fruit on trees, Mr. Leigh has helped to change all that. It is his idea that an electric sign isn't worth its salt—or kilowatts, if you're fussy—unless it makes people think.

Mr. Leigh comes from the deep South. He hasn't learned to speak New Yorkese yet. Perhaps he never will, and that will be just as well, for somehow the curl of Southern speech goes well with his ideas. He went to high school in Greenville, S. C. Somewhere in his high school years he came across something said by Arthur Brisbane. It became his first and only business maxim. "What a man can imagine, he can do." That is practically the philosophy of Nikola Tesla, the inventor, too.

Mr. Leigh was advertising manager of his school paper, the Nautilus, and when he went off to the University of Florida he got the advertising concession for the Year Book, which was known as "The Seminole." He bought it on a note, when he was a freshman, and it turned into a two-edged sword. "I blush to say I made $5000 on it, but the money sort of distracted my mind from studying, which was not a good thing."

Oh, he studied some; but he had some other concessions, too, and such incidents as cleaning up on fraternity stickers and pennants, which sold profitably for 5 cents apiece, contributed to his getting the impression that, well, four years is quite a long time to stay in college, if you'd really rather go into business. His father, who is a banker, didn't object very loudly.

* * *

So young Leigh stepped around to the Baptist minister's house one night, and got a letter from him to Mr. Bruce Barton. With which he hastened to New York. Mr. Barton was unable to see him for nine days. It seems an odd number of days, but there it was. Anyhow, odd or not, Mr. Leigh didn't feel that he had nine days to spend in waiting.

So he went to a man in the outdoor advertising business and said he'd like to go to work. "All right," said the man. "You work for a month, and then I'll make you my assistant."

Mr. Leigh smiles faintly now as he tells about it. "So—at the end of two years and a half . . ." The gist of it is that the man didn't make him his assistant. That was all right. Things can happen to alter a man's plans. But when his salary was cut to $30 a week, he thought something should be done. He went out after business himself.

He put up a sign for the St. Moritz Hotel, on the Fordham Road—perhaps because college boys would be roaming up and down that road, and the St. Moritz has a kind of young-life air about it, which would be enhanced by the patronage of a college crowd. Anyhow, he was paid off in a due bill. That is, he could use credit at the hotel to the extent of its indebtedness to him. It got him a nice apartment and pleasant meals, but there is a limit to getting paid off in due bills, so clients now pay cash.

* * *

As he grew more experienced, Mr. Leigh was to feel his way into more complicated manipulations of light to induce people to think and buy. But he went home and he said to himself, "What would be the simplest way of persuading people, passing in the street below?" He had an order for a beverage display. The result was a cup and saucer, of comfortable, old-fashioned proportions, comfortably steaming. The advertising message in a streamer below. The delighted client signed the contract forthwith.

The night the sign was turned on there was a minor hiatus. The vapors rising from the cup were steam. The steam pressure was run too high. The atmosphere condensed it, and people down below began to cry "It's raining!" It wasn't raining, and Mr. Leigh scurried aloft, took a look, telephoned to the New York Steam Corporation, whose people came running and did something. Everything came out all right.

He says, "I like spectaculars best." "Spectaculars" are large signs involving the use of more than 200 feet of neon tubing. An equivalent light value in electric bulbs is also a "spec." Mr. Leigh did not know that the parade which opens the circus—the Durbar, or Days of Cleopatra, or whatever—is known to circus people as "the Spec." He liked that.

* * *

The day we talked he had a new sign ready to be unveiled at dusk, advertising the motion picture, "High, Wide and Handsome." He was pressed for time. "My idea is not to use superlatives in illuminated signs unless there is something really to raise your hair on end. People don't like you to get 'em all excited over nothing. They won't buy if you do. And a great big electric sign implies emphasis in itself."

Lately Mr. Leigh has been experimenting with antic pups, kittens and a horse. (Remember the time-honored kitten advertising silk that was a landmark of Broadway signs for years? They've even got one in Montreal, it worked so well.) Anyway, Mr. Leigh managed to get the rights to a new invention, which he applied to this sign just above the Palace Theater. It is a kind of checkerboard business, and pups and kittens do tricks in it, and then there appears an apparently irrelevant, but ridiculous Spark-Pluggish horse. The sign was put up originally without a sponsor. It modestly advertised that Mr. Leigh knew something about advertising. "It cost me $10,000 to prove to myself that this new kind of sign would catch the crowd and hold it." It is placed so a crowd can watch it from a safety island across Seventh Avenue.

Of course, technically, Broadway is no longer the Great White Way. It is the Great Red, White and Blue, Green, Yellow and Purple Way. Mr. Leigh says signs intended to attract men have a lot of red in them. Women like blue. Red neon light is unaffected by the atmosphere. You get blue neon by using green light in an amber tube. Blue neon is made from red light mixed with mercury; the mercury condenses in winter, and subdues the light by half.

* * *

It seems that a good sign has two aspects, and only two. It must attract attention, and it must have memory value. That's why the steaming cup worked. It isn't always the expensive sign that works the best, either.

"People say it is pretty funny, my squeaking into the highly competitive field of outdoor advertising the way I did. I don't think it is so funny. I'd have been surprised if it didn't work. I had only two rules for selling. One was a good idea. The other was a sensible price.

"I think the extraordinary public interest in Walt Disney cartoons has affected the outdoor advertising business. Animation is sure fire, and I think it is because people have almost taken Mickey and Minnie, and Donald Duck and the others in as members of their families. People are amused by things that move."

* * *

Emphasizing his point with dramatic unexpectedness, Mr. Leigh reached down behind his desk, so unobtrusively that the motion wasn't even noticed, and hoisted into view a cocker spaniel puppy, all ears and great stumbling feet, and melting amber eyes, which he set on his desk.

"He really belongs to my friend Sam Byrd, but Sam has got a new play which he hopes is going to be in rehearsal in a week, so what time has he got for a spaniel? Besides, we enjoy having the spaniel in the office. We think he sort of goes with our business!"

So that's the kind of a young man who is putting signs up on Broadway—with a half million dollars' worth of contracts in his pocket still to go.

A M B I T I O N

By Albert F. Gilmore

LIKE MOST IMPORTANT words in the English language, "ambition" has an interesting background. Its origin, the Latin verb, *ambire*, meant to go about; and the derived substantive, *ambitio*, had the somewhat derogatory meaning of going about as a candidate for public office to seek votes for oneself. Thus ambition came to have as its common significance that mental state which seeks to be recognized above one's fellows, either for superior accomplishments, for large possessions, or for some honor or office denied to the masses of humanity.

Ambition in this sense usually implies selfishness, the desire to promote selfish interests. It was plainly this mental state which Wolsey decried in that familiar passage when he takes farewell of his friend in these words, "Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition." And he follows with an admonition which constitutes a perfect antidote for the poison which the famous Cardinal attributes to ambition, "Love thyself last, cherish those hearts that hate thee." Surely when we love ourselves last we shall not seek glory, honor, or wealth for selfish ends.

* * *

There is, however, another use of the word which is more praiseworthy, more closely allied to aspiration, since it relates to some noble purpose, some lofty desire, some upward trend toward higher and better living than that which characterizes the common round of human affairs. It was undoubtedly to this type of mental quality that Emerson referred when he issued the oft-quoted admonition, "Hitch your wagon to a star." Manifestly he was visualizing the possibility of great attainment by those who have lofty aspirations, a keen desire to rise spiritually and mentally above the mold in which human experience is so commonly cast.

To this type of desire, whether it bear the characterization of ambition or aspiration, there can attach only commendation. For the first step in lifting oneself into a higher and nobler state is the desire for improvement. No progress is made without the desire to progress. "Excelsior" comes not to the self-satisfied and dull. To the aspiring, to the person dissatisfied with present conditions, his own and those of society, comes the longing for a greater comprehension of, a larger sharing in, that which humanity feels lies above the human self and yet within its grasp—the heaven which the old Persian, Omar, saw as "the vision of fulfilled desire."

The questions, then, inevitably arise in any discussion of the subject, What purpose lies back of one's ambition, one's aspirations for better things? Is it merely to gratify selfish ends? Are its aims pitched on so low a plane? If so, its purposes are unworthy, and its fulfillment portends no lasting benefit to him who selfishly satisfies his desires. Only through selfless service, through the attainment of some end which not only elevates character, but in some measure benefits humanity, does ambition become worthy. Anything less turns back the word to its original meaning, the going about to seek office for oneself, to promote himself above his fellows.

The surest method of substantiating one's theories, of lifting them out of the range of speculation, is to examine the record. What does history hold in the way of confirmation of the thesis that only as ambition takes on a social aspect, has for its purpose service to society, is it justified and worthy? When we glance down the pages of history to the names of those regarded as truly great, the eye falls upon the names of personages who have rendered the most valuable service to humanity. Not one name in that illustrious galaxy represents a person who sought merely his own aggrandizement, regardless of the welfare of his fellows.

No one actuated merely by selfish motives has built a lasting monument in the hearts of men. Why? Because however great one's accomplishments in the realm of materiality, only those whose lives have been the expression of a lofty aspiration have reached the highest goal. No Croesus, accumulating things termed wealth for its own sake, has ever won lasting gratitude, has ever become truly great. No one who ever fought his way to the front ranks as ruler of a people merely to satisfy his selfish ambition has reached the goal of nobility.

None who has merely fed the fire of his own desires, regardless of the well-being of his fellows, ever has or ever can reach that mountain peak illumined by the light of true greatness. Why? Because greatness is spiritual. It comes only to the individual whose aspirations have been purified by light, the light that shines only for the true servant to humanity, who sees as his high duty, his priceless privilege, service to God through service to mankind.

* * *

Were one in doubt as to the accuracy of this statement, let him but turn to the record of him who spoke as never man spoke before, whose record for accomplishment stands without parallel in all history, the man of Nazareth. Could there be attributed to him a trace of that ambition which so commonly actuates mortals? Did he ever aspire to any position other than the doing of the will of divine Providence? Was his ideology other than to show poor humanity the way out of its doldrums into the sea of peace, joy, and permanent prosperity? The answer to all these queries is forever in the negative.

Are not, then, the words of such a man worthy to be adopted as pointing the way of life? Hear his words: "Neither be ye called masters: for one is your Master, even Christ. But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant." [Matt. 23: 10,11.] There could scarcely be expressed a more definite statement of righteous desire, of true ambition. The one who serves most is the greatest. And this from the most successful, yes, the greatest, personality that has ever appeared on earth. Many there are who have accepted this standard and are striving with humility to rise to its demands. Worthy aspiration supplants false ambition, that type which the poet describes as "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself."

to Mining

The British Government Buying the Rights to Coal Deposits in the United Kingdom, Will Institute M... Industry, Bringing Benefits to Miners, Public, and Present Owners

By L. C. C...

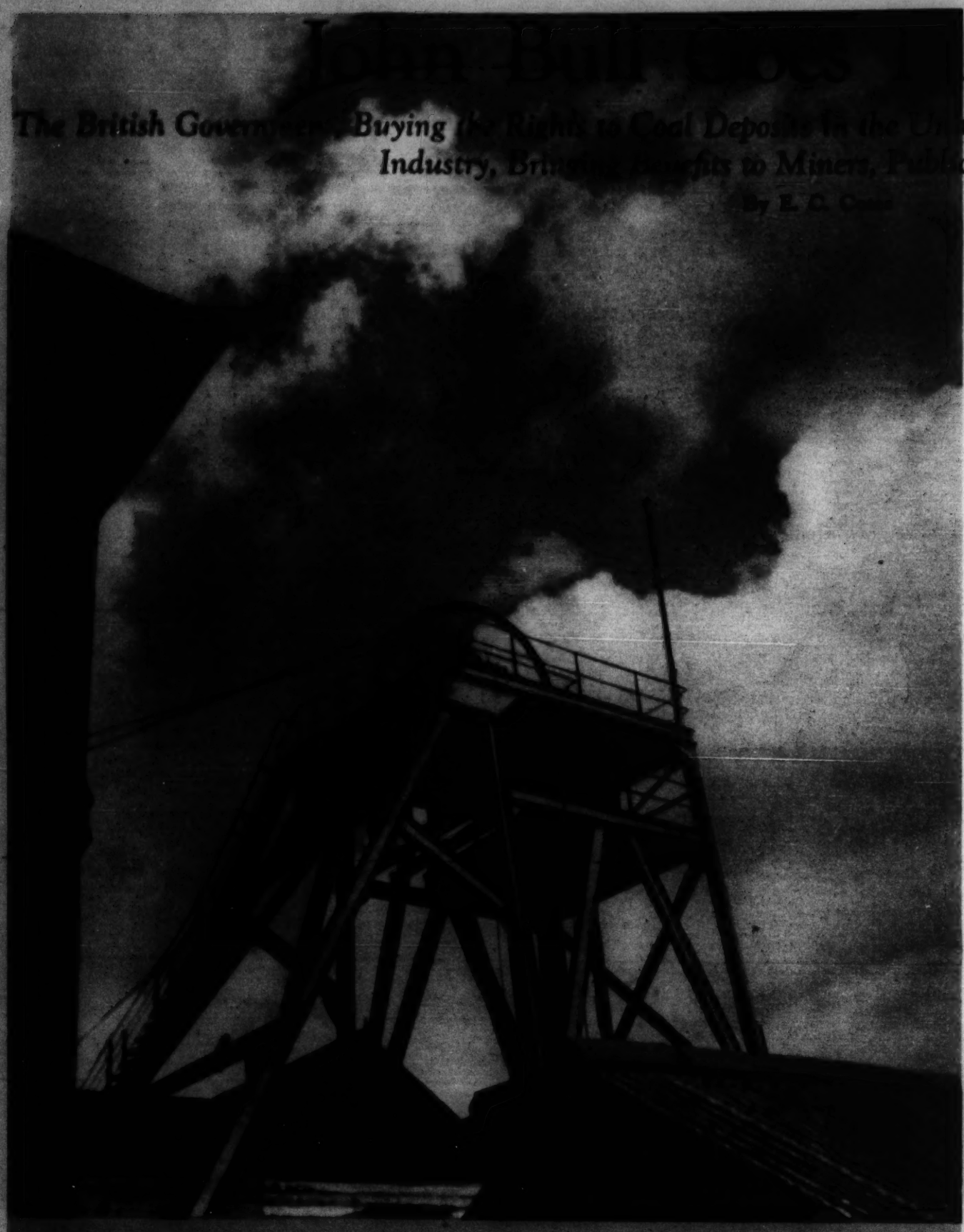


Photo by G. L. Hawkins from Dorien Leigh

ABOVE HEAD: Top of the Steel Gear Over the Coal Shaft at South Cosby, Showing Sheave Wheels and Winding Rope

A MAJOR CHANGE FOR THE BETTER in the British coal industry has had the way cleared for it by a "Registration of Ownership Bill" which was passed into law by Parliament in July. All the coal lying beneath the surface in the British islands has in the past been the property of whoever happened to own the ground where it was to be found. This state of things has subjected the coal industry to many disabilities, since it has been open to the landowner to impose almost any conditions he chose upon those enterprising enough to extract the mineral and to place it upon the market.

♦ ♦ ♦

This is all now to be altered, as the Government has decided to buy out the whole of these rights, thereby becoming itself the owner of all unmined coal. The aggregate sum hitherto paid by the coal-mining companies in what are known as "royalties" for permission to extract the mineral, has been ascertained to amount, taking one year with another, to £4,430,000 annually.

Arbitrators, by whose award both sides have agreed to hold themselves bound, have fixed the lump sum value of this annual payment at £66,450,000.

The Government has undertaken to pass legislation next session to enable this sum to be distributed among the coal royalty owners. The bill just passed into law has been a necessary preliminary to this great reform. It provides for a survey of the properties concerned in order to determine precisely the rights to be transferred.

Some thorny problems still remain. The chief of these is who is to be responsible in each case for future land subsidences and other damage occasioned to the surface by mining operations below ground. Rights of way over private property, complications liable to arise where colliery companies are their own royalty owners, have delayed the passage of the main act. Meanwhile, progress is being made with the survey.

This survey finds the coal industry slowly recovering from a great slump. The slump has been due partly to world-wide trade depression, and partly to conditions in the industry itself. While the consumption of coal at home has on the whole been maintained, the demand both for export and for shipping has fallen off.

Increased use of labor-saving machinery in the mines has been another factor making for unemployment among the miners. Before the World War the number of persons employed in this class of the community was approximately 1,100,000. Now the total is only 780,000. The amount of coal raised in 1936 was 245,000,000 tons. This compares with 287,000,000 in 1913. The inland market bought 158,100,000 tons in the 12 months before the war, being almost exactly the same as last year. On the other hand, in the same period, the amount of British coal sold abroad fell from 73,400,000 tons to 34,532,000 and that for use on ships engaged in foreign trade dropped from 21,023,000 tons to 11,948,000.

♦ ♦ ♦

The growth of the use of mechanical aids to coal extraction has been remarkable and has resulted in raising the output per man per shift since 1913 from 20.3 cwt. to 33.54. In 1913 only 8 per cent of the whole British yield of coal was cut by machines. In 1935—the latest year for which information on this point is available—more than half (51 per cent) was thus extracted. Mechanical conveying of coal from the interior of the mine to the surface has also grown, having been only 12 per cent of the whole in 1928, and 43 per cent in 1935.

While the number of the miners has decreased, the standard of living of those among them who are still employed has risen. Under the wages arrangement now in force not less than 85 per cent of the total proceeds of coal sales—less certain specified items—goes to the workers. The chief charges deducted are for the timber balks and steel props and arches used in preventing the galleries from caving in. Royalties, workmen's compensation payments, national health and unemployment insurance premiums, salaries of the administrative staff, welfare outlay and depreciation are other items excluded.

Apart from all this, the owners' share of the 15 per cent is in no way net. It has to cover all debenture interest and cost of borrowings from the banks. It has also to make good such sums as may be necessary to enable a specified minimum wage to be paid to each class of worker according to scales settled separately for every individual coalfield, according to the local conditions.

♦ ♦ ♦

In no instance, since the introduction of this system, has anything like the full 15 per cent reached the colliery owners. Last year, the division of sale proceeds gave 90 per cent to the miners and 10 per cent to the owners. Prior to that the owners fared even worse. In 1935, the corresponding proportions were 95¼ and 4¾; in 1934 they were 95½ and 4½; in 1933 they were 97½ and 2½; in 1932 they were 98 and 2.

In spite of this the miner makes very little. His average earnings last year were only £131, which, however, was £15 12s. more than in 1934, the best year up to then since 1924.

A growing factor in home consumption of coal is the production of by-products. Last year, 12,750,000 tons were used for generating electricity and 40,000,000 tons in the manufacture of gas, petrol and benzol; 3,500,000 tons of this total were for making petrol by what is known as the hydrogenation process, a system expected to be much extended in the near future.

Up to about seven years ago the coal industry was almost entirely unorganized, the collieries all competing with one another; and as the supply of the mineral greatly exceeded the demand, most of it was sold at rates so low as to make it quite impossible to pay reasonable wages to the workers. In order to improve wages, Parliament, in 1930, passed an act enabling the majority of the collieries in each district to enforce minimum prices for the coal. For this purpose quotas were imposed compulsorily upon dissenting minorities, thereby preventing any particular branch of the trade from being overstocked.

♦ ♦ ♦

The coal raisers in each district periodically submit to a central council estimates of what they expect to be able to sell. The central council, which represents the industry on a nation-wide scale, allots a quota of tonnage to each district and this is apportioned among the individual collieries by the local councils. Every district fixes a minimum price for each class of coal within its own limits, and such price is co-ordinated by the central council to prevent uneconomic competition between adjacent areas.

By these means the selling price of coal throughout Britain is being raised. Last year, the amount of increase on average was 1s. 1½d. per ton, compared with the preceding 12 months. In certain classes of coal the rise has been as much as from 5s. to 6s. per ton, but this, the colliery owners claim, has not been

ng

itute Major Reforms in the

excessive, having regard to the extent of the losses at which sales had previously been going on.

A typical case recently came up in the Midlands, where a 6s. rise was complained of. But when the question was looked into, the collieries were able to show that the selling price had previously been only 3s. 10d. per ton, so that the 6s. rise still left it below the general cost of production, which in 1936 was 13s. 8d. per ton.

A safeguard against undue forcing up of prices is afforded by an officially appointed committee in each district representing equal numbers of consumers and producers, with an independent chairman, but the position is one that is recognized as needing to be watched in order to prevent profiteering.

* * *

The main object of the system is to render possible the raising of the standard of living and the reducing of hours for the coal workers.

These hours have varied materially of late years. Before the war, the maximum day consisted of eight hours. This was reduced to seven hours in 1919, to be again modified to eight in 1927 and to seven and a half in 1930. These were in each case plus one winding time (i. e., interval necessary to lower one set of men from the surface to the bottom of the shaft). This is on the average about equivalent to eight hours "from bank to bank" (i. e., including up as well as down winding times), as is adopted in some other countries.

Coincident with these changes in hours has come big improvements in the miners' living and safety conditions. Better houses are gradually going up. A Royal Commission on safety in mines was appointed by the British Government in December, 1935, and is still conducting investigations. Meanwhile, improvements are being continually introduced. These vary from such small personal reforms as those of providing the miners with hard hats to protect their heads from minor rock falls, and with better lamps to enable contamination of the air to be more easily detected, to such major improvements as those of steel arches to reduce danger of heavy subsidences in the main haulage galleries, and of attempts—still in the experimental stage—to substitute compressed air and hydraulic water force for the use of explosives on the coal face, thus reducing the danger of the ignition of dust and gas in the tunnels.

* * *

A valuable agency for improving the miners' social conditions has been found in a welfare levy of ½d. per ton now imposed on all coal extracted. The proceeds of this levy are expended by committees, who have thus been enabled to set up many pithead baths. The number of miners for whom such washing arrangements are now provided in England, Scotland and Wales is 336,000. Social clubs, also scholarships to universities and other institutions of higher education, are further amenities provided, thereby facilitating self-improvement throughout the mining community.

Resultant betterment in the relations between workers and employers is seen in comparative absence of wages disputes ever since the disastrous walk-out of 1926.

The problems of the miner's calling remain, but are being increasingly solved. It has proved impossible altogether to abolish low galleries at vast depths below the surface, where men work for long hours in cramped postures in steamy atmosphere and continually on the alert to counter roof-falls, firedamp and water percolation. Nevertheless, the conditions are improving and danger and hardship are being continuously reduced.

MINERS AT WORK ON THE COAL FACE

THE DEPUTY MAKES OUT HIS REPORT

AT WORK WITH A NEW CUTTING MACHINE

CONVEYOR CARRIES COAL FROM COAL FACE TO TRUCK

END OF THE DAY: Miners Just Up From the Shaft Are Leaving the Cage and Heading to the Changing House

Among the New Books

France as Seen by an English Journalist

The Framework of France, by H. G. Daniels. London: Nisbet. 10s. 6d.

SEVERAL WRITERS have long debated the problem of whether foreign correspondents should be exclusively specialists in a particular country, or whether they should have a general knowledge of several countries and be, as it were, interchangeable. On the whole, the present writer has leaned to the thesis of exclusivity, believing that a lifetime is not too much to acquire not merely the facts about a country (that is comparatively easy) but to appreciate the temperament of a country, so that one instinctively knows how it will behave and why, and can interpret it sympathetically to another people who think and feel differently and see things from a different angle.

This instructive and sympathetic interpretation is becoming rare. Correspondents are often asked not to understand but to criticise from outside in accordance with the prejudices of their alien training. If they are to carry with them the footrule of their native land, they can, of course, do equally well—that is to say, equally badly—in any country, for their business is purely superficial.

These reflections are, nevertheless, modified in reading the excellent work on France of H. G. Daniels, who happened to be the present writer's colleague at Berlin on The Times of London, and afterward succeeded him at Paris. That Mr. Daniels has undoubtedly written the best book on the making of the German Republic ought, on the theory of exclusivity, to debar him from writing a first-rate book on France. But he has done it. After many years spent as a correspondent in Germany, he went to France as a correspondent, and proceeded to learn the temper and tempo of France.

He was systematic. He made notes which ran into thousands of pages. After 10 years, he felt he could explain France. His insight as well as his industry splendidly equips him for his task. But he is by no means an unreserved admirer of political France, whose party clans, trading in the most mischievous demagogy and spreading corruption, have brought Parliament into deserved disrepute. France passes from scandal to financial crisis, and after each experiment which takes it to the Left, is obliged to save itself from bankruptcy by swinging to the Right.

If French politics were all, however, France would not be the interesting nation it is. Mr. Daniels properly surveys the whole field. He describes Paris, he touches on the regionalism of the provinces, he visits characteristic cities, he looks at the colonies. Then he studies the people — their education, their social concept, their patriotism, their industrial revolution, their agricultural condition. Only when he has examined the various institutions, observed the various classes and discussed every other subject which enables us to understand why the French are as they are, does he devote some perspicacious chapters to the decay of democracy, due to the growth of passionate extremists and the appeal to violence on both sides, and the unhappy lack of leadership. Mr. Daniels has, in short, succeeded in doing for France what he had already done for Germany. His book is indispensable to the serious political student.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Nickolas Muray

SARA TEASDALE

Miss Teasdale's Bequest

The Collected Poems of Sara Teasdale. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

MISS TEASDALE'S last volume, "Strange Victory," appeared in 1933, shortly after her passing. However, it was in "Flame and Shadow," three volumes before, that this poet arrived at her full stature. In the earlier and for the most part, ironically, better-known volumes, a strain of delicate cleverness became, with endless repetition, a mannered succession of languishing roses, moonlight and sighing after lost loves.

But in "Flame and Shadow," the ornamental gave way to the stripped phrase, the fuller and deeper emotion. This book was followed by "Dark of the Moon," which was, in some degree, even stronger than "Flame and Shadow," but did little to increase her popularity. It was dark and autumnal in theme and dusky with foreboding a decline of a success that came easily and too early. Yet here may be found some of the strongest lyrics of Miss Teasdale's career: "Wisdom," and "The Flight."

In the posthumous volume the note of nostalgia deepened, but the line became even more direct, the beauty less cloying:

Take heart, for now the battle is half over,
We have not shamed our sires;
Pride, the lone pennon, ravelled by the storm-wind,
Stands in the sunset fires.

It may be, with the coming on of evening,
We shall be granted unassailed repose,
And what is left of dusk will be less darkness
Than luminous air on which the crescent glows.

It was inevitable that there should come, with time, some collected edition of Miss Teasdale's work. But an artist so uneven as this poet needs the company of an editor. A carefully edited edition of selected poems would have done the poet a better service. At her best, she was a fine and accomplished lyricist; at her worst, a minor singer. And for these latter verses it would be better, to quote the last verse of her finest lyric, to:

If anyone asks, say it was forgotten
Long and long ago,
As a flower, as a fire, as a hushed footfall
In a long forgotten snow.

J. R.

Rowland Robinson Centennial

In New England Fields and Woods, and Sketches and Stories, by Rowland E. Robinson. Rutland, Vt.: Charles E. Tuttle Co. $2.50.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH anniversary of the birth of Rowland E. Robinson, who recorded Vermont scenes and country ways as they were in the last half of the last century, is being celebrated by a seven-volume centennial edition of his works. The editor is Llewellyn R. Perkins of Middlebury College, Robinson's son-in-law, and each volume contains an introduction by some well-known critic or writer.

The most characteristic and probably the most successful of Robinson's work is that contained in the volume called "In New England Fields and Woods, and Sketches and Stories." This has a bibliography of Robinson's writings by Harold G. Rugg of the Dartmouth College library and a foreword by Sinclair Lewis, Vermonter by adoption.

Mr. Lewis speaks of the value to the vacationist of Robinson's sympathetic reports of his rambles, with their invitation to stop, explore, be quiet and contemplate.

Robinson combined in an unusual way a genuine love of wild life with a hunter's instinct. He did hunt with a gun, in lawful seasons, but as he grew older he was more inclined to leave his gun at home. A considerable part of his magazine writing was done for Forest and Stream, and there he wrote both as a sportsman and a naturalist. He never denies the exhilaration of good marksmanship or the zest of angling, but one of his missions in life was the protection of wild life from illegal pursuit and the securing of still stricter and more inclusive laws.

Most delightful, because undivided and secure, are those sketches that tell of what Robinson saw in fields and woods when he went without a gun. His eye was keen and his patience great, yet he was more artist than zoologist, more lover of nature than itemizer of facts. He was more like John Burroughs than any other of the American outdoor writers, yet he was always more intentionally a word painter than Burroughs. The most charming of his essays are those that take his readers through the months of the year, beginning with the nameless season that in Vermont lies between winter and spring, and describing, all round the calendar, the beauty, wistfulness and austerity of northern skies and woods, Little Otter, Lake Champlain and the hilly farms that lie near by.

No wonder Vermonters want Rowland Robinson's work revived and re-read, for it is a memorial to their State and an invitation; after all, there is a great deal of Robinson's Vermont still left. But his Antoine of the habitant speech now talks American, and Uncle Lisha, the cobbler, would be a Greek with a shoe-repair machine.

Mr. Lincoln's Cape Captain

Storm Girl, by Joseph Lincoln. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.

JOSEPH LINCOLN'S latest contribution to the summer relaxation of his many admirers is called "Storm Girl." In it, Mr. Lincoln tells the story of Emily Blanchard, whose life, at important moments, had always been accompanied by a storm and, according to old Peleg Myrick, fond recipient of supernatural messages, always would be.

Orphan Emily was brought up by her aunt, Mrs. Desire Coleman, who kept a boarding house for summer visitors at East Trumet. When Emily was 17 she went to Boston to learn bookkeeping and after that, for a few months, she worked in Gloucester. Then, unexpectedly, she came home, a little pale and troubled, to Aunt Desire. She said her place was to be filled by a man bookkeeper, but further than that she did not explain. Mr. Lincoln, however, is not writing a mystery story and he does unfold to the reader Emily's painful experience with a defaulting manager who professed to be in love with her and used her as an unwitting accomplice in appropriating some of the company's money. Upon being questioned, Emily was rebuked and dismissed. The errant manager disappeared, but it was believed that he had gone down in the wreck of a fishing schooner bound for the Banks.

The story goes on with the rise, growth and development into betrothal of love between Emily and a fine young coast guard captain; with the arrival, in a storm, of some shipwrecked seamen, Emily's mysterious conversations with one of them, and her inexplicable postponement of her marriage to the coast guard captain. The ending, however, is consistently agreeable.

The good angel who made everything come out so happily wore the rough exterior of Capt. Simeon Coleman. Joseph Lincoln addicts will remember the story as chiefly Captain Simeon's, for he is a new variant upon Mr. Lincoln's retired Cape Cod mariners, and, as might be expected, plays the leading part in the book's drama. He has more spice in him than most of his predecessors and the repartee between him and his sister-in-law, Desire, is the most diverting element in this unassuming book.

All America Goes UniveX!

No other movie camera offers anything like UniveX values! That's why more people are today buying the UniveX Cine "8" than all other makes combined! This amazing movie camera is the only one in the world that takes brilliant, theatre-quality movies at less cost than snapshots!

FREE DEMONSTRATION

Don't put off for another moment the thrill of taking live-action movies of all the memories you wish to preserve for the years to come. Ask your dealer for a demonstration today! No obligation!

$9.95

UniveX

Summer Vacations Are Over—

But the dust and grime of travel, of dusty roads, of sandy beaches, may still be deep in the pores of your skin.

Clean it out with Revel "pore-deep" cleansing cream, finish up the process with the other Revel products and hear your friends exclaim:

"How lovely you look!"

REVEL PRODUCTS

Cleansing Cream
4 oz. jar 50c
1 lb. jar $1.25

Face Powder
3 oz. box $1.25

Lipid Tissue Cream
4 oz. jar $2.50

Vitamized Liquid Hand Creme
4 oz. bottle 60c

Vitamized Tissue Cream
4 oz. jar $1.00

Vitamized Oil Shampoo
4 oz. bottle 50c

Postage prepaid in U. S. A., England and Canada

A cleansing program for skin, scalp and hair.

Mack Bros. Products
Miramar, San Diego, Calif.

Revel

An Italian Socialist Examines the Fruits of Fascism

The Triumph of Barabbas, by Giovanni Giglio. London: Gollancz. 10s. 6d.

SIGNOR GIOVANNI GIGLIO, a Maltese by birth, is an old member of the Italian Socialist party. He was correspondent in Rome of the Socialist Daily Herald of London from 1919 till 1924, when he was expelled by the Fascist police; but he continued to "cover" Italy, first from Switzerland, then from Nice, helping at the same time adversaries of the Fascist régime, as best he could, in their underground activities and their attempts to escape persecution and cross the closely watched Italian border. Unexpectedly, he was invited back to Rome in 1930, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was at the head of the British Government, but was again expelled in 1936, after the fall of Addis Ababa.

"The Triumph of Barabbas" (translated by Eric Moosbacher), half autobiography, half an account of the rise and reign of Fascism, sums up Signor Giglio's experiences of 19 years of contact with Italian affairs. It is an interesting book, written very pleasantly, and in the best Italian manner, so as to make the reader sometimes forget, by the wittiness and sceptical cleverness of the author, that he deals with some of the most tragical events of post-war history.

* * *

Signor Giglio does not provide us with an historical account in the proper sense of the word. Events are always treated within the perspective of the author's personal life, and many important aspects of Fascism as well as whole stretches of its historical development remain altogether unmentioned. But sometimes precisely this individualistic approach carries a good deal of conviction with it, where a purely objective account might fail to convey to the reader the real atmosphere of the thing. The value of Signor Giglio's account varies accordingly; he is excellent where he deals with friends and comrades, i. e., with Italian Socialism. He is much less convincing where he speaks of his adversaries, the Fascists.

What he says about the climax and fall of Italian Socialism after the war is not new in itself, but the facts are scattered over a considerable bulk of pamphlets, most of which are accessible only to the specialist. Signor Giglio epitomizes the whole question in some 50 pages, very clearly and impressively written, and in addition presents us with shrewd appreciations of the psychology of the Socialist movement at this decisive moment of its history. Few students of the history of those years—so near to us in time and already so remote in their ambience—will contradict what he has to say about the shallowness and lack of seriousness and decision of that sort of extremism which dominated the Italian Socialist party in the first years after the war. His account of the party's watching the lower classes loot the shops, the peasants distribute the land of the magnate, the workers occupying the factories, without either stopping them or helping them, is impressive.

* * *

There are beautiful glimpses of character in his tale, such as that of Serrati, the Socialist leader and chief editor of Avanti, who could never make up his mind whether to hold back the masses with statesmanlike moderation, or incite them with riotous harangues; and of Lazzari, the party's general secretary, who loved his organization so much and was so proud of it that his heart almost broke at the idea of exposing it to the risk of a serious fight. The author's sympathies, on the whole, are with the moderates within the party, and he is probably right in contending that they were more serious and consistent in their own way than the extremists were in theirs.

He insists, with some emphasis, that after the failure of the occupation of the factories in September, 1920, and after the withdrawal of a small minority of Moscow Communists from the party in February, 1921, Italian Socialism was safely back on its road toward peaceful reform work. The advent of Fascism, he contends, far from saving the country from Bolshevism, only interrupted its certain progress toward democracy.

But of Fascism itself he sees only the repressive side; cudgels, castor oil and endless spying upon everything and everybody. He fails to acknowledge that Fascism is not simply a new tyranny, but implies a new policy in every matter, at home and abroad. He shares the fundamental mistake of so many anti-Fascists who, instead of serious analysis of a political force such as Fascism, use simple invective. And he is not far from the conviction that the advent of Fascism is due to nothing but a bit of successful intrigue, with the King and the Vatican (he has a peculiar dislike for both) as the chief stage managers. Italian Fascism has found adequate self-expression in a study recently written by Mussolini himself; we are still awaiting an adequate analysis by one of its adversaries.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The "Mad Englishman" on the Continent

Stranger Wonders, by Christopher Sykes. London: Longmans. 7s. 6d.

THIS IS A confusing collection of sketches. At least, an introduction tends to confuse the reader and to send him on a false track. Mr. Sykes claims that his stories share one hero: "Le fou anglais"; and he proceeds to elaborate in erudite, introductory pages on the Englishman abroad in the days when he did the Grand Tour and was looked upon with respect and awe by foreigners, in contrast with his downfall at the end of the Napoleonic wars, when he became a mere tourist, prototype of those people who today prefer to travel in herds shepherded by a guide.

Surprisingly, the stories do not carry out Mr. Sykes's expressed intention. This is unimportant except in so far as the result bewilders the reader. In "The German Character," for instance, the narrator scarcely answers to the description of "le fou anglais." This is a study and a good one of German character crystallized in the change in behavior of an aristocrat after the defeat in 1918 and the following lean years. Mr. Sykes cleverly and unpolitically reveals the baron's underlying characteristics—his cruelty, his obstinacy, his despair—not as traits which have been acquired but as tendencies brought to the surface through adversity. Friendship becomes impossible to maintain. Even the author's sympathy for the baron's children is shaken by a final incident. Having defended with difficulty one child against her father's unreason, he drives with her back to school. She weeps and he tries to console her.

> "After the amusements of Landshof . . . I suppose school is very dull. You have to obey silly rules all day and there is no freedom. Nicht wahr?"
>
> "Aber nein," she replied in genuine wonder at what I had said. ". . . I like home because with Father there is order and discipline. That's much better. At school we do what we like. There is no order."

"Invention" is nearly a good short story, but again it scarcely fits into the category of "the Englishman abroad." A gregarious and popular novelist, finding himself the victim of that loneliness which attacks travelers, goes to stay with the Governor of a small Mediterranean island. The Governor is sympathetic; his wife a dragon, their daughter an individualist. The novelist feels lost even in the company of these fellow countrymen and retires crestfallen to write a story round them. The story has a sinister twist supplied by his imagination, and the Governor's family, who have been pleasantly anticipating their embodiment in fiction, receive an unpleasant shock. The implications of this story within a story are oversubtle.

Another attractive story is "Henry James in the Desert," one of a trio headed "Unsurmountable Barriers." The spiritual devastation caused by "The Turn of the Screw" in the inquiring mind of an Indian dervish is a delightful comment on international misunderstandings. The humiliation, in another episode, of a young subaltern who called on a French lady—not knowing her language—because he heard she was the only person likely to be able to supply enough paper for a paper chase at short notice is amusing.

Mr. Sykes has a sensitive talent, he is an original observer and he writes an agreeable prose but he tends in these sketches to be obscure, and consequently to minimize the effect he is capable of making.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Etiquette, by Emily Post (Funk & Wagnalls, $4). A new edition, with additional chapters on Manners for Motorists, Restaurant Etiquette, and so on.

Massachusetts: A Guide to Its Places and People, written and compiled by the Federal Writers Project of the WPA (Houghton Mifflin, $2.50). This was news.

Twentieth Century Composers, by David Ewen (Crowell, $3). Critical sketches of 17 musicians.

The Lost Colony, by Paul Green (University of North Carolina Press, $2). Text of the pageant-play lately performed at Roanoke Island.

Modern European History, by Charles Downer Hazen (Holt, $4.25). Fourth edition, revised, of a textbook in use since 1917.

Hungry Waters, by Lowell Thomas (Winston, $1.50). The story of the Ohio River flood of 1937, with an account of flood prevention plans.

The Tranquil Heart, by Catherine Carswell (Harcourt Brace, $3.50). The story of Giovanni Boccaccio.

The Federal Union, by John D. Hicks (Houghton Mifflin, $4.75). A history of the United States to 1865.

The Philosophy of Shakespeare, by Anderson M. Bates (privately printed at Kingsport, Tenn., $5). Also includes Ingersoll's lecture on Shakespeare, Hugo's "William Shakespeare" and Stuart Austin Wier's appreciation of the poet.

Triumphant Pilgrimage, by Owen Rutter (Lippincott, $2.50). The story of an Englishman who became a Moslem.

The British Empire (Oxford, $6). A survey of the problems discussed at the Imperial Conference in May, 1937.

Elephant Dance, by Frances H. Flaherty (Scribner, $2.75). Describes the planning and photographing of the film, "Elephant Boy."

The Woman Who Rose Again, by Gleb Botkin (Revell, $3). Defends the claim of "Mrs. Tchaikovsky" to be the Grand Duchess Anastasia.

Under the title, "Death in Dublin," Doubleday Doran has just published in America Frank O'Connor's biography of Michael Collins, which in Great Britain was called "The Big Fellow." The English edition was reviewed in these columns on Sept. 8.

"Whaling Masters," a new work of the Massachusetts Federal Writers' Project, will be published next month under the sponsorship of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society. The book will be an annotated directory to the thousands of nearly forgotten men who made the word Yankee famous on the Seven Seas in the days of "iron men and wooden ships."

(ALWAYS TRUTHFULLY ADVERTISED)

SERVE A *New* DESSERT TONIGHT

PINEAPPLE SOUFFLÉ

(8 Servings—uses only ½ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
½ teaspoonful salt
⅔ cup crushed canned pineapple
½ cup sugar
Grated rind one lemon
½ cup cream or evaporated milk (whipped)
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
3 eggs

Beat yolks of eggs slightly, and add grated rind, lemon juice, sugar and salt. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Remove from fire. Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Add to hot custard mixture and stir until dissolved. Add pineapple and cool. When it begins to stiffen, add whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk and stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into mould that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, remove from mold and garnish with quarter slices of canned pineapple and cherries.

Easy to make—easy to eat—and a very, very pleasant variation of pineapple. To give variety to all fruits and vegetables, try them in delicious salads and desserts made with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. You will find recipes in the package. And, if you will just send coupon below to Knox Gelatine you will receive a complete set (more than 200) of Mrs. Knox's recipes.

KNOX is the real GELATINE

KNOX GELATINE,
Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

Please send me FREE Mrs. Knox's book, "Desserts, Salads, Candies and Frozen Dishes" and her other famous book, "Food Economy".

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

King James Version
BIBLES
Size of
Sunday School Edition
of
SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

Cloth bound, black-face type, self-pronouncing, Bible paper, size 8½ x 4½ x 1⅜ inches; uniform in style with Science and Health, Sunday School edition.

Blue (02480) $2.00
Brown (02490) 2.00

Quarterly

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English; also Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish, with English alternate pages.

$1.00 a Year
Single Copy 25c

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to

The Christian Science Publishing Society
ONE NORWAY STREET
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

PEPSAL
Precision
Salt and Pepper
CELLAR
NO SHAKING
NO CLOGGING
NO SPILLING

Press and release the plunger—salt or pepper comes out at the bottom. Contents are always visible. Containers are glass set in a plastic base. Sanitary and good looking. In pastel shades of ivory, green and red.

60c per set—2 sets for $1

Send your order with payment to Dept. C

IMPERIAL METAL MFG. CORP.
38-01 Queens Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

WANTED.. AA ..AGENTS
To Introduce "Double A" Books
Openings in many communities to present to select clientele "works worthy of perpetuation." Monitor advertised. Part time only. Write for leaflet, "How to Enlarge Service and Income."
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
222 W. Adams St., Dept. 113, Chicago, Ill.

Your Child Can Lead His Class
CALVERT SCHOOL HOME INSTRUCTION COURSES help children acquire leadership in school studies. Enroll your child for a single term . . . Watch his rapid progress under expert teaching methods . . . Simple to teach . . . Ideal for children not near good schools or who need individual attention. Used from Kindergarten to high school by more than 50,000 children the world over. Endorsed by educators. Costs are low. Write today for booklet.
CALVERT SCHOOL 68E Tuscany Road Baltimore, Maryland

MUSIC LOVERS
100,000 of the finest records in the world, playable on any phonograph, on sale at 50c and 75c per record (value $1.50 and $2). The Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, etc. of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Wagner, etc. Mail Orders. Catalogue.
The Gramophone Shop, Inc., 18 E. 48th St., N. Y.

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER
raises batter and dough just right—brings out the full flavor of the blended ingredients—and cannot leave any bitter after-taste.

With a Camera on Her Back

Cameras have been taken far and near, high and low, to record the experiences of many a vacation trip. But few vacationists have ventured to take a camera down the deep gorge of a raging river, or up the sheer cliff of a mountain side.

It was one vacation day that led Marjory Bridge Farquhar to the Sierra of California. As a member of the Sierra Club, she learned to climb mountains and take pictures as she went. It was not long, however, before the raging torrent of Muir Gorge, one of those tantalising rivers of swift, white water, challenged Mrs. Farquhar. Muir Gorge, in the High Sierra, lies beyond Tuolumne Meadows in the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne. When Mrs. Farquhar heard that four men, including her husband, were planning the trip, she determined to go along and take moving pictures of the Gorge.

Shut in by high rock cliffs, the Tuolumne River plunges in cascade and cataract, filling the narrow gorge, which is two miles long. In bathing suit and tennis shoes, her camera on her back in a waterproof knapsack, Marjory Farquhar was ready for this adventure.

* * *

It was necessary to drop down by rope from a huge boulder into a deep pool. The last person of the group dived off. There was nothing to do but swim—and swim! But at every spot where Marjory Farquhar could gain a foothold, she unwrapped her camera and took the moving pictures.

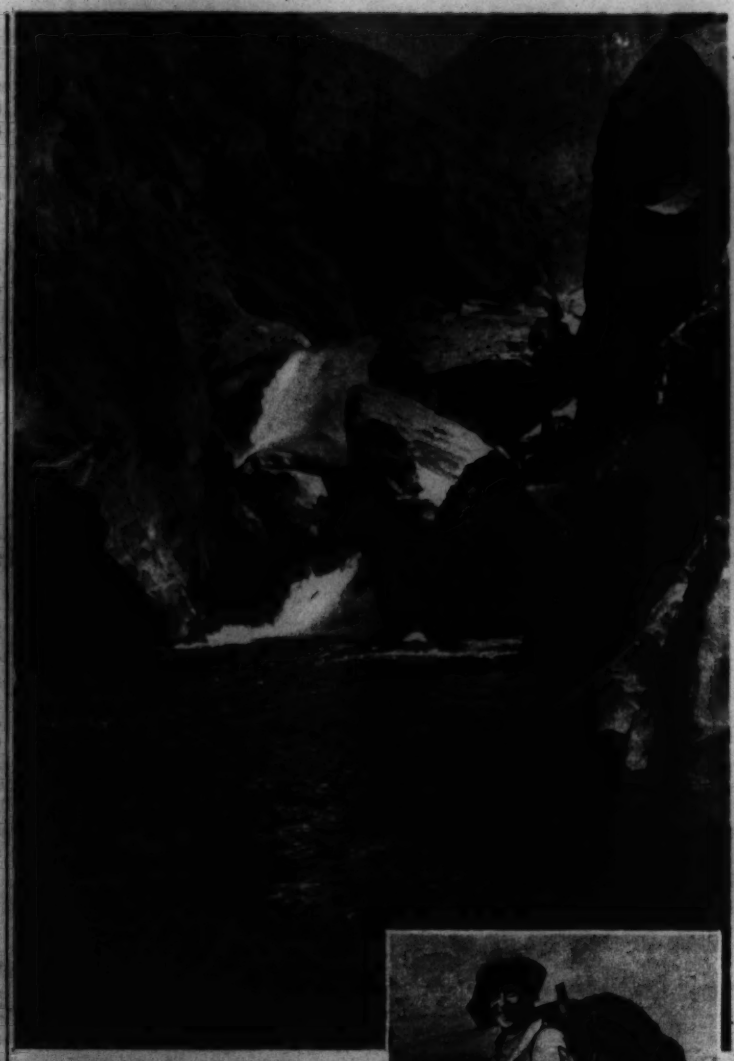
In 1934, Mrs. Farquhar accomplished two feats in mountain climbing as a background for her photography. It was her desire to record the details of the particular methods of mountain climbing which have been adopted by the Sierra Club in California. This is the use of the piton method of rock climbing, a technique widely used in the Austrian mountains. Her first trip was up the sheer side of the Cathedral Spires of Yosemite, and her second was the east face of Mt. Whitney. The intricate technique of rock climbing is clearly recorded in Mrs. Farquhar's moving pictures of these ascents.

* * *

To fly across the Sierra taking moving pictures on a color film was the next achievement of Mrs. Farquhar. Breakfasting in San Francisco, she flew to Yosemite and then south over Mt. Whitney. The whole crest of the Sierra lay before her, and a panorama of vivid pictures was the result.

Mrs. Farquhar preferred the color film for these pictures, because in September the sun has long since melted much of the snow in the mountains and the gray granite rock is quite without distinctive color contrast.

The color film adds more depth to the relief features. The indigo blue of lakes and sky, contrasting with the rock and the occasional outcropping of red and black formations, makes the otherwise lifeless pictures deep with color tones. E. S. A.



BEGINNING THE ADVENTURE

Entering Muir Gorge Means Dropping Down by Rope Over a Huge Boulder. The Group on the Center Rock Was Photographed While Waiting for the Man Below to Unrope. The Last Man Off Dives 20 Feet Into the Pool. Right, Marjory Bridge Farquhar on a Knapsack Trip in the Sierra

Orange Exports

The growing importance of Brazil as a citrus producer is discerned in the large increase in its exportation of oranges during the past decade, an increase of nearly nine fold. In 1927, that South American Republic exported 359,837 boxes, while in 1936 its exports totaled 3,216,712 boxes, Great Britain taking more than half of last year's exportation. The 1936 shipments out of the country were nearly 600,000 boxes more than in 1935.

Labor in Sweden

Trade unionism has existed for half a century in Sweden, but not until the beginning of 1937 did it have legal status. It is characteristic of labor regulation in that country that legislation follows established practice. This is pointed out by Roy E. B. Bower, American consul at Stockholm, in a discussion in the Monthly Labor Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* * *

Sweden has become industrialized quite rapidly and trade unions have increased their membership considerably in recent years, so that 70 to 80 per cent of the workers are organized today. From a membership of 44,145 in 1900, the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions expanded to 280,029 members in 1920 and to 757,376 in 1936. The Swedish Workers' Central Organization (Syndicalists) has increased from 696 members in 1910 to 32,299 in 1920 and 33,163 in 1936.

The workers number 2,290,460, of whom 910,000 are engaged in agriculture, 852,770 in industry and crafts, and 193,530 in wholesale and retail trade proper.

Modern trade unionism in that country got under way in the decade following the sawmill strike of 1879, which was suppressed by the military authorities. The unsuccessful general strike of 1909, which followed a severe industrial depression, was the most serious industrial struggle Sweden has known, and led to energetic efforts toward mediation. In the past 15 years, the Government Mediation Office has dealt with an average of 184 strikes and lockouts a year. In this period, there has been an average of 213 labor disputes yearly, involving an average of 2,356,500 work days lost.

* * *

The new labor law effective this year provides for considerable delay before strikes or lockouts can legally take place. A labor association with more than 300 members may register with the Social Board its willingness to forgo the right to strike, which automatically forces the employer to renounce the right of lockout. In this way negotiations are forced, and either side may call upon a mediator. Meanwhile, the facts of the dispute are given publicity and public opinion has a chance to exert its influence.

The original craft unions grew out of the medieval guilds and, in the first decade of this century, opposed the tendency toward organization of labor into industrial unions. However, in 1912, a committee appointed to plan reorganization along industrial lines presented a plan which was adopted, and today industrial unions considerably outnumber craft unions in membership, the American consul reports.

Monument to Byrd

Work has begun on the Byrd Foundation, an international refuge for needy aviators which will be a monument and a memorial to Admiral Richard Byrd at Ver-sur-Mer, France.

It was at this Normandy seaside resort that Admiral Byrd terminated his trans-Atlantic flight 10 years ago. The cornerstone of the Byrd Foundation was laid on the tenth anniversary of this achievement, and a cablegram from Admiral Byrd expressed approval of the site.

The Byrd Foundation combines the utilitarian and the artistic. It includes an orphanage for the children of aviators, as well as a rest home. At the entrance of the memorial will be a suitable monument and a magnificent piece of work in wrought-iron by Edgar Brandt.

LOOSE PLATES

Made to Fit Snug for $1

Money-Back Guarantee

C. S. SNUGFIT SALES CO.
Dept. R-61
210 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

A new luxury for
WOMEN WHO SLEEP IN SINGLE BEDS

Go to bed, dear lady, with a super-soft Zephyr, and you'll want to stay there forever! For this remarkable new North Star blanket, made only of purest fleece wool, is the last word in boudoir luxury. It's tailored to keep you tucked in any single or twin bed. And it comes in your choice of 13 glorious colors, smartly bound with rich silk satin. Zephyr is a proud member of North Star's family of fine blankets. See and feel them all—at any good department store.

To help you protect your summer blankets or clothes against moths, we'll send you absolutely free a big cedarized storage bag. Worth half a dollar. For your free storage bag, just tear out this ad, send it this week with name and address to Advertising Dept., 1418 N.W. Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

NORTH STAR
SUPER-SOFT
ZEPHYR

For the loving care of mental cases

A completely equipped sanatorium ideally situated in beautiful, separate grounds and maintaining a staff of trained and experienced nurses to provide intelligent protection, supervision, occupational interests, etc. The charges are moderate.

● also *MAIN HOUSE located in separate grounds, for rest and study, where physical problems may be worked out, and where visitors may stay.*

● Owned and operated by a Board of Trustees. Chartered by State as a non-profit corporation.

TENACRE FOUNDATION
PRINCETON • NEW JERSEY
Established 1922 . . . . . Booklet on Request

"WHO TOLD YOU THERE WAS A MOUNTAIN HERE, ANYWAY?"

Lost—One Volcano

IT MIGHT BE THOUGHT impossible to lose sight of anything as large as a mountain, but it has been done. Explorers once mislaid a volcano—and found it again 36 years later on the same spot.

The man who must take most credit for re-discovering the lost volcano is Mr. A. M. Campion, a British Government surveyor. He was so intrigued by the mystery surrounding the mountain that he determined to settle all arguments as to its existence once and for all. It took him four years to do it.

The mystery of the mountain had begun in 1886, when Teleki, Italian explorer, on a three-year expedition, passed through the territory that is now Kenya, but was then uncharted central Africa. He made for the southern shores of Lake Rudolph, because natives had told him tales of a "mountain on fire by the big waters." This was forbidden land to the natives.

After great difficulty Teleki found the volcano. The crater was in full spate of activity. Three sides of the mountain were covered with molten lava. The fourth was too steep to scale. Teleki satisfied himself with placing the volcano on a rough map and giving it his own name. He then returned to tell the world.

But in 1897 the mystifying news seeped through to Europe that Teleki's volcano had vanished! Native rumors had told of Lake Rudolph "swallowing the mountains." Their story was backed up by an Englishman called Cavendish, who reported that Lake Rudolph had overflowed its banks and the volcano had been destroyed in a huge explosion.

But scarcely had geographers in Europe written the volcano down as lost when rumors came that it had appeared once more and was as active as ever. For many years nobody knew for certain what was the truth.

Mr. Campion determined to solve the mystery. He set out on his first expedition in 1929. His work was not aided by the fact that there was no reliable map, no reliable native guide, and that he did not know exactly what he was looking for.

He found nothing. It seemed that Teleki's volcano had indeed vanished.

Mr. Campion left the district on government business, and the District Commissioner and his assistant carried on his explorations. They reported that the volcano was there, just where Teleki had stated.

In 1933, Mr. Campion returned to the district and explored the volcano. It was no longer active. Apparently the explosion had blown its top off, for it was quite small.

The explosion had had another curious effect. It placed the once great fire mountain in such a position against the neighboring ranges that, robbed of its plume of smoke, it had become invisible to the human eye, except at a certain period when the late afternoon sun shone directly upon it.

For that matter, it still is invisible. JOHN ALLAN MAY

Gas-Tax Diversion Checked

AMERICA'S MOTORING public placidly shoulders an annual tax bill well in excess of $1,250,000,000, the bulk of which is collected by the various states. These special taxes were imposed originally to provide funds for building the vast network of highways demanded by motorists. The tendency to divert these imposts to divers purposes unrelated to highways or to motoring has increased so rapidly, especially during the economic crisis, that about $200,000,000 a year is estimated to be so misapplied.

Motor clubs and other agencies have loudly expostulated against this practice, in an attempt to arouse public indignation. In the past year or two their vociferations appear to have begun to bring results. Definite gains against the motor-tax raiders, through legislative enactments, have been reported by the American Automobile Association.

Legislatures of Alabama, California, Indiana and Nevada this year voted to submit anti-diversion constitutional amendments to the voters. Previously, Minnesota, Missouri, Colorado and Kansas had adopted similar amendments, and a few other states were already protected by basic law. Maine voters also had overwhelmingly recorded themselves against diversion, in a referendum. Anti-diversion amendments were defeated this year, however, in the legislatures of Florida and North Carolina, and vetoed by the Governor of Massachusetts.

In several states legislatures repealed measures which diverted gasoline tax money to non-highway purposes, or drastically reduced the amount of diversion, including South Dakota, Indiana and Washington, while Pennsylvania restored sums that had been "borrowed" from the highway fund, as promised by the Governor. In Idaho, Oregon and Utah, highway interests blocked attempted raids on the road funds.

Although the Federal Government itself is charged with diversion of automotive excise taxes, it frowns upon state diversions through a provision in the Hayden-Cartwright Federal Aid Act intended to deter this practice. Warnings were given several states, including Georgia, Maryland and New Jersey, that under this act their federal aid appropriations for highway purposes would be reduced this year as a result of increased diversion of special motor taxes. Maryland legislators speedily restored the diverted money.

Encouraged by this measure of federal backing, the anti-diversionists, led in most instances by militant motor clubs, feel that this year has brought them greater gains than ever before recorded. They express renewed confidence that the near future will see rapid increase in the number of states that raise legal obstacles against further misappropriation of road funds.

Well over $1,000,000,000 has been diverted from highway purposes in little more than a dozen years, it is calculated by the anti-diversion forces. Major raids on the road funds, however, began in 1931 and 1932, when states were faced by lessening revenues and increasing financial demands. Diverted funds have been used for widely varied purposes, but mainly they have been applied to general funds, schools and unemployment relief.

Meanwhile, it is declared that the highways have fallen far behind the engineering improvements made in motorcar construction, with the result that mounting highway accidents have aroused the nation. Safety on the highways has become almost a national slogan. Tax diversions in one year, it is pointed out, would provide for reconstruction of more than 4000 miles of existing highways so as to separate traffic flowing in opposite directions, an engineering practice which has been found strikingly successful in reducing accidents. Another authority declares that the total tax money diverted would have paid for building at least 10 transcontinental highways, from coast to coast.

9 Months of Travel Thrills for $1.00!

KEEP UP with America's million and more roving, rollicking trailerites and their adventures. Post yourself on today's most enjoyable, most economical form of travel. $1.00 with your name and address will bring you TRAILER TRAVEL Magazine—America's original and foremost magazine devoted to Trailering—for 9 months—PLUS A COPY OF TRAILER TRAVEL'S 144-page where-to-go, what-to-see, how-much-to-pay, 1937 DIRECTORY—*FREE*.

TRAILER TRAVEL MAGAZINE
Dept. CS
33 S. Wacker Drive • Chicago, Ill.

To a lady who wants to **KNOW!**

"WILL they wear well? Will they stay white? Will they stay soft? Will they stay firm?" You're right to ask these important questions about sheets. Ask your friends and neighbors. They'll tell you—and your own experience will confirm it—that Pequot sheets *do* wear well—exceptionally in fact. And they stay white, soft, smooth, and firm all their lives long. You *know* Pequot's are good!

PEQUOT SHEETS PILLOW CASES

PEQUOT MILLS SALEM, MASS.

Why Can't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

SO MANY people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns."

Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

COUNTRY HOME BUYS FIRST STORY

"I received a check for $25 from Country Home Magazine. This, with checks which I have received from the Oregon Journal for feature stories, makes about $60 I have earned since beginning the course. Of course, this is just a beginning but there is very tangible encouragement in a check. And it is not bad, do you think, for a person who had never sold a line before studying with you?"

LOIS M. SMALL, *Silver Lake, Oregon*

The Practical Method

Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy-desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The *story* is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of *actual assignments* given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn by *doing*, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.

Each week your work is analyzed constructively by practical newspaper men. Gradually they help to clarify your own *distinctive* style. Writing soon becomes easy, absorbing. Profitable, too, as you gain the "professional" touch that gets your material accepted by editors. Above all, you can see constant progress week by week as your faults are corrected and your writing ability grows.

Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York.

Free

Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York

Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, September 15.

Miss }
Mrs. } .....
Mr. }

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.) 691597

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Removing Cause of Crime . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

It seemed to me most unfortunate that the excellent article "Removing the Cause of Crime" by James Ford, published in the Magazine section of the Monitor, Aug. 18, should have contained a paragraph advocating a policy which is contrary to that of the Monitor on the subject of the use of intoxicating liquor. This article stated: "If drunkenness cannot be effectively prevented by prohibition, license the drinker. Withdraw the license (like a motor license) if he drinks to excess."

IMPOIL Colloidal Graphite reduces wear, prevents corrosion, fills up bearing surfaces of motors, creates a graphoid film that is not affected by extreme heat or cold conditions, will add many miles to the life of your car. Adopted by America's largest fleet owners. TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, RAILROAD, AEROPLANE COMPANIES, ARMY, NAVY BASES. May we send you interesting folder showing results of use of Colloidal Graphite in new and reconditioned motors?
IMPOIL CO., DENVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

It would seem that such a procedure would suit the liquor industry perfectly. They realise that drunkenness hurts their business, and desire to promote widespread drinking of liquor which stops short of visible intoxication usually referred to as drunkenness. It is well known that the various stages of intoxication preceding actual drunkenness are fraught with dangers equal to, if not greater than that of drunkenness. It certainly would not help the situation to provide legal protection for individuals in their use of intoxicating liquor, so long as they did not reach the stage of drunkenness.

This article is a valuable one for those who are working for the removal of the causes of crime through sound protective and educational measures, provided the objectionable statement to which reference is made could be corrected.

FRANCES S. HAYS,
Education Secretary, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

* * *

Ghost Writing . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In his autobiography Mark Twain wrote: "He (General Grant) had ventured to work on his book again that morning—the first time he had done any work for perhaps a month." Other statements in the book along the same line raise the questions in my mind:

Was Mark Twain breaking faith with his public?

Was the ghost writer in the Magazine Section of Sept. 1 thinking of two other fellows?

H. JOHN ROSS
Dedham, Massachusetts.

Today's Contributors . .

THE Monitor correspondent in Tokyo, WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN, has recently completed a long journey in China and Manchoukuo, so that he is well prepared to discuss the Sino-Japanese crisis, as he does in this issue.

A crisis of long years' standing in the British coal industry appears on the road to solution, as described by E. C. COTES of the London bureau of the Monitor.

These crises, political and otherwise, may be settled peacefully as well as violently, it is maintained by EUGENE STALEY, professor of economics at the University of Chicago.

This constructive view of the world is a comfort, but there are other reasons to believe that progress and opportunity will continue to brighten the scene. Literally so, in one sense, described by JANET MABIE, but no less truly in other ways, presented by TULLY NETTLETON, of the Monitor's Washington staff; WALTER L. WINCHESTER of Boston; and by ALBERT F. GILMORE, trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, who writes the Magazine Editorial of the week.

Indian Art Critics

INDIANS HAVE RECEIVED little recognition in the United States as critics of painting and architecture. Yet their very practical judgments in both fields have of late been keeping both artists and government officials on the alert in southern California.

It began when the Mission Indians were moved a year or so ago from the Capitan Grande reservation, near San Diego, when that district was flooded by the El Capitan Dam project. The Indian Bureau purchased property on the near-by Baron Long Ranch and there the WPA built more than a score of modern frame and stucco dwellings, of from four to six rooms, with bath, all at a cost of about $40,000, and there the Indians now live.

* * *

But if Uncle Sam proposes, the Indian disposes of some matters as he thinks best. Hardly had they moved into their new homes when some of them, at least, tore up the floors, preferring the bare earth to walk upon. This implied no lack of appreciation or wanton vandalism, as William C. Smith, field agent for the United States Indian Service, soon learned. He found that certain of the Indians believed that evil spirits might lurk beneath the floors. There had been no floors in their old, rambling huts on the Capitan Grande reservation, and no evil spirits there! Hence, out came the floors, and at last reports they were still out.

The beauties of the country round about the new home of the Indians naturally attract artists, and Indian children have grown accustomed to the sight of men and women at work in oil, water color or other medium. Returning from school in their bus, they may flock about an artist to watch the progress of his work. They form a polite, well-behaved but critical audience, such as would put any artist on his mettle.

* * *

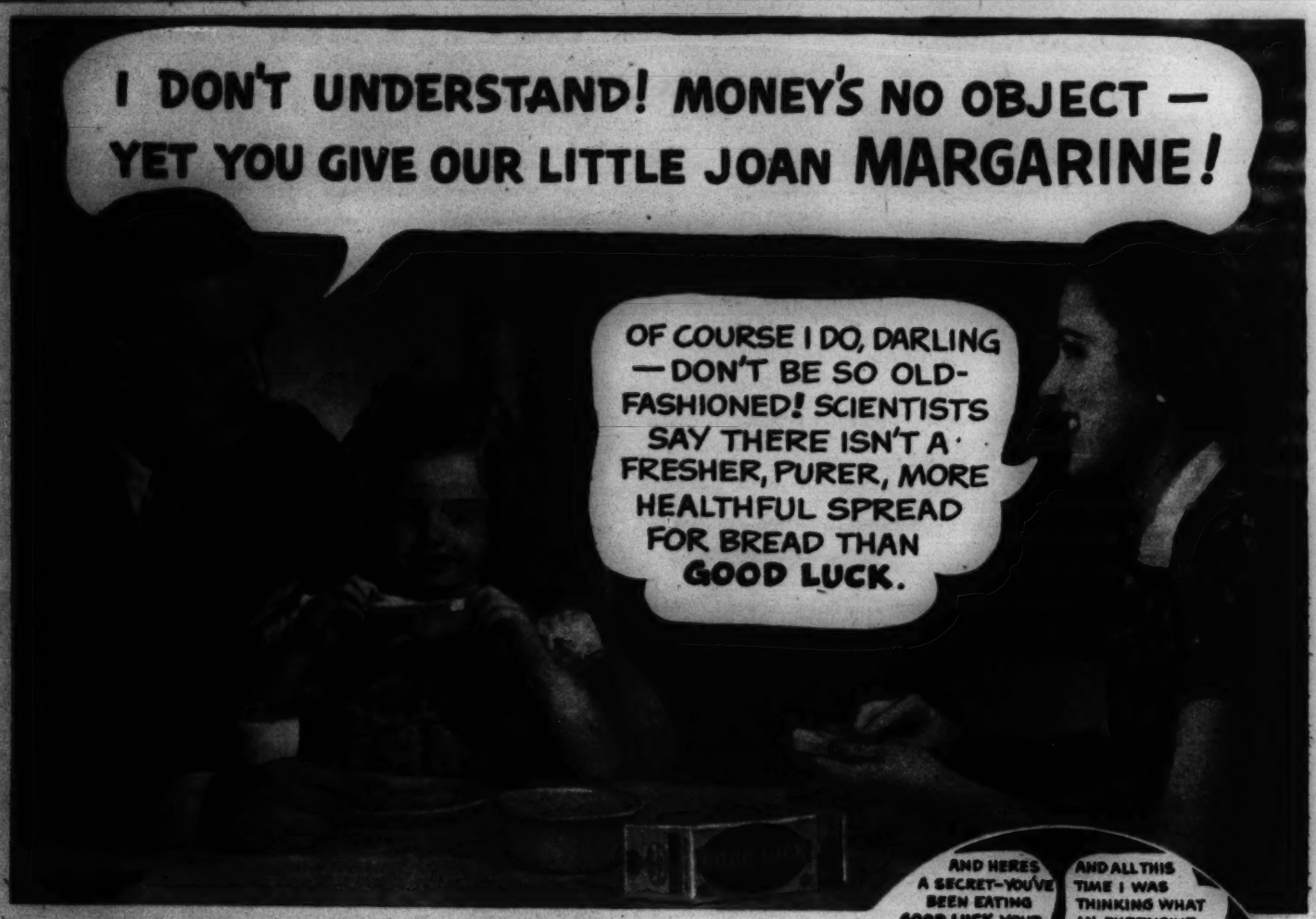
If, as sometimes happens, the children do not believe the colors of clouds and mountains to be true to the originals with which they are so familiar, they do not hesitate to say so. But one of their chief criteria of merit is which homes, if any, appear in the picture; each child wants his own shown.

Brown skin, straight, black hair, flashing dark eyes of the Indian children themselves are captured in many an artist's composition. And for any who believe that the Indian is a creature of stoicism and grunts, it is worth adding that only a talking picture could record the jolly laughter and animated conversation among these young Indians as they discuss the principles of art, as brought home to them, quite literally, in this fashion.

L. A. D.

Vienna's Festival

Vienna's eleventh summer festival recorded a 23 per cent increase in attendances compared with last year's event. This year there were 78 concerts, 20 sport meetings, 11 big social functions and 8 exhibitions.


I DON'T UNDERSTAND! MONEY'S NO OBJECT — YET YOU GIVE OUR LITTLE JOAN MARGARINE!
OF COURSE I DO, DARLING — DON'T BE SO OLD-FASHIONED! SCIENTISTS SAY THERE ISN'T A FRESHER, PURER, MORE HEALTHFUL SPREAD FOR BREAD THAN GOOD LUCK.
AND HERES A SECRET—YOU'VE BEEN EATING GOOD LUCK YOURSELF EVER SINCE I LEARNED ABOUT THE NEW 'MONO-CHURNED' PROCESS—AND YOU NEVER KNEW IT.
AND ALL THIS TIME I WAS THINKING WHAT AN EXPENSIVE SPREAD WE WERE GETTING—I GUESS MY IDEAS ABOUT MARGARINE ARE BEHIND THE TIMES.

Scientists Say the New GOOD LUCK Is Fresher, Purer

Today, smart, modern women who can afford to give their children the best, are giving them GOOD LUCK Margarine instead of expensive spreads for bread. Because they know GOOD LUCK Margarine is pure, fresh and wholesome.

Old-fashioned ideas about margarine have gone into the discard . . . because scientists themselves now say there is no fresher, purer, more reliable spread for bread than GOOD LUCK Margarine. They know it is just packed with the things growing children need.

Compare

GOOD LUCK Margarine is *fresher* than most expensive spreads for bread, for every pound is dated to assure you of *absolute freshness*.

GOOD LUCK Margarine is made from 100% pure farm products . . . approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute . . . made in a plant that is under the constant supervision of a government inspector.

Compared with expensive spreads for bread, GOOD LUCK Margarine has 43.8% more solids other than fat, 4 times as much lactose, or milk sugar, larger amounts of important minerals and as many calories. Ask your dealer for GOOD LUCK Margarine today.

JOHN F. JELKE COMPANY • Chicago

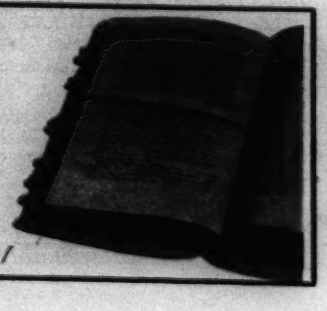
Made by the New, Exclusive
"MONO-CHURNED" PROCESS
from Fresh Skimmed Milk and Pure Vegetable Oils

SPECIAL OFFER!

The New, Improved Harmony Markers

We offer you, postpaid, this valuable set of markers if you send only 25c in cash, and the dated end of a GOOD LUCK Margarine carton to Department CSM 11-37, John F. Jelke Company, Chicago, Ill. Markers are made of special vegetable parchment. A unique method of fastening does not require wires or other devices that injure the book. Markers come in complete set, numbered from 1 to 30, inclusive. They fit all popular books up to 5 inches.

Send additional carton end and 25c for each additional set desired.



$1 2-3 QUALITY - DIRECT TO WEARER
GUARANTEED PURE SILK RUN STOP HOSE

FINEST QUALITY SILK HOSIERY direct from WHOLESALER at tremendous SAVINGS. Pay less than cheap grade hosiery and get the best. Your choice of REGENT Sheer RINGLESS with pure silk all over triple heel or REGENT SERVICE made with Lisle top for extra wear. Come 3 pairs to the box (one color and size) sent anywhere in U. S. A. 3 pair $2.05 postpaid (cash or money order). State SHEER or SERVICE, color, size. Sold on a money back GUARANTEE. Become acquainted with our QUALITY LINE, you'll never buy elsewhere.

FREE Send for our 1937 Color Card. Also list of other outstanding specials
REGENT HOSIERY CO.
116 Suffolk St. (Dept. C9-22) New York

"Kitchen-Police" Duty Preferred

STIR UP A BACHELOR, these days, and you're more than likely to find a *cordon bleu* cook.

Now comes Dorit K. Weigert to say why.

Of course, the fiction magazines have been full to overflowing of stories about the man whose wife managed to get a job during the depression while he didn't, so he stayed at home and attended to the broccoli while she lent her pretty face to advertising photography or persuaded large women away from bright red dresses into something distinguished in dark blue.

But this is different. Choice, not necessity, is what lies behind men taking up cooking. And "taking up cooking" is no mere phrase, to make something trifling and incidental, but to study cooking from the foundation.

Miss Weigert runs a school established in New York in 1920, which has produced cooks who have gone to the residences of the elect and the wealthy. Its graduate students teach at New York University, Columbia, Pratt Institute and Washington Irving High School. Miss Weigert's associate, Miss Iris F. Leonard, is, as Miss Weigert is, a graduate of the world-famous Cordon Bleu, de l'Academie de Paris.

* * *

"In 1932 men started to come to us to learn general cooking," Miss Weigert says. "Generally, they are self-conscious when they first come in to talk to us. When they find out we don't think it is outlandish for men to want to know how to cook, their embarrassment diminishes.

"Many men whose wives do the regular cooking, or have maids to do it, take up cooking as a hobby. They think of really good things they'd like to have, and they decide to take the shortest course to having them, which is to learn how to make them themselves. They get as excited about recipes as stamp collectors do about stamps. If you don't think it is in men to be soundly creative about food, you should see some of the men in our classes. They've even taught Miss Leonard and me things we never knew till now!

"A man said to us: 'I have just bought a trailer, and I want to do the cooking. My wife needs too much space to work in. I haven't said anything to her, but when we set out I'm going to be the cook, and won't she be surprised!' I got a postcard from him with one word on it: 'Yum.'"

BREAKFAST ON THE TRAIL

Men Take Up Cooking for Various Reasons, an Important One Being That It Enables Them to Prepare Their Favorite Dishes, Particularly on Outings and Vacation Trips

Men apparently don't take any narrow view of the art of cooking. They want to begin at the beginning and go through to the end, and to know how to do it all themselves, including the fine sauces which great hotels have special men to do.

Here is a remark which may surprise some of the women. "Turn men loose in the kitchen," Miss Weigert says, "and on the average they work with greater system than women, and many of them have a keener sense of taste!"

Once a man has learned to cook, Miss Weigert says, cooking becomes his favorite topic of conversation. He may have been long suffering about guests before, but now he becomes a fine host, will entertain seven nights a week if he can wangle it, and begins to judge his friends by their capacity to enjoy good food, especially his. His wife may have searched far and near for the pearl she has in the kitchen, but quakes about being able to keep her once the master begins on the Hollandaise he can make now so easily. In fact, the master becomes a double threat man, so far as the kitchen is concerned. When he is not putting the cook's nose out of joint by tales of his own prowess, he is eyeing her creations with an eye so lean that she can be heard mumbling about giving notice; and if she sends in Des Moines squashes cooked with white instead of brown sugar, the house itself takes to trembling.

* * *

Miss Weigert says the men who come in to take lessons are often apartment dwellers with notions as to precisely what kind of food they want to learn to cook authoritatively. The staff does not attempt to change his tastes—even if they are really monstrous. Nevertheless, subtle ways are found to introduce him to dishes which would balance his diet, and he is taught to "do" them in so persuasive a manner that he accepts them presently as if he always wanted them anyhow.

When the students finish their cooking lessons they eat what they have cooked. "That," says Miss Weigert, meaningly, "is where the fun begins."

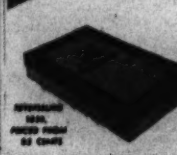
Construction Goes On

Fifteen irrigation projects and two hydroelectric plants were placed in operation during 1936 in Argentina. Sixty-four projects were under construction and studies were made of 34 others. Those on which work continued were the Rio Dulce irrigation works, which will supply water to 494,000 acres, the Cadillal and Escaba dams, irrigation works in Mendoza and drainage works in Cordoba respectively.

Win $1000 CASH in thrilling Letter-a-Gold Radio Poll!

Vote for your favorite radio star. Win for him or her Eaton's Letter of Gold. Win for yourself $500 or $1000. Here's how. Simply write Eaton a letter naming your radio favorite and telling why you prefer this star. Best letter postmarked before midnight December 15, 1937, wins $500—$1000 if written on a watermarked Eaton paper. Duplicate prizes in all cases of ties. Decision of judges will be final. All letters received become the property of Eaton.

Also, each star voted for will personally acknowledge the 10 best letters received in his or her behalf. Excerpts of the best letter written about the most popular star will be inscribed as a Letter of Gold for that favorite! Vote today in Eaton's exciting Radio Poll. Send your letter to Eaton's Fine Letter Papers, Pittsfield, Mass.



Eaton's

MAKERS OF THE WORLD-FAMED HIGHLAND LINEN

Buckley buying at home is fun, and satisfactory

For 36 years Buckley dress goods, hand-made linens, handkerchiefs, hosiery and underwear have won the approval of women who appreciate fine quality. A dependable line which you can purchase leisurely in your home. See the splendid values. Write for name of local Buckley representative.

There are a few openings for Buckley representatives, full or part time. If you want remunerative work, write:

BUCKLEY BROS. COMPANY
881 Broadway, New York

OWN A ROYAL PORTABLE ON YOUR OWN TERMS!

FREE HOME TRIAL *for every member of the family!* Without risking a single penny—prove that the students in your family can write faster, get higher marks! Prove that Dad can get his ideas and reports down on paper in a modern, intelligent manner. Prove that Mother can take care of her social correspondence easier.

ONLY A FEW CENTS A DAY!

SEE what a latest model, factory-new Royal Portable can do for your family. Then own it on your own terms—cash or only a few cents a day. *Mail the coupon today!*

READ WHAT ROYAL GIVES YOU: These great features explain why so many thousands of families are Royal owners. Built by the world's largest company devoted exclusively to typewriters — with standard, full-sized keyboard and easy, effortless action; Touch Control, Finger Comfort Keys, Complete Dust Protection, Genuine Tabulator and numerous other office features.

FREE! No extra cost! Handsome, durable, all-weather, triple-convertible Carrying Case.

FREE! Latest Invention—Royal's Instant Typing Chart shows you how to type *right*.

ACT NOW!

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.
Dept. A-291, 2 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

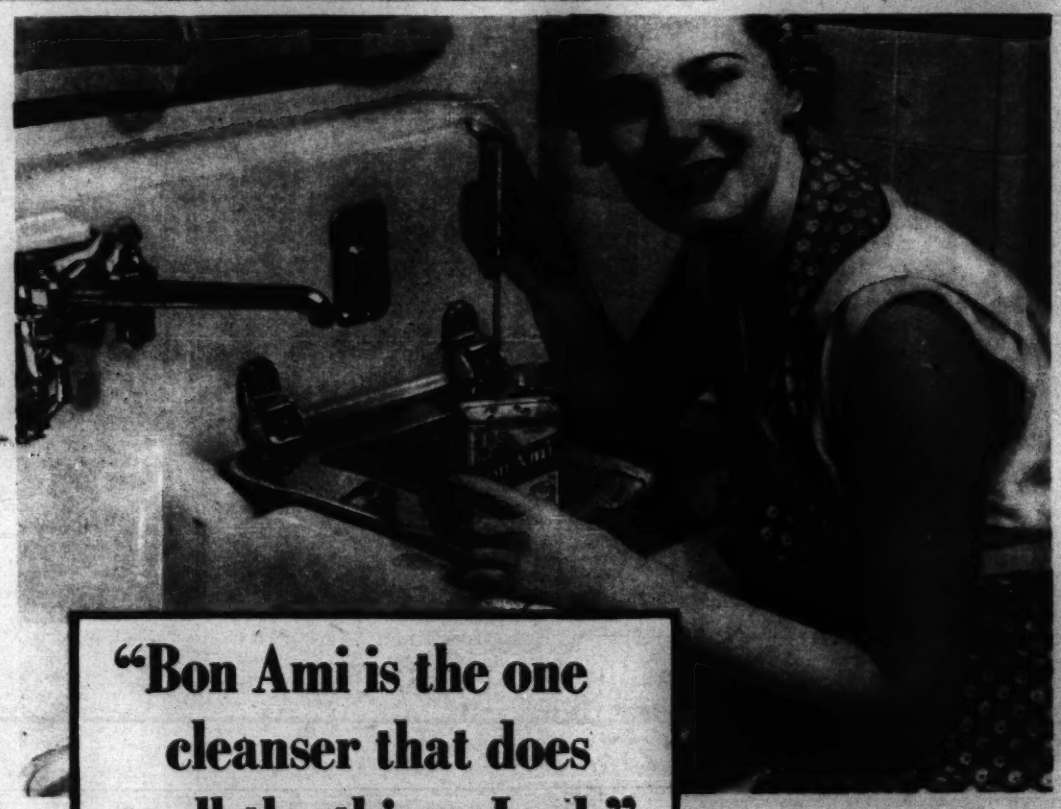
SEND NO MONEY!

Please tell me how I can own *for only a few cents a day*—a latest model Royal Portable—complete with *free* Carrying Case and Instant Typing Chart.

I now own a _____ Typewriter, Serial No. _____. Tell me how much you will allow on it as CASH allowance on a Royal Portable.

Name _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____



"Bon Ami is the one cleanser that does all the things I ask"

Bon Ami keeps the bathtub and sink smooth, gleaming and unscratched. It works fast—polishing as it cleans—then rinses away, leaving no gritty sediment to clog up drains. And it contains no caustic substances to roughen hands. Judge Bon Ami for yourself—you'll find it will save you both time and work!

Bon Ami

cleans quickly, easily and thoroughly

"hasn't scratched yet!"

Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Pl., New York, U.S.A.

HOW MANY SHAVES IN AN
Electric Dry Shaver?

$15 AC and DC

ONLY SCHICK HAS THE EXPERIENCE TO ANSWER TRUTHFULLY THIS QUESTION

SCHICK SHAVERS have been used for more than five years. More than a million-and-a-half men shave with the Schick daily. Out of their day-by-day experiences come the proofs of the lasting qualities of this remarkable shaver.

No other shaver can possibly have this proof—none has been in use long enough to demonstrate that it can shave, day after day for years, with no appreciable wear of the cutting surfaces.

From thousands of unsolicited, unpaid-for letters we have chosen twelve extracts which speak for themselves. These all come from men whose sincere enthusiasm and gratitude impelled them to write to us about their experiences. Such simple truths should convince you.

LAWRENCE ELLIS—*I and my brother-in-law have used it every day. This totals about 2520 shaves—cost me slightly above one-half cent for each shave.*

W. A. N.—*My shaver has been used approximately 2733 times at an average cost of 6/10 of a cent.*

ED ERIKSEN—*I have now had over 1800 consecutive shaves.*

WILLIAM N. LEAF . . . *a daily user for the past five hundred shaves.*

CHARLES DIMMLING—*Three of us used the Schick regularly—a grand total of 4600 shaves. This has been done without a single repair.*

WILLIAM H. BIRD—*At Christmas, 1932, I was presented with a Schick. I have a son who also uses it. I figure this razor has done 3000 perfect shaves.*

DAVID LEWIS—*I have used my Schick every day since 1932—more than 1500 shaves.*

KENNETH C. MILLER—*This morning I used mine for the 1319th time.*

E. D. MICHALKE—*On November 8, 1932, I bought one of your shavers. My brother also used it for two years, which means an average of 6 years' use . . . It will probably last indefinitely.*

DAVID SIMPSON—*Today I have completed 1000 daily shaves with the Schick.*

D. A. TURNER—*Shaved every day for three years (1095 times) without spending a penny for repairs or replacements.*

SHIDELER H. HARPE—*He and a squad of fifty-some men used his Schick for 10 days while on flood duty.*

Now when Mr. Bird and his son had 3000 shaves from his Schick, he dropped it on a wash basin, broke it and sent it in for repairs. He was curious to know how much the cutter had worn. With the precision instruments in our laboratory, we measured the cutter. It had worn barely one-thousandth of an inch and had metal enough left for thousands more shaves.

How could shaving be more economical?

The Schick was designed, not only to be the fastest, closest-shaving instrument in the world, but to last as long as human brains and skill could make it.

We do not know of any other shaver that duplicates or approaches these qualities. So that your investment in a Schick Shaver is a *proved certainty,* not an experimental hope.

The Schick *does pay for itself* over and over again as many user witnesses testify.

Go to an authorized dealer today

Let him show you the Schick, tell you how you can shave the toughest beard or the tenderest skin with NO BLADES, NO LATHER and no possibility of cutting or hurting yourself.

SCHICK DRY SHAVER, INC., STAMFORD, CONN.
Western Distributor: Edises, Inc., San Francisco
In Canada: Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., and other leading stores

SCHICK SHAVER